

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

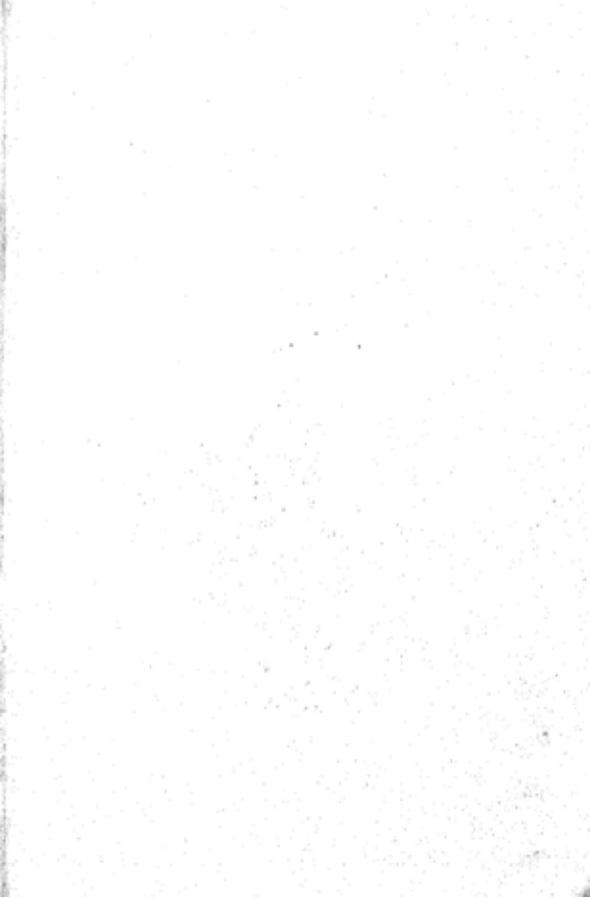
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

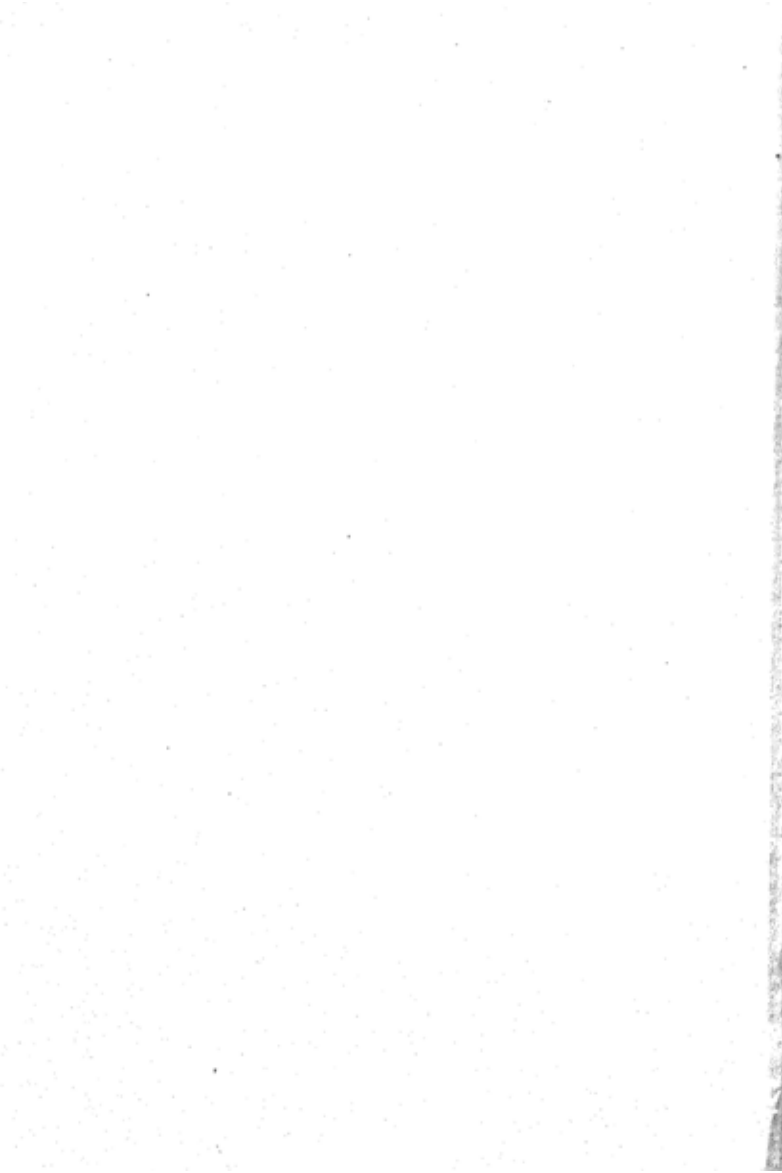
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

CLASS 2320

CALL No. 910 Str-Jon

Vol. 8





THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

EDITED BY

† T. E. PAGE, CH., LITT.D.

E. CAPPS, PH.D., LL.D.

W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

L. A. POST, M.A.

E. H. WARMINGTON,

M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

VIII

48

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
HORACE LEONARD JONES, PH.D., LL.D.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

IN EIGHT VOLUMES



LONDON
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
MCMXLIX

41

THE
GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO
BOOK XVII

ΣΤΡΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ

ΙΖ'

Ι

1. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐφοδεύοντες καὶ τοὺς κόλπους συμπεριελάβομεν τοὺς σφίγγοντας αὐτὴν καὶ ποιούντας χερρόνησον, τὸν Περσικὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον, τούτῳ δὲ τινα συμπεριωδεύθη καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, τὰ τῶν Τρωγλοδυτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς μέχρι τῶν ἐσχάτων τῆς κινναμομοφόρου, τὰ λειπόμενα καὶ συνεχῇ τοῖς ἔθνεσι τούτοις, ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Νεῖλον, ἐκθετέον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Λιβύην ἔπιμεν, ἥπερ ἐστὶ λοιπὴ τῆς συμπάσης γεωγραφίας. κἀνταῦθα δ' Ἐρατοσθένους ἀποφάσεις προεκθετέον.

2. Φησὶ δὴ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν ἑννακοσίους ἢ χιλίους¹ σταδίου διέχειν τὸν Νεῖλου, παραπλήσιον ὄντα κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα² τῷ γράμματι τῷ Ν³ κειμένῳ ἀνάπαλιν· ῥυεῖς γάρ, φησὶν, ἀπὸ Μερόης ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους ὡς δισχιλίους καὶ ἑπτακοσίους σταδίους, πάλιν ἀναστρέφει πρὸς⁴ μεσημβρίαν καὶ τὴν χειμερινὴν

¹ ἑννακοσίους ἢ χιλίους, Groskurd, for ἑννακισχιλίους (F has α in margin); ἑννακοσίους, Corais; χιλίους, Kramer.

² σχῆμα, C. Müller, for στόμα. Meineke ejects κατὰ τὸ στόμα.

³ τῷ νυ EFDr, though D has N above νυ.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

BOOK XVII

I

1. SINCE, in my description of Arabia, I have also included the gulfs which pinch it and make it a peninsula, I mean the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and at the same time have gone the rounds of certain parts both of Aegypt and of Aethiopia, I mean the countries of the Troglodytes and the peoples situated in order thereafter as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, I must now set forth the remaining parts that are continuous with these tribes, that is, the parts in the neighbourhood of the Nile; and after this I shall traverse Libya, which is the last remaining subject of my whole geography. And here too I must first set forth the declarations of Eratosthenes.

2. Now according to him the Nile is nine hundred or a thousand stadia distant towards the west from the Arabian Gulf, and is similar in shape to the letter N written reversed; ¹ for after flowing, he says, from Meroë towards the north about two thousand seven hundred stadia, it turns back towards the south and the winter sunset about three thousand

¹ i.e. N. This is true, roughly speaking, of the course of the Nile from Meroë to Syenê (see critical note).

² D^h insert *τὴν* after *πρὸς*.

δύσιν ὡς τρισχιλίους καὶ ἑπτακοσίους σταδίους,
 καὶ σχεδὸν ἀντάρας τοῖς κατὰ Μερὸν τόποις καὶ
 εἰς τὴν Λιβύην πολὺ προπεσὼν¹ καὶ τὴν ἑτέραν
 ἐπιστροφὴν ποιησάμενος πρὸς τὰς ἄρκτους φέρεται
 πεντακισχιλίους μὲν καὶ τριακοσίους σταδίους
 ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν καταράκτην, μικρὸν παρεπι-
 στρέφων πρὸς τὴν ἑω, χιλίους δὲ καὶ διακοσίους
 τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν ἐλάττω τὸν κατὰ Συήνην, πεντακισ-
 χιλίους δὲ ἄλλους καὶ τριακοσίους ἐπὶ τὴν
 θάλατταν. ἐμβάλλουσι δ' εἰς αὐτὸν δύο ποταμοί,
 φερόμενοι μὲν ἔκ τινων λιμνῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑω, περι-
 λαμβάνοντες δὲ νῆσον εὐμεγέθη τὴν Μερὸν· ὧν
 ὁ μὲν Ἀσταβόρας καλεῖται κατὰ τὸ πρὸς ἑω
 πλευρὸν ῥέων, ἄτερος δ' Ἀστάπους· οἱ δ' Ἀστα-
 σόβαν καλοῦσι, τὸν δ' Ἀστάπουν ἄλλον εἶναι,
 ῥέοντα ἔκ τινων λιμνῶν ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας, καὶ
 σχεδὸν τὸ κατ' εὐθείαν σῶμα τοῦ Νείλου τοῦτον
 ποιεῖν· τὴν δὲ πλήρωσιν αὐτοῦ τοὺς θερινοὺς
 ὄμβρους παρασκευάζειν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τὰς συμβο-
 λὰς τοῦ Ἀσταβόρα καὶ τοῦ Νείλου σταδίους
 ἑπτακοσίους Μερὸν εἶναι πόλιν ὁμώνυμον τῇ
 νήσῳ· ἄλλην δ' εἶναι νῆσον ὑπὲρ τῆς Μερὸς, ἣν
 ἔχουσιν οἱ Αἰγυπτίων φυγάδες οἱ ἀποστάντες
 ἐπὶ² Ψαμμητίχου,³ καλοῦνται δὲ Σεμβρίται, ὡς
 ἂν ἐπήλυδες· βασιλεύονται δὲ ὑπὸ γυναικός,
 ὑπακούουσι⁴ δὲ τῶν ἐν Μερὸν. τὰ δὲ κατωτέρω
 ἐκατέρωθεν Μερὸς, παρὰ μὲν τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς

¹ προπεσὼν D, προσπεσὼν other MSS.

² ἐπὶ, Corais emends to ἀπὸ, citing Herodotus 2. 30; and so Meineke, but both ἐπὶ Ψαμμητίχου and ἀπὸ Ψαμμητίχου are found in that passage.

³ Ψαμμητίχου CDFHitz.

⁴ ὑπακούουσι, Corais emends to ἐπαρχούσης (cp. 16. 4. 8).

seven hundred stadia, and after almost reaching the same parallel as that of the region of Meroë and projecting far into Libya and making the second turn, flows towards the north five thousand three hundred stadia to the great cataract, turning aside slightly towards the east, and then one thousand two hundred stadia to the smaller cataract at Syenê, and then five thousand three hundred more to the sea. Two rivers empty into it, which flow from some lakes on the east and enclose Meroë, a rather large island. One of these rivers, which flows on the eastern side of the island, is called Astaboras¹ and the other is called Astapus,² though some call it Astasobas and say that another river, which flows from some lakes from the south,³ is the Astapus and that this river forms almost all the straight part of the body of the Nile, and that it is filled by the summer rains. Above the confluence of the Astaboras and the Nile, he says, at a distance of seven hundred stadia, lies Meroë, a city bearing the same name as the island; and there is another island above Meroë which is held by the Aegyptian fugitives who revolted in the time of Psammitichus, and are called "Sembritae," meaning "foreigners."⁴ They are ruled by a queen, but they are subject to the kings of Meroë.⁵ The lower parts of the country on either side of Meroë, along the Nile towards the

¹ Now Athara or Takazze.

² Now Bahr el-Abiad.

³ Now Bahr el-Asrek.

⁴ See 16. 4. 8. According to Herodotus (2. 30), the original number of these fugitives was 240,000 (see Rawlinson's note, Vol. II, p. 37).

⁵ This statement is inconsistent with that in 16. 4. 8, which, however, appears to have been taken from Artemidorus.

θάλατταν ἐκβολῶν.¹ καὶ μὴν οἱ γε Αἰθίοπες τὸ πλεον νομαδικῶς ζῶσι καὶ ἀπόρως διὰ τε τὴν λυπρότητα τῆς χώρας καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀέρων ἀσυμμετρίαν καὶ τὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἐκτοπισμόν, τοῖς δ' Αἰγυπτίοις ἅπαντα τὰναντία συμβέβηκε· καὶ γὰρ πολιτικῶς καὶ ἡμέρως ἐξ ἀρχῆς ζῶσι καὶ ἐν γνωρίμοις ἴδρυνται τόποις, ὥστε καὶ αἱ διατίξεις αὐτῶν μνημονεύονται. καὶ ἐπαινοῦνται γε, δοκοῦντες ἀξίως χρήσασθαι τῇ τῆς χώρας εὐδαιμονίᾳ, μερίσαντές τε εὖ καὶ ἐπιμεληθέντες· βασιλεῖα γὰρ ἀποδείξαντες τριχῇ τὸ πλῆθος διεῖλον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας ἐκάλεσαν, τοὺς δὲ γεωργοὺς, τοὺς δὲ ἱερέας· καὶ τοὺς μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν ἐπιμεληταίς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους τῶν περὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον· καὶ τοὺς μὲν τὰ² ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, τοὺς δ' ὅσα ἐν εἰρήνῃ, γῆν τε καὶ τέχνας ἐργαζομένους,³ ἀφ' ὧν περ καὶ αἱ πρόσοδοι συνήγοντο τῷ βασιλεῖ. οἱ δ' ἱερεῖς καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ἥσκουν καὶ ἀστρονομίαν· ὁμιληταί τε τῶν βασιλέων ἦσαν. ἡ δὲ χώρα τὴν μὲν πρώτην διαίρεσιν εἰς νομοὺς ἔσχε, δέκα μὲν ἡ Θηβαῖς, δέκα δ' ἡ ἐν τῷ Δέλτα, ἐκκαίδεκα δ' ἡ μεταξὺ (ὥς δέ τινες, τοσοῦτοι ἦσαν οἱ σύμπαντες νομοί, ὅσαι αἱ ἐν τῷ λαβυρίνθῳ αὐλαί·⁴ αὗται δ' ἐλάτους τῶν τριάκοντα⁵). πάλιν δ' οἱ νομοὶ τομὰς ἄλλας ἔσχον, εἰς γὰρ τοπαρχίας οἱ πλείστοι

¹ τοῦ Νείλου, after ἐκβολῶν, Groskurd and later editors eject.

² τὰ, added from the Epitome.

³ ἐργαζομένους, Kramer, for ἐργαζομένων.

⁴ αὐλαί F, αὐταί other MSS.

⁵ τριάκοντα, Meineke, following conj. of Groskurd, amends to τριάκοντα ἑξ.

indeed the Aethiopians lead for the most part a nomadic and resourceless life, on account of the barrenness of the country and of the unseasonableness of its climate and of its remoteness from us, whereas with the Aegyptians the contrary is the case in all these respects; for from the outset they have led a civic and cultivated life and have been settled in well-known regions, so that their organisations are a matter of comment. And they are commended in that they are thought to have used worthily the good fortune of their country, having divided it well and having taken good care of it; for when they had appointed a king they divided the people into three classes, and they called one class soldiers, another farmers, and another priests; and the last class had the care of things sacred and the other two of things relating to man; and some had charge of the affairs of war, and others of all the affairs of peace, both tilling soil and following trades, from which sources the revenues were gathered for the king. The priests devoted themselves both to philosophy and to astronomy; and they were companions of the king. The country was first divided into Nomes,¹ the Thebais containing ten, the country in the Delta ten, and the country between them sixteen (according to some, the number of the Nomes all told was the same as that of the halls in the Labyrinth, but the number of these is less than thirty²); and again the Nomes were divided into other sections, for most of them were divided into

¹ The Greek word (*Nomoi*) here means Districts or Provinces. Pliny (5. 9) refers to them as *praefecturae oppidorum*.

² Meineke and others unnecessarily emend the text to read "thirty-six" (see critical note).

διήρηντο, καὶ αὐταὶ δ' εἰς ἄλλας τομάς· ἐλάχισται δ' αἱ ἄρουραι μερίδες. ἐδέησε δὲ τῆς ἐπ' ἀκριβὲς καὶ κατὰ λεπτὸν διαιρέσεως διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς τῶν ὄρων συγχύσεις, ἃς ὁ Νεῖλος ἀπεργάζεται κατὰ τὰς αὐξήσεις, ἀφαιρῶν καὶ προστιθεὶς καὶ ἐναλλάττων τὰ σχήματα καὶ τὰλλα σημεῖα ἀποκρύπτων, οἷς διακρίνεται τό τε ἀλλότριον καὶ τὸ ἴδιον· ἀνάγκη δὲ ἀναμετρεῖσθαι πάλιν καὶ πάλιν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ καὶ τὴν γεωμετρίαν συστήναί φασιν, ὥς τὴν λογιστικὴν καὶ ἀριθμητικὴν παρὰ Φοινίκων διὰ τὰς ἐμπορίας. τριχῇ δὲ διήρηντο, ὥσπερ τὸ σύμπαν, καὶ τὸ ἐν ἐκάστῳ τῷ νομῷ πλῆθος, εἰς τρία ἴσα μερισθείσης τῆς χώρας. ἡ δὲ περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν πραγματεία διαφέρει τοσοῦτον, ὅσον τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ νικᾶν τὴν φύσιν. φύσει γὰρ πλείονα φέρει καρπὸν καὶ ποτισθεῖσα μᾶλλον, φύσει καὶ

C 788 ἡ μείζων ἀνάβασις τοῦ ποταμοῦ πλείω ποτίζει γῆν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐπιμέλεια πολλάκις καὶ τῆς φύσεως ἐξίσχυσεν ἐπιλιπούσης, ὥστε καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐλάχιστους ἀναβάσεις τοσαύτην ποτισθῆναι γῆν, ὅσην ἐν ταῖς μείζουσι, διὰ τε τῶν διωρύγων καὶ τῶν παραχωμάτων· ἐπὶ γοῦν τῶν πρὸ Πετρωνίου χρόνων ἡ μεγίστη μὲν ἦν φορὰ καὶ ἀνάβασις, ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα πῆχεις ἀνέβαινεν ὁ Νεῖλος, ἡνίκα δ' ἐπ' ὀκτώ, συνέβαινε λιμός· ἐπ' ἐκείνου δὲ ἄρξαντος τῆς χώρας καὶ δώδεκα μόνον

¹ By "arourae" Strabo refers to the Aegyptian land-measure, which was 100 Aegyptian cubits square (Herodotus 2. 168), i.e. about seven-elevenths of our acre. Each soldier was

toparchies, and these also into other sections; and the smallest portions were the *arourae*.¹ There was need of this accurate and minute division on account of the continuous confusion of the boundaries caused by the Nile at the time of its increases, since the Nile takes away and adds soil, and changes conformations of lands, and in general hides from view the signs by which one's own land is distinguished from that of another. Of necessity, therefore, the lands must be re-measured again and again. And here it was, they say, that the science of geometry² originated, just as accounting and arithmetic originated with the Phoenicians, because of their commerce.³ Like the people as a whole, the people in each Nome were also divided into three parts, since the land had been divided into three equal parts. The activity of the people in connection with the river goes so far as to conquer nature through diligence. For by nature the land produces more fruit than do other lands, and still more when watered; and by nature a greater rise of the river waters more land; but diligence has oftentimes, even when nature has failed, availed to bring about the watering of as much land even at the time of the smaller rises of the river as at the greater rises, that is, through the means of canals and embankments. At any rate, in the times before Petronius⁴ the crop was the largest and the rise the highest when the Nile would rise to fourteen cubits, and when it would rise to only eight a famine would ensue; but in the time of his reign over the

granted the free use of twelve *arourae* of land without taxation (Herodotus 2. 168).

¹ Literally, "land-measuring."

² See 16. 2. 24.

³ C. Petronius (see 17. 1. 54).

πληρώσαντος πήχεις τοῦ Νείλου μέτρου,¹ μεγίστη ἦν ἡ φορά, καὶ ὁκτώ ποτε μόνον πληρώσαντος, λιμοῦ οὐδεὶς ἦσθετο. τοιαύτη μὲν ἡ διάταξις, τὰ δ' ἐξῆς λέγωμεν νυνί.

4. Ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν Αἰθιοπικῶν τερμόνων ρεῖ ἐπ' εὐθείας ὁ Νεῖλος πρὸς ἄρκτους, ἕως τοῦ καλουμένου χωρίου Δέλτα· εἴτ' ἐπὶ κορυφὴν σχιζόμενος ὁ Νεῖλος, ὥς φησιν ὁ Πλάτων, ὥς ἂν τριγώνου κορυφὴν ἀποτελεῖ τὸν τύπον τοῦτον, πλευρὰς δὲ τοῦ τριγώνου τὰ σχιζόμενα ἐφ' ἐκάτερα ρεῖθρα καθήκοντα μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης, τὸ μὲν ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς κατὰ Πηλουσίον, τὸ δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς κατὰ Κάνωβον καὶ τὸ πλησίον Ἡράκλειον προσαγορευόμενον, βάσιν δὲ τὴν παραλίαν τὴν μεταξὺ τοῦ Πηλουσίου καὶ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου. γέγονε δὴ² νῆσος ἐκ τε τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τῶν ρευμάτων ἀμφοῖν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ καλεῖται Δέλτα διὰ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τοῦ σχήματος· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ κορυφῇ χωρίον ὁμωνύμως κέκληται διὰ τὸ ἀρχὴν εἶναι τοῦ λεχθέντος σχήματος, καὶ ἡ κώμη δὲ ἡ ἐπ' αὐτῷ καλεῖται Δέλτα. δύο μὲν οὖν ταῦτα τοῦ Νείλου στόματα, ὧν τὸ μὲν Πηλουσιακὸν καλεῖται, τὸ δὲ Κανωβικὸν καὶ Ἡρακλειωτικόν, μεταξὺ δὲ τούτων ἄλλαι πέντε εἰσὶν ἐκβολαὶ αἱ γε ἀξιόλογοι, λεπτότεραι δὲ πλείους· ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν πρώτων μερῶν ἀπορρῶγες πολλαὶ καθ' ὅλην μερισθεῖσαι τὴν νῆσον πολλὰ καὶ ρεῖθρα καὶ νήσους ἐποίησαν, ὥσθ' ὅλην γενέσθαι πλωτὴν διωρύγων ἐπὶ διώρυξι τμηθεῖσων, αἱ κατὰ ῥαστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην,

¹ Νείλου μέτρον γ; Νειλομετρίου, Corais; πήχεων . . . μέτρον conj. Villobrun.

² δῆ, Groskurd, for δ' ἡ.

country, and when the Nilometer registered only twelve cubits, the crop was the largest, and once, when it registered only eight cubits, no one felt hunger. Such is the organisation of Aegypt; but let me now describe the things that come next in order.

4. The Nile flows from the Aethiopian boundaries towards the north in a straight line to the district called "Delta," and then, being "split at the head," as Plato says,¹ the Nile makes this place as it were the vertex of a triangle, the sides of the triangle being formed by the streams that split in either direction and extend to the sea—the one on the right to the sea at Pelusium and the other on the left to the sea at Canobus and the neighbouring Heracleium, as it is called,—and the base by the coast-line between Pelusium and the Heracleium. An island, therefore, has been formed by the sea and the two streams of the river; and it is called Delta on account of the similarity of its shape; and the district at the vertex has been given the same name because it is the beginning of the above-mentioned figure; and the village there is also called Delta. Now these are two mouths of the Nile, of which one is called Pelusiatic and the other Canobic or Heracleiatic; but between these there are five other outlets, those at least that are worth mentioning, and several that are smaller; for, beginning with the first parts of the Delta, many branches of the river have been split off throughout the whole island and have formed many streams and islands, so that the whole Delta has become navigable—canals on canals having been cut, which are

¹ *Timaeus* 21 κ.

ὥστε καὶ ὀστράκινα ἐνίοις εἶναι πορθμεῖα. τὴν μὲν οὖν περίμετρον ὅσον τρισχιλίων σταδίων ἐστὶν ἡ σύμπασα νῆσος· καλοῦσι¹ δ' αὐτὴν καὶ τὴν κάτω χώραν σὺν ταῖς ἀπαντικρὺ ποταμίαις τοῦ Δέλτα· ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀναβάσεσι τοῦ Νείλου καλύπτεται πᾶσα καὶ πελαγίζει πλὴν τῶν οἰκήσεων· αὐταὶ δ' ἐπὶ λόφων αὐτοφυῶν ἢ χωμάτων ἴδρυνται, πόλεις τε ἀξιόλογοι καὶ κῶμαι, νησιζοῦσαι κατὰ τὴν πόρρωθεν ὄψιν. πλείους δ' ἡ² τετταράκοντα ἡμέρας τοῦ θέρους διαμείναν τὸ ὕδωρ ἔπειθ' ὑπόβασιν λαμβάνει κατ' ὀλίγον, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν αὔξησιν ἔσχεν· ἐν ἐξήκοντα δὲ ἡμέραις τελέως γυμνοῦται καὶ ἀναψύχεται τὸ πεδίον· ὅσῳ δὲ θᾶττον ἢ ἀνάψυξις, τοσῶδε θᾶττον ὁ ἄροτος καὶ ὁ σπόρος· θᾶττον δέ, παρ' οἷς τὰ μείζω θάλη. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ τὰ ἐπάνω τοῦ Δέλτα ποτίζεται, πλὴν ὅτι ἐπ' εὐθείας ὅσον τετρακισχιλίους σταδίους δι' ἐνὸς ρείθρου τοῦ ποταμοῦ φερομένου, πλὴν εἴ ποῦ³ τις ἐντρέχει νῆσος, ὣν ἀξιολογωτάτη ἡ τὸν Ἡρακλειωτικὸν νομὸν περιέχουσα, ἢ εἴ ποῦ τις ἐκτροπὴ διώρυγι ἐπὶ πλεόν εἰς λίμνην μεγάλην καὶ χώραν, ἣν ποτίζειν δύναται, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῆς τὸν Ἀρσινοΐτην⁴ νομὸν ποτιζούσης⁵ καὶ τὴν Μοίριδος λίμνην καὶ τῶν εἰς τὴν Μαρεῶτιν⁶ ἀναχεομένων. συλλήβδην δ' εἰπεῖν, ἡ ποταμία μόνον ἐστὶν Αἴγυπτος ἢ ἐκατέρωθεν ἐσχάτη τοῦ Νείλου, σπάνιον εἴ που

¹ καλοῦσι, Brequigny, for κομποῦσι; κατοικοῦσι, Corais.

² δ' ἡ *hmo*, ἢ E, δέ other MSS.

³ εἴ ποῦ EF; εἰ μή ποῦ other MSS.

⁴ Ἀρσινοΐτην D; Ἀρσινοήτην other MSS.

⁵ ποτιζούσης Letronne, for ποιούσης.

navigated with such ease that some people even use earthenware ferry-boats.¹ Now the island as a whole is as much as three thousand stadia in perimeter; and they also call it, together with the opposite river-lands of the Delta, Lower Egypt;² but at the rising of the Nile the whole country is under water and becomes a lake, except the settlements; and these are situated on natural hills or on artificial mounds, and contain cities of considerable size and villages, which, when viewed from afar, resemble islands. The water stays more than forty days in summer and then goes down gradually just as it rose; and in sixty days the plain is completely bared and begins to dry out; and the sooner the drying takes place, the sooner the ploughing and the sowing; and the drying takes place sooner in those parts where the heat is greater. The parts above the Delta are also watered in the same way, except that the river flows in a straight course about four thousand stadia through only one channel, except where some island intervenes, of which the most noteworthy is that which comprises the Heracleiote Nome, or except where the river is diverted to a greater extent than usual by a canal into a large lake or a territory which it can water, as, for instance, in the case of the canal which waters the Arsinoite Nome and Lake Moeris³ and of those which spread over Lake Mareotis.⁴ In short, Aegypt consists of only the river-land, I mean the last stretch of river-

¹ Cp. Juvenal 15. 126.

² Cp. 1. 2. 23 and 16. 2. 35.

³ See Herodotus 2. 149 and Breasted's *A History of Egypt*, pp. 191-94.

⁴ Now Lake Mariout.

* *Μαρεώτιν* E, *Μαριαώτιν* other MSS.

τριακοσίων σταδίων ἐπέχουσα συνεχῶς πλάτος τὸ οἰκήσιμον, ἄρξαμένη ἀπὸ τῶν ὄρων¹ τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, μέχρι τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Δέλτα. ὅμοιον οὖν κειρία² ψυχομένη³ ἐπὶ μῆκος, ὑπεξαίρουμένων τῶν ἐπὶ πλεον ἐκτροπῶν. ποιεῖ δὲ τὸ σχῆμα τοῦτο τῆς ποταμίας, ἣς λέγω, καὶ τῆς χώρας τὰ ὄρη τὰ ἐκατέρωθεν ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Σοῦνην τόπων καταγόμενα μέχρι τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου πελάγους· ἐφ' ὅσον γὰρ ταῦτα παρατείνει καὶ διέστηκεν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς συνάγεται τε καὶ διαχεῖται καὶ διασχηματίζει τὴν χώραν διαφόρως τὴν οἰκήσιμον. ἡ δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὄρων ἐπὶ συχνὸν ἀοίκητός ἐστιν.

5. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι στοχασμῷ τὸ πλεον, οἱ δ' ὕστερον αὐτόπται γεννηθέντες ἤσθοντο ὑπὸ ὄμβρων θερινῶν πληρούμενον τὸν Νεῖλον, τῆς Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ἀνω κλυζομένης, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς ἐσχάτοις ὄρεσι, παυσαμένων δὲ τῶν ὄμβρων παυομένην κατ' ὀλίγον τὴν πλημμυρίδα. τοῦτο δ' ὑπῆρξε μάλιστα δῆλον τοῖς πλέουσι τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον μέχρι τῆς κυναμωμοφόρου καὶ τοῖς ἐκπεμπομένοις ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ἐλεφάντων θήραν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι χρεῖαι παρώξυνον ἐκεῖσε ἀνδρας προχειρίζεσθαι τοὺς τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλέας τοὺς Πτολεμαῖκούς. οὗτοι γὰρ ἐφρόντισαν τῶν τοιούτων, διαφερόντως δ' ὁ Φιλιδέλφος ἐπικλη-

¹ ὄρων, Corais, for ὄρων.

² κειρία CEFs (C adding *v* above *η*), κειρία Dikampouris (D adding the *e* above *η*), κειρία Ald.

³ ψυχομένη, Corais (who conj. τεταμένη, however), for ψυχομένη; ἀνεκτυσσομένη or ἀνεκτυγμένη conj. Kramer.

¹ But the text seems corrupt (see critical note). Strabo may have written, "Accordingly, it resembles length-wise an
16

land on either side of the Nile, which, beginning at the boundaries of Aethiopia and extending to the vertex of the Delta, scarcely anywhere occupies a continuous habitable space as broad as three hundred stadia. Accordingly, when it is dried, it resembles lengthwise a girdle-band,¹ the greater diversions of the river being excepted. This shape of the river-land of which I am speaking, as also of the country, is caused by the mountains on either side, which extend from the region of Syenê down to the Aegyptian Sea; for in proportion as these mountains lie near together or at a distance from one another, in that proportion the river is contracted or widened, and gives to the lands that are habitable their different shapes. But the country beyond the mountains is for a great distance uninhabited.²

5. Now the ancients depended mostly on conjecture, but the men of later times, having become eyewitnesses, perceived that the Nile was filled by summer rains, when Upper Aethiopia was flooded, and particularly in the region of its farthest mountains, and that when the rains ceased the inundation gradually ceased. This fact was particularly clear to those who navigated the Arabian Gulf as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, and to those who were sent out to hunt elephants³ or upon any other business which may have prompted the Ptolemaic kings of Aegypt to despatch men thither. For these kings were concerned with things of this kind; and especially the Ptolemy surnamed Philadelphus, since he was of an unwound girdle-band," or else, "Accordingly, it resembles a hand outstretched to full length," meaning both arm and hand, and thus referring to the Delta as well as to the stretch of river-land from Aethiopia to the vertex.

¹ See 1. 2. 25.

² See 16. 4. 7.

θείς, φιλιστορῶν καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τοῦ σώματος διαγωγὰς αἰετίνων καὶ τέρψεις ζητῶν καινοτέρας. οἱ πύλαι δὲ βασιλεῖς οὐ πάντες ἐφρόντισαν τῶν τοιούτων, καίπερ οἰκεῖοι σοφίας γεγονότες καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς, μεθ' ὧν ἦν αὐτοῖς ὁ πλείων βίος· ὥστε καὶ θαυμάζειν ἄξιον καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ διότι Σέσωστρις τὴν Λίθιοπίαν ἐπῆλθεν ἅπασαν μέχρι τῆς κινναμομοφόρου, καὶ ὑπομνήματα τῆς στρατείας αὐτοῦ καὶ νῦν ἔτι δέκνυνται, στήλαι καὶ ἐπιγραφαί. Καμβύσης τε τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατασχὼν προῆλθε καὶ μέχρι τῆς Μερῆς μετὰ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων· καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦνομα τῇ τε νήσῳ καὶ τῇ πόλει τοῦτο παρ' ἐκείνου τεθῆναι φασιν, ἐκεῖ τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἀποθανούσης αὐτῷ Μερῆς (οἱ δὲ γυναῖκά φασι)· τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν οὖν ἐχαρίσατο αὐτῇ τιμῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπον. θαυμαστὸν οὖν, πῶς ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν οὐ τελέως ἐναργῆς ἦν ἡ περὶ τῶν ὀμβρῶν ἱστορία τοῖς τότε, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ἱερῶν φιλοπραγμονέστερον ἀναφερόντων εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα καὶ ἀποτιθεμένων, ὅσα μάθησιν περιττὴν ἐπιφαίνει.¹ εἰ γὰρ ἄρα, τοῦτ' ἐχρὴν ζητεῖν, ὅπερ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ζητεῖται, τί δὴ ποτε θέρους, χειμῶνος δὲ οὐ, καὶ ἐν τοῖς νοτιωτάτοις, ἐν δὲ τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ τῇ περὶ Συήνην οὐ συμπίπτουσιν ὀμβροί· τὸ δ' ὅτι ἐξ ὀμβρῶν αἱ ἀναβάσεις μὴ ζητεῖν, μηδὲ τοιούτων δεῖσθαι μαρτύρων, οἷους Ποσειδώνιος εἴρηκε. φησὶ γὰρ Καλλισθένης λέγειν τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὀμβρῶν

¹ ὑποφαίνει μοι, ἐπιφαίνει B, marg. P, D first hand but changed to ἐπιφαίνει.

² Diodorus Siculus (l. 33) says his mother.

³ So l. 1. 19.

inquiring disposition, and on account of the infirmity of his body was always searching for novel pastimes and enjoyments. But the kings of old were not at all concerned with such things, although they proved themselves congenial to learning, both they and the priests, with whom they spent the greater part of their lives; and therefore we may well be surprised, not only on this account, but also by the fact that Sesostris traversed the whole of Aethiopia as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, and that memorials of his expedition, pillars and inscriptions, are to be seen even to this day. Further, when Cambyses took possession of Aegypt, he advanced with the Aegyptians even as far as Meroë; and indeed this name was given by him to both the island and the city, it is said, because his sister Meroë—some say his wife—¹ died there. The name, at any rate, he bestowed upon the place in honour of the woman. It is surprising, therefore, that the men of that time, having such knowledge to begin with, did not possess a perfectly clear knowledge of the rains, especially since the priests rather meticulously record in their sacred books, and thus store away, all facts that reveal any curious information; for they should have investigated, if they made any investigations at all, the question, which even to this day is still being investigated, I mean why in the world rains fall in summer but not in winter, and in the southernmost parts but not in Thebais and the country round Syenê;² but the fact that the rising of the river results from rains should not have been investigated, nor yet should this matter have needed such witnesses as Poseidonius mentions; for instance, he says that it was Callisthenes who states that the summer rains

STRABO

αἰτίαν τῶν θερινῶν, παρὰ Ἀριστοτέλους λαβόντα, ἐκείνους δὲ παρὰ Θρασυάλκου τοῦ Θασίου (τῶν ἀρχαίων δὲ φυσικῶν εἰς οὗτος), ἐκείνους δὲ παρ' ἄλλου,¹ τὸν δὲ παρ' Ὀμήρου διπετεία φάσκοντος τὸν Νεῖλον·

ἀν δ' εἰς Αἰγύπτιοι διπετεῖς ποταμοῖο.

Ἄλλ' ἐὼ ταῦτα, πολλῶν εἰρηκότων, ὧν ἀρκέσει δύο μνηῦσαι τοὺς ποιήσαντας καθ' ἡμῶς τὸ περὶ τοῦ Νεῖλου βιβλίον, Εὐδωρὺν τε καὶ Ἀρίστωνα τὸν ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων· πλὴν γὰρ τῆς τάξεως τὰ γε ἄλλα καὶ τῇ φράσει καὶ τῇ ἐπιχειρήσει ταυτὰ² ἐστί κείμενα παρ' ἀμφοτέροις. ἐγὼ γοῦν ὑπορούμενος ἀντιγράφων εἰς τὴν ἀντιβολὴν ἐκ θατέρου θάτερον ἀντέβαλον· πρότερος δ' ἦν ὁ τιλλότρια ὑποβαλλόμενος, ἐν Ἀμμωνος εὖροι τις ἄν. Εὐδωρος δ' ἠτιάτο τὸν Ἀρίστωνα· ἡ μέντοι φράσις Ἀριστώνειος μᾶλλον ἐστίν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι τὸ οἰκούμενον αὐτὸ καὶ ποτιζόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ Νεῖλου μόνον Αἰγύπτον ἐκάλουν, ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Συήνην τύπων ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης· οἱ δ' ὕστερον μέχρι νῦν προσέλαβον ἐκ μὲν τῶν πρὸς ἐὼ μερῶν τὰ³ μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου καὶ τοῦ Νεῖλου
C 791 σχεδόν τι πάντα (οἱ δ' Αἰθίοπες οὐ πᾶν χρῶνται τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάττῃ), ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐσπερίων τὰ

¹ For ἄλλον C. Müller conj. παρὰ θαλοῦ (citing l. l. 11).

² ταυτὰ, Cornis, for ταῦτα.

³ τὰ, before μεταξὺ, Cornis inserts.

⁴ Literally "antigraphs"; i.e., apparently, "copies" of parallel passages from the two works.

are the cause of the risings, though Callisthenes took the assertion from Aristotle, and Aristotle from Thrasyalces the Thasian (one of the early physicists), and Thrasyalces from someone else, and he from Homer, who calls the Nile "heaven-fed": "And back again to the land of Aegyptus, heaven-fed river."

But I dismiss this subject, since it has been discussed by many writers, of whom it will suffice to report only the two who in my time have written the book about the Nile, I mean Eudorus and Ariston the Peripatetic philosopher; for except in the matter of arrangement everything found in the two writers is the same as regards both style and treatment. I, at any rate, being in want of copies¹ with which to make a comparison, compared the one work with the other;² but which of the two men it was who appropriated to himself the other's work might be discovered at Ammon's temple! Eudorus accused Ariston; the style, however, is more like that of Ariston.

Now the early writers gave the name Aegypt to only the part of the country that was inhabited and watered by the Nile, beginning at the region of Syenê and extending to the sea; but the later writers down to the present time have added on the eastern side approximately all the parts between the Arabian Gulf and the Nile (the Aethiopians do not use the Red Sea at all³), and on the western side the parts

¹ In the Alexandrian library, apparently.

² The other translators interpret *ἐάν* as meaning "much," or "to such an extent," or the like. But Strabo is speaking of Aethiopians in the strict sense of the term; for "the country between the Nile and Arabian Gulf is Arabia" (17.1. 21), and even Aegyptian Hellupolis (17. 1. 30) and Thobes (17. 1. 46) are in "Arabia."

μέχρι τῶν Αὑάσεων καὶ ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίων ἐπικρατείας. οἳ τε γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου βασιλεῖς ἴσχυσαν τοσοῦτον, ὥστε¹ καὶ τὴν Κυρηναίαν αὐτὴν κατέσχον καὶ διενείμαντο πρὸς τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ τὴν Κύπρον. Ῥωμαῖοί τε οἱ διαδεξάμενοι τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπαρχίαν κρίναντες τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὅροις διεφύλαξαν. Αὑάσεις δ' οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι καλοῦσι τὰς οἰκουμένας χώρας περιεχομένας κύκλῳ μεγάλαις ἐρημίαις, ὡς ἂν νήσους πελαγίας. πολὺ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην, τρεῖς δ' εἰσὶν αἱ πρόσχωροι τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ὑπ'² αὐτῇ τεταγμένοι. τὰ μὲν οὖν καθ' ὅλου καὶ ἀνωτάτῳ περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ταῦτα λέγομεν, τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα δὲ καὶ³ τὰς ἀρετὰς αὐτῆς νῦν διέξιμεν.

6. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ ἔργου τούτου καὶ τὸ κυριώτατον ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρειά ἐστι καὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν, ἐντεῦθεν ἀρκτέον. ἔστι τοίνυν ἡ ἀπὸ Πηλουσίου παραλία πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν πλέουσι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος χιλίων πον καὶ τριακοσίων σταδίων, ὃ δὲ καὶ βάσει τοῦ Δέλτα ἔφαμεν· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπὶ Φάρον τὴν νῆσον ἄλλοι στάδιοι πεντήκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατόν. ἡ δὲ Φάρος νησίον ἐστὶ παράμηκες, προσεχέστατον τῇ ἡπείρῳ, λιμένα πρὸς αὐτὴν ποιοῦν ἀμφίστομον.

¹ ὥστε, Letronne and Groesbeek, for εἰ γε.

² ὑπ' α for ἐπ' ; so Cornis and Meineke.

³ The text of F from καὶ to Πτολεμαῖος (17. 1. 11) is lost.

¹ Ptolemy I (Soter), reigned 323-285 B.C.

extending as far as the oases, and on the sea-coast the parts extending from the Canobic mouth to Catabathmus and the domain of the Cyrenæans. For the kings after Ptolemy¹ became so powerful that they took possession of Cyrenæa itself and even united Cypros with Aegypt. The Romans, who succeeded the Ptolemies, separated their three dominions and have kept Aegypt within its former limits.² The Aegyptians call "oases"³ the inhabited districts which are surrounded by large deserts, like islands in the open sea. There is many an oasis in Libya, and three of them lie close to Aegypt and are classed as subject to it. This, then, is my general, or summary, account of Aegypt, and I shall now discuss the separate parts and the excellent attributes of the country.

6. Since Alexandria⁴ and its neighbourhood constitute the largest and most important part of this subject, I shall begin with them. The sea-coast, then, from Pelusium, as one sails towards the west, as far as the Canobic mouth, is about one thousand three hundred stadia—the "base" of the Delta, as I have called it;⁵ and thence to the island Pharos, one hundred and fifty stadia more. Pharos is an oblong isle, is very close to the mainland, and forms with it a harbour with two mouths; for

¹ The Romans made Cyrenæa an "allied state" (*civitas foederata*) in 96 B.C., a Roman province in 88 B.C., and later (see 17. 3. 25) united it with Creta. Cypros was annexed to the province of Cilicia in 47 B.C., presented by Antony to Cleopatra in 32 B.C., made an imperial province in 27 B.C., and a senatorial province in 22 B.C.

² The Greek spelling is "oases."

³ See Map of Alexandria at end of volume.

⁴ 17. 1. 4.

ἡῶν γάρ ἐστι κολπώδης, ἄκρας εἰς τὸ πέλαγος προβεβλημένη δύο· τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ ἡ νῆσος ἰδρυται κλείουσα τὸν κύλπον, παραβέβληται γὰρ αὐτῷ κατὰ μήκος. τῶν δ' ἄκρων τῆς Φάρου τὸ μὲν ἐφ' ὃν μᾶλλον ἐστὶ προσεχὲς τῇ ἡπείρῳ καὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτὴν ἄκρᾳ (καλεῖται δ' ἄκρα Λοχιάς), καὶ ποιεῖ τὸν λιμένα ἀρτίστομον.¹ πρὸς δὲ τῇ στενότητι τοῦ μεταξὺ πόρου καὶ πέτραι εἰσὶν, αἱ μὲν ὑφαλοι, αἱ δὲ καὶ ἐξέχουσαι, τραχύνουσαι πᾶσαν ὥραν τὸ προσπίπτον ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους κλυδώνιον. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ τῆς νησίδος ἄκρον πέτρα περίκλυστος, ἔχουσα πύργον θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμένον λευκοῦ λίθου πολυόροφον, ὁμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ. τοῦτον δ' ἀνέθηκε Σώστρατος Κνίδιος, φίλος τῶν βασιλέων, τῆς τῶν πλωιζομένων σωτηρίας χάριν, ὡς φησιν ἡ ἐπιγραφή.² ἀλιμένου γὰρ οὐσης καὶ ταπεινῆς τῆς ἐκατέρωθεν παραλλίας, ἐχούσης δὲ καὶ χοιράδας καὶ βράχην τινά, ἔδει σημείου τινὸς ὑψηλοῦ

¹ ἀρτίστομον τοῦ Cornis.

² After ἐπιγραφή C, in the margin, adds: 'Ἐπίγραμμα. Σώστρατος Κνίδιος Δεξιφάνους θεοῖς σωτῆρσιν ὑπὲρ τῶν πλωιζομένων'. The same words are found in Dāris, and also, with 'Ἐπίγραμμα omitted, in mozz.

³ This tower, one of the "Wonders of the World," cost 800 talents (Pliny ii. 18). According to Eusebius (*Chron.* ad Olymp. 124. 1), it was built in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, but, according to Suklas, at the beginning of the reign of Pyrrhus (209 B.C.), i.e. in the time of Ptolemy Soter. According to Josephus (*Jell. Jud.* 4. 10. 5, or L.C.L. edition, Vol. III, pp. 181 and 251), it was visible from the sea at 300 stadia; according to Epiphaneus (*Stroph. Byz.*, s.v. Φάρος), it was 300 fathoms high; and the *Schol. Lucian ad Icaromenippum*, § 12, says that it was visible 300 miles away! See

the shore of the mainland forms a bay, since it thrusts two promontories into the open sea, and between these is situated the island, which closes the bay, for it lies lengthwise parallel to the shore. Of the extremities of Pharos, the eastern one lies closer to the mainland and to the promontory opposite it (the promontory called Lochias), and thus makes the harbour narrow at the mouth; and in addition to the narrowness of the intervening passage there are also rocks, some under the water, and others projecting out of it, which at all hours roughen the waves that strike them from the open sea. And likewise the extremity of the isle is a rock, which is washed all round by the sea and has upon it a tower that is admirably constructed of white marble with many stories and bears the same name as the island.¹ This was an offering made by Sostratus of Cnidus, a friend of the kings, for the safety of mariners, as the inscription says:² for since the coast was harbourless and low on either side, and also had reefs and shallows, those who were sailing from the open sea thither needed some lofty and

A. M. de Zoghheb, *Études sur L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, Paris, 1910; and Thiersch's restoration of the tower in Rostovtzeff's *A History of the Ancient World*, Vol. I, p. 309.

² Some of the MSS. (see critical note) record the inscription, which is preserved in Lucian, *How to Write History*, § 62 (but is obviously a gloss in Strabo): "Sostratus of Cnidus, son of Dexiphanes, on behalf of mariners, to the Divine Saviours." "The Divine Saviours" might refer to Ptolemy Soter and Berenice (see the Corais-Latroune edition, which cites Spannheim, *De Praestantia et Usu Numismat.* I, p. 415, and Visconti, *Iconographia Graecus* II, 18, p. 564), but it was the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) who were known by "all" as "guardians of the sea" and "the saviours of sailors" (1. 3. 2 and 5. 3. 5).

C 792 καὶ λαμπροῦ τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους προσπλέουσιν, ὥστ' εὐστοχεῖν τῆς εἰσβολῆς τοῦ λιμένος. καὶ τὸ ἐσπέριον δὲ στόμα οὐκ εὐεῖςβολόν ἐστιν, οὐ μὴν τοσαύτης γε δεῖται προνοίας. ποιεῖ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἄλλον λιμένα τὸν τοῦ Εὐνόστου καλούμενον· πρόκειται δ' οὗτος τοῦ ὀρυκτοῦ καὶ κλειστοῦ λιμένος· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ λεχθέντος πύργου τῆς Φάρου τὸν εἰσπλουν ἔχων ὁ μέγας ἐστὶ λιμὴν· οὗτοι δὲ συνεχεῖς ἐν βάθει ἐκείνῳ, τῷ ἑπτασταδίῳ καλουμένῳ χώματι διειργόμενοι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, παράκεινται. τὸ δὲ χῶμά ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου γέφυρα ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον κατὰ τὸ ἐσπέριον αὐτῆς μέρος ἐκτεταμένη, δύο διάπλους ἀπολείπουσα μόνον εἰς τὸν Εὐνόστου λιμένα, καὶ αὐτοὺς γεγεφυρωμένους· ἦν δ' οὐ γέφυρα μόνον ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑδραγωγίον, ὅτε γε ῥέειτο· νῦν δ' ἡρήμωσεν αὐτὴν ὁ θεὸς Καῖσαρ ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀλεξανδρέας πολέμῳ, τεταγμένην μετὰ τῶν βασιλέων· ὀλίγοι δ' οἰκοῦσι πρὸς τῷ πύργῳ ναυτικοὶ ἄνδρες. ὁ γοῦν μέγας λιμὴν πρὸς τῷ κεκλεισθαι καλῶς τῷ τε χώματι καὶ τῇ φύσει, ἀγχιβαθὴς τέ ἐστιν, ὥστε τὴν μεγίστην ναὺν ἐπὶ κλίμακος ὀρμῆν, καὶ εἰς πλείους σχίζεται λιμένας. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρότεροι τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῖς,

¹ i.e. "Harbour of the happy return." This harbour might have been so named after Eunostus, king of Soli in Cyprus and son-in-law of Ptolemy Soter (C. Wachsmuth, *Strabinger Festrede*, 1876, 4), the idea being inspired, perhaps, by the fact that Eunostus was so good a harbour as compared with the eastern.

² This harbour (called "Cibotus," i.e. "Chest" or "Box"), which was fortified, was connected with Lake Marcotis by a canal. Its shape and size are to-day problematical, for it

conspicuous sign to enable them to direct their course aright to the entrance of the harbour. And the western mouth is also not easy to enter, although it does not require so much caution as the other. And it likewise forms a second harbour, that of Eunostus,¹ as it is called, which lies in front of the closed harbour which was dug by the hand of man.² For the harbour which affords the entrance on the side of the above-mentioned tower of Pharos is the Great Harbour, whereas these two lie continuous with that harbour in their innermost recess, being separated from it only by the embankment called the Heptastadium.³ The embankment forms a bridge extending from the mainland to the western portion of the island, and leaves open only two passages into the harbour of Eunostus, which are bridged over. However, this work formed not only a bridge to the island but also an aqueduct, at least when Pharos was inhabited. But in these present times it has been laid waste by the deified Caesar⁴ in his war against the Alexandrians, since it had sided with the kings. A few seamen, however, live near the tower. As for the Great Harbour, in addition to its being beautifully enclosed both by the embankment and by nature, it is not only so deep close to the shore that the largest ship can be moored at the steps, but also is cut up into several harbours. Now the earlier kings of the

has been filled up and its site lies within that of the present Heptastadium.

¹ So called from its being "Seven Stadia" in length. It has been so much enlarged by alluvial deposits and debris from the old city that it is now, generally speaking, a mile wide, and forms a large part of the site of the city of to-day.

⁴ Julius Caesar.

ἀγαπῶντες οἷς εἶχον καὶ οὐ πάνυ ἐπεισάκτων
δεόμενοι, διαβεβλημένοι πρὸς ἅπαντας τοὺς πλέον-
τας, καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς Ἕλληνας (πορθηταὶ γὰρ
ἦσαν καὶ ἐπιθυμηταὶ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας κατὰ σπάνιν
γῆς), ἐπέστησαν φυλακὴν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ, κελεύ-
σαντες ἀπείργειν τοὺς προσιόντας· κατοικίαν δ'
αὐτοῖς ἔδωσαν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Ῥακῶτιν,
ἣ νῦν μὲν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων πόλεως ἐστὶ μέρος τὸ
ὑπερκεείμενον τῶν νεωρίων, τότε δὲ κώμη ὑπῆρχε·
τὰ δὲ κύκλῳ τῆς κώμης βουκόλοις παρέδωσαν,
δυναμένοις καὶ αὐτοῖς κωλύειν τοὺς ἔξωθεν
ἐπιόντας. ἐπελθὼν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος, ἰδὼν τὴν
εὐκαιρίαν, ἔγνω τειχίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι τὴν πόλιν·
τῆς δ' ὕστερον ἐπηκολουθηκυίας εὐδαιμονίας τῇ
πόλει μνημονεύουσί τι σημεῖον κατὰ τὴν ὑπο-
γραφὴν τοῦ κτίσματος συμβάν· τῶν γὰρ ἀρχιτεκ-
τόνων γῆ¹ λευκῇ διασημαινομένων τὴν τοῦ
περιβόλου γραμμὴν, ἐπιλιπούσης τῆς γῆς καὶ
τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιόντος, οἱ διοικηταὶ τῶν ἀλφίτων
μέρος τῶν παρεσκευασμένων τοῖς ἐργάταις
παρίσχον, δι' ὧν καὶ αἱ ὁδοὶ κατετμήθησαν εἰς
πλείους·² τοῦτ' οὖν οἰωνίσθαι λέγονται³ πρὸς
ἀγαθοῦ γεγονός.⁴

7. Ἡ δ' εὐκαιρία πολύτροπος· ἀμφίκλυστόν
τε γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ χωρίον δυσι πελάγεσι, τῷ μὲν⁵

¹ γῆ. Gieskurd, for τῆ.

² εἰς κλείουσι, Tozer suspects as being a gloss.

³ λέγεται ποτ.

⁴ γεγονότος Διά.

⁵ τῷ μὲν . . . τῷ δὲ R, τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δὲ other MSS.

¹ Literally, "white earth."

² According to Plutarch (*Alexander* 26), birds of all kinds settled on the place like clouds and ate up all the barley.

Aegyptians, being content with what they had and not wanting foreign imports at all, and being prejudiced against all who sailed the seas, and particularly against the Greeks (for owing to scarcity of land of their own the Greeks were ravagers and coveters of that of others), set a guard over this region and ordered it to keep away any who should approach; and they gave them as a place of abode Rhacotis, as it is called, which is now that part of the city of the Alexandrians which lies above the ship-houses, but was at that time a village; and they gave over the parts round about the village to herdsmen, who likewise were able to prevent the approach of outsiders. But when Alexander visited the place and saw the advantages of the site, he resolved to fortify the city on the harbour. Writers record, as a sign of the good fortune that has since attended the city, an incident which occurred at the time of tracing the lines of the foundation: When the architects were marking the lines of the enclosure with chalk,¹ the supply of chalk gave out; and when the king arrived, his stewards furnished a part of the barley-meal which had been prepared for the workmen, and by means of this the streets also, to a larger number than before, were laid out. This occurrence, then, they are said to have interpreted as a good omen.²

7. The advantages of the city's site are various; for, first, the place is washed by two seas, on the

meal with which the area had been marked out, so that Alexander was greatly disturbed at the omen; but the soers assured him that the omen was good. The barley-meal butokened an abundance of food (Ammianus Marcellinus 22. 16. 7).

C 793 ἀπὸ τῶν ἄρκτων τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ λεγομένῳ, τῷ δ' ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας τῷ τῆς λίμνης τῆς Μαρείας, ἢ καὶ Μαρειώτις¹ λέγεται· πληροὶ δὲ ταύτην πολλαῖς διώρυξιν ὁ Νεῖλος, ἀνωθὲν τε καὶ ἐκ πλαγίων, δι' ὧν τὰ εἰσκομιζόμενα πολλὰ πλείω τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐστίν, ὥσθ' ὁ λιμὴν ὁ λιμναῖος ὑπῆρχε πλουσιώτερος τοῦ θαλαττίου· ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκκομιζόμενα ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας πλείω τῶν εἰσκομιζομένων ἐστί· γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις ἔν τε τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ τῇ Δικαιαρχίᾳ γενόμενος, ὅρων τὰς ὁλκάδας ἔν τε τῷ κατάπλῳ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀναγωγαῖς, ὅσον βαρύτεραι τε καὶ κουφύτεραι δεῦρο κάκεισε πλέουσιν. πρὸς δὲ τῷ πλούτῳ τῶν καταγομένων ἐκατέρωσε εἰς τε τὸν κατὰ θάλατταν λιμένα καὶ εἰς τὸν λιμναῖον, καὶ τὸ εὐάερον ἄξιον σημειώσεώς ἐστιν· ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ συμβαίνει διὰ τὸ ἀμφίκλυστον καὶ τὸ εὐκαιρον τῆς ἀναβάσεως τοῦ Νεῖλου. αἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλαι πόλεις αἱ ἐπὶ λιμνῶν ἰδρυμέναι βαρεῖς καὶ πνιγώδεις ἔχουσι τοὺς ἀέρας ἐν τοῖς καύμασι τοῦ θέρους· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖς χεῖλεσιν αἱ λίμναι τελματοῦνται διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἡλίων ἀναθυμίασιν· βορβορώδους οὖν ἀναφερομένης τοσαύτης ἰκμάδος, νοσώδης ὁ ἀὴρ ἔλκεται καὶ λοιμικῶν κατάρχει παθῶν· ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δὲ τοῦ θέρους ἀρχομένου πληρούμενος ὁ Νεῖλος πληροὶ καὶ τὴν λίμνην καὶ οὐδὲν ἐὰν τελματώδες τὸ τὴν ἀναφορὰν ποιῇσιν² μοχθηράν· τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐτησίοι πνέουσιν ἐκ τῶν βορείων καὶ τοῦ τοσοῦτου πελάγους, ὥστε κάλλιστα τοῦ θέρους Ἀλεξανδρεῖς διάγουσιν.

¹ Μαρείας . . . Μαρειώτις E, Μαρίας . . . Μαραιώτις other MSS.

² ποιῇσαν ποτα, ποιῇσαν other MSS.

north by the Aegyptian Sea, as it is called, and on the south by Lake Marcia, also called Marcotis. This is filled by many canals from the Nile, both from above and on the sides, and through these canals the imports are much larger than those from the sea, so that the harbour on the lake was in fact richer than that on the sea; and here the exports from Alexandria also are larger than the imports; and anyone might judge, if he were at either Alexandria or Dicaearchia¹ and saw the merchant vessels both at their arrival and at their departure, how much heavier or lighter they sailed thither or therefrom. And in addition to the great value of the things brought down from both directions, both into the harbour on the sea and into that on the lake, the salubrity of the air is also worthy of remark. And this likewise results from the fact that the land is washed by water on both sides and because of the timeliness of the Nile's risings; for the other cities that are situated on lakes have heavy and stifling air in the heats of summer, because the lakes then become marshy along their edges because of the evaporation caused by the sun's rays, and, accordingly, when so much filth-laden moisture rises, the air inhaled is noisome and starts pestilential diseases, whereas at Alexandria, at the beginning of summer, the Nile, being full, fills the lake also, and leaves no marshy matter to corrupt the rising vapours. At that time, also, the Etesian winds blow from the north and from a vast sea,² so that the Alexandrians pass their time most pleasantly in summer.

¹ Now Puteoli.

² The Aegyptian monsoons, here called the "Etesian" (i.e. "Annual") winds, blow from the north-west all summer.

8. Ἔστι δὲ χλαμυδοειδὲς τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ ἐδαίφους τῆς πόλεως· οὗ τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ μῆκος πλευρά ἐστι τὰ ἀμφίκλυστα, ὅσον τριάκοντα σταδίων ἔχοντα διάμετρον, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ πλάτος οἱ ἰσθμοί, ἐπὶ τὰ ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἐκάτερος, σφειγγόμενος τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ θαλάττης, τῇ δ' ὑπὸ τῆς λίμνης. ἅπαντα μὲν ὁδοὺς κατατέμνεται ἱππηλάτοις καὶ ἄρματηλάτοις, δυσὶ δὲ πλατυτάταις, ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ πλείθρον ἀναπεπταμέναις, αἱ δὲ δίχα καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλας. ἔχει δ' ἡ πόλις τεμένη τε κοινὰ κυλιστά καὶ τὰ βασίλεια, τέταρτον ἢ καὶ τρίτον τοῦ παντὸς περιβόλου μέρος· τῶν γὰρ βασιλέων ἕκαστος ὥσπερ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀναθήμασι προσεφίλοκάλει τινὰ κόσμον, οὕτω καὶ οἰκῇσιν ἰδίᾳ

¹ According to Plutarch (5. 11), the shape was like that of a Macedonian chlamys, or military cloak; and the plan was designed by "Dicocharos" (probably an error for "Deinocrates"). Likewise, "the inhabited world is chlamys-shaped" (see Vol. I, p. 435 and footnote 3). See Torbell, *Classical Philology*, I, p. 283, for a discussion of this passage as bearing on the shape of the chlamys.

² Strabo is thinking apparently of a line drawn from the centre of the skirt of the chlamys, which was circular, to the centre of the collar.

³ According to Philo (*In Flaccum* 973 A) the city was divided into five sections, which were designated as Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon. Beta apparently comprised the palaces, including the Museum, the Sema and many other buildings; Delta, the Jewish quarter (Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* 2. 8); but the sites of the three others are doubtful. On the dimensions of the city, op. Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* 2. 16. 4 (30 × 10 stadia); Philo, *In Flaccum* 767 (10 stadia in breadth); Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v. Ἀλεξάνδρεια (34 × 8,

8. The shape of the area of the city is like a chlamys;¹ the long sides of it are those that are washed by the two waters, having a diameter² of about thirty stadia, and the short sides are the isthmuses, each being seven or eight stadia wide and pinched in on one side by the sea and on the other by the lake.³ The city as a whole is intersected by streets practicable for horse-riding and chariot-driving, and by two that are very broad, extending to more than a plethrum in breadth, which cut one another into two sections and at right angles.⁴ And the city contains most beautiful public precincts and also the royal palaces, which constitute one-fourth or even one-third of the whole circuit of the city; for just as each of the kings, from love of splendour, was wont to add some adornment to the public monuments, so also he would invest himself at his own expense with a residence, in addition to those and 110 in circuit); Pliny 5. 10 (15 miles in circuit); and Diodorus Siculus 17. 59 (40 in breadth), who obviously means by "breadth" what others call "length," and seems to include suburban districts on east and west.

⁴ The main longitudinal street ran straight through from the "Canobic Gate," or "Gate of the Sun," on the east to the "Gate of the Moon" on the west. Its site has been identified in part with that of the present Rosetia Street (see A. M. de Zogher, *Études sur L'Ancienne Alexandria*, p. 11); but Dr. Botti (cited by Zogher) takes a different view. "The most important of the latitudinal streets was that of the Sema, which had on its right the tomb of Alexander the Great, and, on its left, very probably the Museum. Then it crossed the Canobic avenue, passed the Adrianum and Caesareum on the right, the temple of Isis-Plousia and the Emporium on the left, and ends on the quay of the great maritime port and the place of embarkation, near the two obelisks" (Neroutsos-Bey, quoted by Zogher, p. 15). See Map at end of volume.

περιεβάλλετο πρὸς ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις, ὥστε νῦν
τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ,

ἐξ ἑτέρων ἕτερ' ἐστίν·

ἅπαντα μέντοι συναφῇ καὶ ἀλλήλοις καὶ τῷ
λιμένι, καὶ ὅσα ἔξω αὐτοῦ. τῶν δὲ βασιλείων
μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Μουσεῖον, ἔχον περίπατον καὶ
C 794 ἐξέδραν καὶ οἶκον μέγαν, ἐν ᾧ τὸ συσσίτιον τῶν
μετεχόντων τοῦ Μουσείου φιλολόγων ἀνδρῶν.
ἔστι δὲ τῇ συνόδῳ ταύτῃ καὶ χρήματα κοινὰ καὶ
ἱερεὺς ὁ ἐπὶ¹ τῷ Μουσείῳ, τεταγμένος τότε μὲν
ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλέων, νῦν δ' ὑπὸ Καίσαρος. μέρος
δὲ τῶν βασιλείων ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Σῆμα,²
ὃ περίβολος ἦν, ἐν ᾧ αἱ τῶν βασιλέων ταφαὶ καὶ
ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρου· ἐφθῆ γὰρ τὸ σῶμα ἀφελόμενος
Περδίκκας ὁ τοῦ Λάγου Πτολεμαῖος, κατακομί-
ζοντα ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλώνης καὶ ἐκτρέπόμενον ταύτῃ
κατὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ ἐξιδιασμόν τῆς Αἰγύπτου·

¹ ὑπὸ Δελι.

² Σῆμα, Tzschucke, for Σῶμα; no later editors.

¹ *Odyssey*, 17. 206 (concerning the palace of Odysseus).

² i.e. on the promontory called Lochias (see § 9 following).

³ Cp. the structure described by Vitruvius, *De Architectura* (5. 11. 2): "Spacious exedras within three porticoes with seats, where philosophers, rhetoricians and all others who take delight in studies can engage in disputation." Suidas (s.v. ἐξέδρα) seems to make the Exedra a building distinct from the Museum: "They live near the Museum and the Exedra."

⁴ i.e. "Tomb." However, the MSS. (see critical note) read *Soma*, i.e. "Body." And so does the Greek version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes (C. Müller, Didot Edition, *Scriptores Historiae Alexandri Magni* III, 3. 4): "And Ptolemy made a tomb in the holy place called 'Body of Alexander,' and there he laid the body, or remains, of Alexander"; but

already built, so that now, to quote the words of the poet,¹ "there is building upon building." All, however, are connected with one another and the harbour, even those that lie outside² the harbour. The Museum is also a part of the royal palaces; it has a public walk, an Exedra with seats, and a large house,³ in which is the common mess-hall of the men of learning who share the Museum. This group of men not only hold property in common, but also have a priest in charge of the Museum, who formerly was appointed by the kings, but is now appointed by Caesar. The Sema also,⁴ as it is called, is a part of the royal palaces. This was the enclosure which contained the burial-places of the kings and that of Alexander; for Ptolemy,⁵ the son of Lagos, forestalled Perdicas by taking the body away from him when he was bringing it down from Babylon and was turning aside towards Aegypt, moved by greed and a desire to make that country his own.⁶ Further-

the Syrian version (*Alexander the Great*, trans. by E. A. W. Budge, p. 142) reads: "and they call that place 'The tomb of Alexander' unto this day." But more important is the statement of Zenobius (*Proverbia* III, 94): "Ptolemy (Philopator) built in the middle of the city a *mnema* (μνήμα οἰκοδομήσας), which is now called the Sema, and he laid there all his forefathers together with his mother, and also Alexander the Macedonian."

¹ Ptolemy Soter.

² The accounts vary. According to Diodorus Siculus (18. 26-28), Arrhidaeus spent two years making elaborate preparations for the removal of Alexander's body; and Ptolemy I went as far as Syria to meet him, and thence took the body to Aegypt for burial. Pausanias (1. 6. 3, 1. 7. 1) says that Ptolemy I buried it at Memphis and Ptolemy II transferred it to Alexandria. The Pseudo-Callisthenes (*l.c.*) says that the Macedonians were at first determined to take the body back to Macedonia, but later, upon consulting the

καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀπώλετο διαφθαρεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιω-
τῶν, ἐπελθόντος τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ κατακλεί-
σαντος αὐτὸν ἐν νήσῳ ἐρήμῃ· ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν
ἀπέθανεν ἐμπεριπαρεῖς¹ ταῖς σαρίσσαις, ἐπελ-
θόντων ἐπ' αὐτὸν² τῶν στρατιωτῶν, σὺν αὐτῷ
δὲ καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς, Ἀριδαῖός τε καὶ τὰ παιδία
τὰ Ἀλεξάνδρου, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ Ῥωξάνη ἀπῆραν εἰς
Μακεδονίαν· τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου κομίσας
ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἐκίδευσεν ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, ὅπου
νῦν ἐτι κεῖται· οὐ μὲν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πυέλῳ· ὑαλίνῃ
γὰρ αὕτη, ἐκεῖνος δ' ἐν χρυσῇ κατέθηκεν· ἐσύλησε
δ' αὐτὴν³ ὁ Κόκκης καὶ Παρεΐσακτος ἐπικληθεὶς
Πτολεμαῖος, ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἐπελθὼν καὶ ἐκπεσὼν
εὐθύς, ὥστ' ἀνόνητα αὐτῷ τὰ σῶλα γενέσθαι.

θ. Ἔστι δ' ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι κατὰ μὲν τὸν
εἰσπλουν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἡ νῆσος καὶ ὁ πύργος ὁ Φάρος,
κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐτέραν χεῖρα αἱ τε χοιράδες καὶ ἡ

¹ περιπαρεῖς Corais.

² ἐπ' αὐτῷ στρατιωτῶν Dñi.

³ αὐτὴν Emoe, αὐτὴν other MSS.

oracle of the Babylonian Zens, all agreed that "Philip Ptolemy" (surely an error for "Philip Arrhidæus," the immediate successor of Alexander, or for "Ptolemy I") should take it from Babylon to Egypt and bury it at Memphis; and that he took the body to Memphis, but, by order of the chief priest of the temple there, immediately took it to Alexandria. There, according to Diodorus Siculus (*l.c.*), Ptolemy devised a sacred precinct (*ναῖος*), which in size and construction was worthy of Alexander's glory. When Augustus was in Alexandria, he saw the body, having had the coffin and body brought forth from its shrine, penetratè (Suetonius, *Augustus* 18); and "he not only saw the body, but touched it, whereupon, it is said, a piece of nose broke off" (Dio Cassius 51. 18).

² Perdiccas first attacked Ptolemy on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile "not far from a fortress called 'Camel's Wall,'"

more, Perdicas lost his life, having been slain by his soldiers at the time when Ptolemy attacked him and hemmed him up in a desert island.¹ So Perdicas was killed, having been transfixed by his soldiers' sarissae² when they attacked him; but the kings who were with him, both Aridaeus³ and the children of Alexander, and also Rhoxanê, Alexander's wife, departed for Macedonia; and the body of Alexander was carried off by Ptolemy and given sepulture in Alexandria, where it still now lies—not, however, in the same sarcophagus as before, for the present one is made of glass,⁴ whereas the one wherein Ptolemy laid it was made of gold. The latter was plundered by the Ptolemy nicknamed "Cocceus"⁵ and "Parsisactus,"⁶ who came over from Syria but was immediately⁷ expelled, so that his plunder proved unprofitable to him.

9. In the Great Harbour at the entrance, on the right hand, are the island and the tower Pharos, and on the other hand are the reefs and also the

where he was unsuccessful; and then later near Memphis, where his soldiers mutinied (Diodorus Siculus 18. 33 ff.).

¹ Long Macedonian pikes.

² Also spelled Arrhidæus.

³ Or, possibly, "alabaster." Cp. the so-called "Sarcophagus of Alexander" found at Sidon and now at the Ottoman Museum in Constantinople.

⁴ i.e. "scarlet."

⁵ Literally, "Parsisactus" means "one who has been brought in (i.e. upon the throne) privily," i.e. "usurper." But scholars take the word to mean "illegitimate" (i.e. "Pretender") in this passage and identify this Ptolemy with Ptolemy XI (so Tozer, *Selections*, p. 350).

⁷ This must mean "immediately" after his violation of the tomb, for Ptolemy XI mounted the throne in 80 B.C. and, so far as is known, he was never expelled till 68 B.C.

Λοχιάς ἄκρα, ἔχουσα βασιλείον. εἰσπλεύσαντι δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἐστὶ συνεχῇ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λοχιάδι τὰ ἐνδοτέρω βασιλεία, πολλὰς καὶ ποικίλας ἔχοντα διαίτας καὶ ἄλσιν· τούτοις δ' ὑπόκειται ὁ τε ὀρυκτὸς λιμὴν καὶ κρυπτός,¹ ἴδιος τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ ἡ Ἀντίρροδος, νησίον προκείμενον τοῦ ὀρυκτοῦ λιμένος, βασιλείον ἅμα καὶ λιμένιον ἔχον· ἐκάλεσαν δ' οὕτως, ὡς ἂν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ἐνάμιλλον. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τούτου τὸ θέατρον· εἴτα τὸ Ποσειδίου, ἀγκῶν τις ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐμπορίου καλουμένου προπεπτωκώς, ἔχων ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος· ὃ προσθεὶς χώμα Ἀντώνιος ἔτι μᾶλλον προνεύον εἰς μέσον τὸν λιμένα ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ κατεσκεύασε δίαιταν βασιλικήν, ἣν Τιμώνιον προσηγόρευσε. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξε τὸ τελευταῖον, ἥνικα προλειψθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀπήρην εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀκτίῳ κακοπραγίαν, Τιμώνιον² αὐτῷ κρίνας τὸν λοιπὸν βίον, ὃν διάξειν ἔμελλεν ἔρημος τῶν τοσούτων φίλων. εἴτα τὸ Καισάριον καὶ τὸ Ἐμπόριον καὶ αἱ³ ἀποστάσεις· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰ νεώρια μέχρι τοῦ ἑπτασταδίου. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ τὸν μέγαν λιμένα.

C 795 10. Ἐξῆς δ' Εὐνόστου λιμὴν μετὰ τὸ ἑπτασταδίον· καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτου ὁ ὀρυκτός, ὃν καὶ Κιβωτὸν καλοῦσιν, ἔχων καὶ αὐτὸς νεώρια. ἐνδοτέρω δὲ τούτου διῶρυξ πλωτὴ μέχρι τῆς λίμνης

¹ κρυπτός, the reading of all MSS., Jones restores, for κλειστός, Corais and the later editors.

² Τιμώνιον E, Τιμώνιον other MSS.

³ αἱ, Corais inserts; καὶ ἀποστάσεις E.

promontory Lochias, with a royal palace upon it; and on sailing into the harbour one comes, on the left, to the inner royal palaces, which are continuous with those on Lochias and have groves and numerous lodges painted in various colours. Below these lies the harbour that was dug by the hand of man and is hidden from view,¹ the private property of the kings, as also Antirrhodos, an isle lying off the artificial harbour, which has both a royal palace and a small harbour. They so called it as being a rival of Rhodes. Above the artificial harbour lies the theatre; then the Poseidium—an elbow, as it were, projecting from the Emporium, as it is called, and containing a temple of Poseidon. To this elbow of land Antony added a mole projecting still farther, into the middle of a harbour, and on the extremity of it built a royal lodge which he called Timonium. This was his last act, when, forsaken by his friends, he sailed away to Alexandria after his misfortune at Actium,² having chosen to live the life of a Timon³ the rest of his days, which he intended to spend in solitude from all those friends.⁴ Then one comes to the Cæsarium and the Emporium and the ware-houses; and after these to the ship-houses, which extend as far as the Heptastadium. So much for the Great Harbour and its surroundings.

10. Next, after the Heptastadium, one comes to the Harbour of Eunostus, and, above this, to the artificial harbour, which is also called Cibotus; it too has ship-houses. Farther in there is a navigable

* Timon the Athenian was nicknamed the "Misanthrope." Antony, like Timon, felt that he himself also had been wronged and treated with ingratitude, and therefore hated all men (Plutarch, *Antony* 69).

* He slew himself in 30 B.C.

τεταμένη τῆς Μαρεώτιδος.¹ ἔξαι μὲν οὖν τῆς
διώρυγος μικρὸν ἔτι λείπεται τῆς πόλεως· εἴθ' ἡ
Νεκρόπολις² τὸ προάστειον, ἐν ᾧ κῆποι τε
πολλοὶ καὶ ταφαὶ καὶ καταγωγαὶ πρὸς τὰς
ταριχείας τῶν νεκρῶν ἐπιτιθήσεται. ἐντὸς δὲ τῆς
διώρυγος τό τε Σαράπιον καὶ ἄλλα τεμένη ἀρχαῖα
ἐκλελειμμένα πως διὰ τὴν τῶν νείων³ κατασκευὴν
τῶν ἐν Νικοπόλει· καὶ γὰρ ἀμφιθέατρον καὶ
στάδιον καὶ οἱ πεντετηρικοὶ ἀγῶνες ἐκεῖ συντε-
λοῦνται· τὰ δὲ παλαιὰ ὀλιγώρηται. συλλήβδην
δ' εἰπεῖν ἡ πόλις μεστή ἐστίν ἀναθημάτων καὶ
ἱερῶν· κάλλιστον δὲ τὸ γυμνάσιον, μείζονες ἢ
σταδιαίας ἔχον τὰς στοάς. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ τό τε⁴
δικαστήριον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Πάνειον,
ὕψος τι χειροποίητον στροβιλοειδὲς ἐμφερὲς ὀχθρῶ
πετρώδει διὰ κοχλίου τὴν ἀνάβασιν ἔχον· ἀπὸ δὲ
τῆς κορυφῆς ἐστὶν ἀπιδεῖν ὅλην τὴν πόλιν· ὑπο-
κειμένην αὐτῷ πανταχόθεν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Νεκροπό-
λεως ἡ ἐπὶ τὸ μήκος πλατεία διατείνει παρὰ τὸ
γυμνάσιον μέχρι τῆς πύλης τῆς Κανωβικῆς· εἴθ'
Ἰππόδρομος καλούμενός ἐστι καὶ αἱ παρακείμεναι⁵
ἄλλαι μέχρι τῆς διώρυγος τῆς Κανωβικῆς. διὰ

¹ Μαρεώτιδος E, Μαραιώτιδος other MSS.

² Kiese read καὶ after Νεκρόπολις.

³ νείων, Groskurd, for νεκρῶν α, νεών other MSS.

⁴ στοάς. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ τό τε, Cornis, for στοάς ἐν μέσῳ. τό δέ.

⁵ D (!) and the editors before Kramer add αὶ before ἄλλαι. Kramer conj. that κατακείσθαι, or some word of similar meaning, has fallen out after ἄλλαι. Meineke conj. καλῶν ("wooden dwellings"), Vogel ἑλαι ("salt-works"), for ἄλλαι.

¹ Cp. the Nicopolis near Actium, and its sacred precinct, and its quinquennial games (7. 7. 6 and footnote 1).

² Of the city, not the gymnasium.

canal, which extends to Lake Mareotis. Now outside the canal there is still left only a small part of the city; and then one comes to the suburb Necropolis, in which are many gardens and graves and halting-places fitted up for the embalming of corpses, and, inside the canal, both to the Sarapium and to other sacred precincts of ancient times, which are now almost abandoned on account of the construction of the new buildings at Nicopolis; for instance, there are an amphitheatre and a stadium at Nicopolis, and the quinquennial games are celebrated there;¹ but the ancient buildings have fallen into neglect. In short, the city is full of public and sacred structures; but the most beautiful is the Gymnasium, which has porticoes more than a stadium in length. And in the middle² are both the court of justice and the groves. Here, too, is the Pancium,³ a "height," as it were, which was made by the hand of man; it has the shape of a fir-cone, resembles a rocky hill, and is ascended by a spiral road; and from the summit one can see the whole of the city lying below it on all sides. The broad street that runs lengthwise⁴ extends from Necropolis past the Gymnasium to the Canobic Gate; and then one comes to the Hippodrome, as it is called, and to the other (streets?)⁵ that lie parallel, extending as far as the Canobic

¹ Sanctuary of Pan.

² See § 8 above.

³ Both the text and the interpretation are doubtful. *ἄλς* ("streets") is not found in the MSS.; but, although it is the natural word to supply, just as *ἄλς* must be supplied above with *πλατεία* ("broad"), it hardly suits the context, as Kramer, who conjectures *καταυλαί* ("settlements"), insists. Vogel (see critical note) simply amends *ἄλλαι* ("other") to *ἄλαι* ("salt-works").

δὲ τοῦ Ἱπποδρόμου διελθόντι ἡ Νικόπολις ἐστίν, ἔχουσα κατοικίαν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ πόλεως οὐκ ἐλάττω· τριάκοντα δὲ εἰσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας στάδιοι. τοῦτον δὲ ἐτίμησεν ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ τὸν τόπον, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα ἐνίκα τῇ μάχῃ τοὺς ἐπεξιώντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ Ἀντωνίου· καὶ λαβὼν ἐξ ἐφόδου τὴν πόλιν ἠνέγκασε τὸν μὲν Ἀντώνιον ἑαυτὸν διαχειρίσασθαι, τὴν δὲ Κλεοπάτραν ζῶσαν ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἔξουσίαν· μικρὸν δ' ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ διεχειρίσατο λάθρα δῖγγματι ὑσπίδους ἢ φαρμάκῳ ἐπιχρίσας (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως), καὶ συνέβη καταλυθῆναι τὴν τῶν Λαγιδῶν ἀρχήν, πολλὰ συμμείναςαν ἔτη.

11. Πτολεμαῖος γὰρ ὁ Λάγου διεδέξατο Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐκεῖνον δὲ ὁ Φιλάδελφος, τοῦτον δὲ ὁ Εὐεργέτης, εἰθ' ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ τῆς Ἀγαθοκλείας, εἰθ' ὁ Ἐπιφανής, εἰθ' ὁ Φιλομήτωρ, παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς αἰὲ διαδεχόμενος· τοῦτον δ' ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο ὁ δεύτερος Εὐεργέτης, ὃν καὶ Φύσκωνα προσαγορεύουσι, τοῦτον δ' ὁ Λάβουρος ἐπικληθεὶς
 C 796 Πτολεμαῖος, τοῦτον δ' ὁ Αὐλητὴς ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς, ὅσπερ ἦν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατήρ. ἅπαντες μὲν οὖν οἱ μετὰ τὸν τρίτον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς διεφθαρμένοι χειρὸν ἐπολιτεύσαντο, χεῖριστα δ' ὁ τέταρτος καὶ ἑβδόμος καὶ ὁ ὕστατος, ὁ Αὐλητὴς· ὃς χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀσελγείας χοραυλεῖν¹ ἤσκησε,

¹ χοραυλεῖν E, χοραύλην other MSS.

² Josephus (*Bell. Jud.* 4. 11. 6) says "twenty."

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Antony* 86.

canal. Having passed through the Hippodrome, one comes to Nicopolis, which has a settlement on the sea no smaller than a city. It is thirty¹ stadia distant from Alexandria. Augustus Caesar honoured this place because it was here that he conquered in battle those who came out against him with Antony; and when he had taken the city at the first onset, he forced Antony to put himself to death and Cleopatra to come into his power alive; but a little later she too put herself to death secretly, while in prison, by the bite of an asp or (for two accounts are given) by applying a poisonous ointment;² and the result was that the empire of the sons of Lagos, which had endured for many years, was dissolved.

11. For Ptolemy the son of Lagos succeeded Alexander; and he in turn was succeeded by Philadelphus, and he by Euergetes, and then he by Philopator the son of Agathocleia, and then he by Epiphanes, and then he by Philometor, a son always succeeding a father; but Philometor was succeeded by a brother, the second Euergetes, who is also called Physcon, and he by the Ptolemy nicknamed Lathurus,³ and he by Auletes of our own time, who was the father of Cleopatra. Now all the kings after the third Ptolemy, being corrupted by luxurious living, have administered the affairs of government badly, but worst of all the fourth, seventh, and the last, Auletes, who, apart from his general licentiousness, practised the accompaniment of choruses with

¹ i.e. Ptolemy VII. Strabo here skips Ptolemy IX (Alexander I) and Ptolemy X (Alexander II), who apparently had no place in the official list of legitimate kings (cp. Letronne edition, note ad loc.).

καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ γε¹ ἐσεμνύνετο² τοσοῦτον, ὥστ' οὐκ ὤκνει συντελεῖν ἀγῶνας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, εἰς οὗς παρῇει διαμιλλησόμενος τοῖς ἀνταγωνισταῖς. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐξέβαλον, τριῶν δ' αὐτῷ θυγατέρων οὐσῶν, ὧν μία γνησία ἢ πρεσβυτάτη, ταύτην ἀνέδειξαν βασίλισσαν· οἱ υἱοὶ δ' αὐτοῦ δύο νῆπιοι τῆς τότε χρείας ἐξέπιπτον τελείως. τῇ δὲ κατασταθείσῃ μετεπέμψαντο ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Συρίας Κυβισάκτην³ τινά, προσποιησάμενον τοῦ γένους εἶναι τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων· τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀπεστραγγάλισεν ἢ βασίλισσα, οὐ φέρουσα τὸ βάναισον καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον. ἦκε δ' αὐτ' ἐκείνου προσποιησάμενος καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι Μιθριδάτου υἱὸς τοῦ Εὐπάτορος Ἀρχέλαος, ὃς ἦν μὲν Ἀρχελάου υἱὸς τοῦ πρὸς Σύλλαν διαπολεμήσαντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τιμηθέντος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, πάππος δὲ τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Καππαδόκων ὑστάτου καθ' ἡμᾶς, ἱερεὺς δὲ τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ Κομάνων. Γαβινίῳ δὲ τότε συνδιέτριψεν ὡς συστρατεύσων ἐπὶ Παρθαίους, λαθὼν δὲ τοῦτον κομίζεται διὰ τινων εἰς τὴν βασίλισσαν καὶ ἀναδείκνυται βασιλεὺς. ἐν τούτῳ τὸν Αὐλητὴν ἀφικόμενον εἰς Ῥώμην δεξάμενος Πομπήιος Μάγνος συνίστησι τῇ συγ-

¹ γε, Corais, for δέ.

² Cx have ἐπὶ before τοσοῦτον.

³ Κυβισάκτης C.

¹ Hence "Anletes" ("Flute-player").

² According to Dio Cassius (39. 13), this was Berenice (IV). She reigned with her mother Cleopatra Tryphaena for one year (59-57 B.C.) and then alone for one year.

³ Later, Ptolemy XII and XIII.

⁴ A nickname, "Salt-fish Dealer." Dio Cassius (39. 67) says, "a certain Seleucus."

the flute,¹ and upon this he prided himself so much that he would not hesitate to celebrate contests in the royal palace, and at these contests would come forward to vie with the opposing contestants. He, however, was banished by the Alexandrians; and since he had three daughters, of whom one, the eldest, was legitimate, they proclaimed her queen;² but his two sons,³ who were infants, were completely excluded from service at the time. When she had been established on the throne, they sent after a husband for her from Syria, a certain Cybiosactes,⁴ who had pretended that he belonged to the family of the Syrian kings. Now the queen had this man strangled to death within a few days, being unable to bear his coarseness and vulgarity; but in his place came a man who likewise had pretended that he was a son of Mithridates Eupator—I mean Archelaüs, who was son of the Archelaüs who carried on war against Sulla and afterwards was honoured by the Romans, and was grandfather of the man who was last to reign as king over the Cappadocians in our time,⁵ and was priest of Comana in Pontus.⁶ At that time he had been tarrying with Gabinus,⁷ in the hope of joining with him on an expedition against the Parthians, but without the knowledge of Gabinus he was brought by certain agents to the queen and proclaimed king.⁸ In the meantime Pompey the Great, having received Auletes, who had arrived at Rome, recommended

¹ 12. 1. 2.

² On this Archelaüs, see 12. 3. 34.

³ Proconsul of Syria, 67 B.C.

⁴ He reigned only six months, being slain in battle by Gabinus (12. 3. 34).

κλήτῳ καὶ διαπράττεται κάθοδον μὲν τούτῳ, τῶν δὲ πρέσβων τῶν πλείστων, ἑκατὸν ὄντων, ὀλεθρον τῶν καταπρεσβευσάντων αὐτοῦ· τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ Δίων ὁ Ἀκαδημαῖκός, ἀρχιπρεσβευτῆς γεγωνώς. καταχθεῖς οὖν ὑπὸ Γαβιῶν Πτολεμαῖος τὸν τε Ἀρχέλαον ἀναιρεῖ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα, χρόνον δ' οὐ πολὺν τῇ βασιλείᾳ προσθεῖς τελευτᾷ νόσῳ, καταλιπὼν δύο μὲν υἱεῖς, δύο δὲ θυγατέρας, πρεσβυτάτην δὲ Κλεοπάτραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἀπέδειξαν βασιλέας τὸν τε πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, οἱ δὲ συνόντες τῷ παιδί καταστασιάσαντες ἐξέβαλον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν. ἐν τούτῳ Πομπήιος Μάγνος ἤκε φεύγων ἐκ Παλαιφαρσάλου πρὸς τὸ Πηλούσιον καὶ τὸ Κάσιον¹ ὄρος. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν δολοφονοῦσιν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπελθὼν δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸν τε μεираκίσκον διαφθείρει καὶ καθίστησι τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασίλισσαν τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, μεταπεμψάμενος ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς· συμβασιλεύειν δ' ἀπέδειξε τὸν λοιπὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῇ, νέον παντελῶς ὄντα.

C 797 μετὰ δὲ τὴν Καῖσαρος τελευτὴν καὶ τὰ ἐν Φιλίπποις διαβὰς Ἀντώνιος εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξετίμησεν ἐπὶ πλέον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, ὥστε καὶ γυναῖκα ἔκρινε καὶ ἐτεκνοποιήσατο ἐξ αὐτῆς, τὸν τε Ἀκτιακὸν πόλεμον συνήρατο ἐκείνῃ καὶ συνέφυγε· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπακολουθήσας ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ ἀμφοτέρους κατέλυσε καὶ τὴν Αἰγυπτον ἔπαυσε παροινουμένην.

¹ Κάσιον Ditz, κάσιον other MSS.

¹ So Dio Cassius (39. 13).

him to the Senate and effected, not only his restoration, but also the death of most of the ambassadors, one hundred in number, who had undertaken the embassy against him,¹ and among these was Dion the academic philosopher, who had been made chief ambassador. Accordingly, on being restored by Gabinus, Ptolemy slew both Archelaüs and his own daughter. But before he had added much time to his reign, he died of disease, leaving behind two sons and also two daughters, the eldest daughter being Cleopatra.² Now the Alexandrians proclaimed as sovereigns both the elder of the boys and Cleopatra; but the associates of the boy caused an uprising and banished Cleopatra, and she set sail with her sister to Syria. In the meantime Pompey the Great had come in flight from Palaepharsalus to Pelusium and Mt. Casius. Now Pompey was treacherously slain by the king's party, but when Caesar arrived he put the lad to death, and, having summoned Cleopatra from exile, established her as queen of Aegypt; and he appointed her remaining brother to reign as king with her, although he was exceedingly young. After the death of Caesar and the battle of Philippi,³ Antony crossed over to Asia and held Cleopatra in such extraordinary honour that he chose her as wife and had children by her; and he undertook the battle at Actium with her and fled with her; and after this Augustus Caesar pursued them, destroyed both, and put an end to Aegypt's being ruled with drunken violence.

¹ The famous Cleopatra.

² 42 B.C.

12. Ἐπαρχία δὲ νῦν ἐστὶ, φόρους μὲν τελοῦσα ἀξιολόγους, ὑπὸ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν διοικουμένη τῶν πεμπομένων ἐπαρχῶν ἰεὶ. ὁ μὲν οὖν πεμφθεὶς τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως ἔχει τάξιν ὑπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἐστὶν ὁ δικαιოდότης, ὁ τῶν πολλῶν κρίσεων κύριος· ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ προσαγορευόμενος ἰδιόλογος,¹ ὃς τῶν ἀδεσπότην καὶ τῶν εἰς Καίσαρα πίπτειν ὀφειλόντων ἐξεταστὴς ἐστὶ· παρέπονται δὲ τούτοις ἀπελεύθεροι Καίσαρος καὶ οἰκονόμοι, μείζω καὶ ἐλάττω πεπιστευμένοι πρᾶγματα. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ στρατιωτικοῦ τρία τάγματα, ὧν τὸ ἐν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἱδρυται, τᾶλλα δ' ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ· χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἐννέα μὲν εἰσι σπεῖραι Ῥωμαίων, τρεῖς μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει, τρεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῶν ὄρων τῆς Αἰθιοπίας ἐν Συήνῃ, φρουρὰ τοῖς τόποις, τρεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην χώραν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἱππαρχίαι τρεῖς ὁμοίως διατεταγμέναι κατὰ τοὺς ἐπικαιρίους τόπους. τῶν δ' ἐπιχωρίων ἀρχόντων κατὰ πόλιν μὲν ὃ τε ἐξηγητὴς ἐστὶ, πορφύραν ἀμπεχόμενος καὶ ἔχων πατρίους τιμὰς καὶ ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν τῇ πόλει χρησίμων, καὶ ὁ ὑπομνηματογράφος καὶ ὁ ἀρχιδικαστὴς, τέταρτος δὲ ὁ νυκτερινὸς στρατηγός. ἦσαν μὲν οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλέων αὐταὶ αἱ ἀρχαί, κακῶς δὲ πολιτευομένων τῶν βασιλέων ἠφηνίζετο καὶ ἡ τῆς πόλεως εὐκαιρία διὰ τὴν ἀνομίαν. ὁ γοῦν Πολύβιος γεγονὼς ἐν τῇ πόλει βδελύττεται τὴν

¹ ἰδιόλογος, Corais, for κύριος λόγος ε, ἴδιος λόγος other MSS.

² e.g. Strabo's friend Aelius Gallus (2. 5. 12).

³ Juri dicendo praefectus.

12. Egypt is now a Province; and it not only pays considerable tribute, but also is governed by prudent men¹—the praefects who are sent there from time to time. Now he who is sent has the rank of the king; and subordinate to him is the administrator of justice,² who has supreme authority over most of the law-suits; and another is the official called Idiologus,³ who inquires into all properties that are without owners and that ought to fall to Caesar; and these are attended by freedmen of Caesar, as also by stewards, who are entrusted with affairs of more or less importance. There are also three legions of soldiers, one of which is stationed in the city and the others in the country; and apart from these there are nine Roman cohorts, three in the city, three on the borders of Aethiopia in Syenê, as a guard for that region, and three in the rest of the country. And there are also three bodies of cavalry, which likewise are assigned to the various critical points. Of the native officials in the city, one is the Interpreter,⁴ who is clad in purple, has hereditary prerogatives, and has charge of the interests of the city; and another the Recorder;⁵ and another the Chief Judge;⁶ and the fourth the Night Commander.⁷ Now these officers existed also in the time of the kings, but, since the kings were carrying on a bad government, the prosperity of the city was also vanishing on account of the prevailing lawlessness. At any rate, Polybius, who had visited the city, is disgusted with the state of

¹ A kind of "Special Agent," or "Procurator," of Caesar.

² *Interpres*.

³ *Judicium praefectus*.

⁴ *Scriba publicus*.

⁵ *Practor nocturnus*.

τότε κατάστασιν, καὶ φησι τρία γένη τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖν, τὸ τε Αἰγύπτιον καὶ ¹ ἐπιχώριον φύλον, ὃξὺ καὶ ἀπολιτικόν,² καὶ τὸ μισθοφορικόν, βαρὺ καὶ ³ πολὺ καὶ ἀνάγωγον· ἐξ ἔθους γὰρ παλαιοῦ ξένους ἔτρεφον τοὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἔχοντας, ἄρχειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἄρχεσθαι δεδιδαγμένους διὰ τὴν τῶν βασιλέων οὐδένειαν· τρίτον δ' ἦν γένος τὸ τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων, οὐδ' αὐτὸ εὐκρινῶς πολιτικὸν διὰ τὰς αὐτὰς αἰτίας, κρεῖττον δ' ἐκείνων ὅμως· καὶ γὰρ εἰ μιγύδες, Ἕλληνες ὅμως ἀνέκαθεν ἦσαν καὶ ἐμέμνηντο τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔθους. ἠφανισμένου δὲ καὶ τούτου τοῦ πλήθους, μάλιστα

O 798 ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ Φύσκωνος, καθ' ὃν ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν ὁ Πολύβιος (καταστασιαζόμενος γὰρ ὁ Φύσκων πλεονίικis ⁴ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐφίει τὰ πλήθη καὶ διέφθειρε), τοιοῦτων δὴ, φησὶν, ὄντων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει, λοιπὸν ἦν τῷ ὄντι τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ.

Αἰγυπτίωνδ' ἵνα δολιχὴν ὁδὸν ἀργαλήν τε.

13. Τοιαῦτα δ' ἦν, εἰ μὴ ⁵ χεῖρω, καὶ τὰ τῶν ὕστερον βασιλέων.⁶ Ῥωμαῖοι δ' εἰς δύναμιν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἐπηνώρθωσαν τὰ πολλά, τὴν μὲν πόλιν διατάξαντες ὡς εἶπον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν χώραν

¹ Except F, the MSS. read *τέ* before *ἐπιχώριον*.

² Before *πολιτικόν* (MSS.) Tyrwhitt conj. *οὐ*; Kramer conj. *ἀπολιτικόν*; C. Müller *ἄχλητικόν*.

³ The words *βαρὺ καὶ* are found only in C.

⁴ *καλλέει* *πλεον*.

⁵ F has *καὶ* after *μή*.

⁶ Except Fx, the MSS. have *καὶ* before Ῥωμαῖοι.

things then existing; and he says that three classes inhabited the city: first, the Aegyptian or native stock of people, who were quick-tempered and not¹ inclined to civic life; and, secondly, the mercenary class, who were severe and numerous and intractable (for by an ancient custom they would maintain foreign men-at-arms, who had been trained to rule rather than to be ruled, on account of the worthlessness of the kings); and, third, the tribe of the Alexandrians, who also were not distinctly inclined to civil life, and for the same reasons, but still they were better than those others,² for even though they were a mixed people, still they were Greeks by origin and mindful of the customs common to the Greeks. But after this mass of people had also been blotted out, chiefly by Euergetes Physcon, in whose time Polybius went to Alexandria (for, being opposed by factions, Physcon more often sent the masses against the soldiers and thus caused their destruction)—such being the state of affairs in the city, Polybius says, in very truth there remained for one, in the words of the poet, merely

“to go to Aegypt, a long and painful journey.”³

13. Such, then, if not worse, was the state of affairs under the later kings also; but the Romans have, to the best of their ability, I might say, set most things right, having organised the city as I have said,⁴ and having appointed throughout the

¹ The MSS. omit the negative (“not”), without which one would naturally interpret *ἄγος* as meaning “acute” rather than “quick-tempered.”

² i.e. the first class.

³ *Odyssey* 4. 483.

⁴ § 12 above.

ἐπιστρατήγους τινὰς καὶ νομάρχας καὶ ἐθνάρχας καλουμένους ἀποδείξαντες, πραγμάτων οὐ μεγάλων ἐπιστατεῖν ἡξιωμένους. τῆς δ' εὐκαιρίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τὸ μέγιστόν ἐστιν, ὅτι τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης μόνος ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ τόπος πρὸς ἄμφω πεφυκὼς εὖ, τὰ τε ἐκ θαλάττης διὰ τὸ εὐλίμενον, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας, ὅτι πάντα εὐμαρῶς ὁ ποταμὸς πορθμευεὶ συνάγει τε εἰς τοιοῦτον χωρίον, ὅπερ μέγιστον ἐμπόριον τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐστί.

Τῆς μὲν οὖν πόλεως ταύτας ἂν τις λέγοι τὰς ἀρετάς· τῆς Αἰγύπτου δὲ τὰς προσόδους¹ ἐν τινι λόγῳ Κικέρων φράζει, φήσας κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν τῷ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατρὶ τῷ Αὐλητῇ προσφέρεισθαι φόρον ταλάντων μυρίων δισχιλίων πεντακοσίων. ὅπου οὖν ὁ κάκιστα καὶ ῥαθυμότατα τὴν βασιλείαν διοικῶν τοσαῦτα προσωδεύετο, τί χρὴ νομίσαι τὰ νῦν, διὰ τοσαύτης ἐπιμελείας οἰκονομούμενα καὶ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ἐμποριῶν καὶ τῶν Τρωγλοδυτικῶν ἐπηυξημένων ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον; πρότερον μὲν γε οὐδ' εἴκοσι πλοῖα ἐθάρρει τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον διαπερᾶν, ὥστε ἔξω τῶν στενῶν ὑπερκύπτειν, νῦν δὲ καὶ στόλοι μεγάλοι στέλλονται μέχρι τῆς Ἰνδικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄκρων τῶν Αἰθιοπικῶν, ἐξ ὧν ὁ πολυτιμώτατος

¹ Except R, the MSS. have *ἀε* after *προσόδους*.

¹ Strabo seems not to have known that the office of Epistrategus was in existence as far back as 181 B.C. (Victor Martin, *Les Epistratèges*, pp. 11, 173, Geneva, 1911). But in the time of the Ptolemies only the Thebais had an Epistrategus (*l.c.* p. 22), and, as the title indicates, he was a Military Governor. The several Epistratēgi appointed by the

country officials called Epistrategi¹ and Nomarchs² and Ethnarchs,³ who were thought worthy to superintend affairs of no great importance. Among the happy advantages of the city, the greatest is the fact that this is the only place in all Aegypt which is by nature well situated with reference to both things—both to commerce by sea, on account of the good harbours, and to commerce by land, because the river easily conveys and brings together everything into a place so situated—the greatest emporium in the inhabited world.

Now one might call these the excellent attributes of the city; and as for the revenues of Aegypt, Cicero tells about them in a certain speech,⁴ saying that a tribute of twelve thousand five hundred talents⁵ was paid annually to Auletes, the father of Cleopatra. If, then, the man who administered the kingdom in the worst and most careless way obtained so large a revenue, what should one think of the present revenues, which are managed with so much diligence, and when the commerce with the Indians and the Troglodytes has been increased to so great an extent? In earlier times, at least, not so many as twenty vessels would dare to traverse the Arabian Gulf far enough to get a peep outside the straits, but at the present time even large fleets are despatched as far as India and the extremities of Aethiopia, from which the most valuable cargoes

Romans, however, were given only administrative power, being wholly deprived of military power (*l.c.* p. 57).

¹ "Rulers of Nomes" (on the "Nomes," see 17. 1. 3).

² Rulers of Tribes.

³ No longer extant.

⁴ Cp. Diodorus Siculus (17. 52), who says six thousand talents.

κομίζεται φόρτος εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, κἀντεῦθεν πάλιν εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκπέμπεται τόπους· ὥστε τὰ τέλη διπλάσια συνίσταται, τὰ μὲν εἰσαγωγικά, τὰ δὲ ἐξαγωγικά· τῶν δὲ βαρυτίμων βαρέα καὶ τὰ τέλη. καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ μονοπωλίας ἔχει· μόνη γὰρ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρεια τῶν τοιούτων ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ ὑποδοχεῖόν ἐστι καὶ χορηγεῖ τοῖς ἐκτός. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον κατιδεῖν ἐστὶ τὴν εὐφύειαν ταύτην περιδοεῦντι τὴν χώραν, καὶ πρῶτον τὴν παραλίαν ἀρξαμένην ἀπὸ τοῦ Καταβαθμοῦ· μέχρι δεῦρο γάρ ἐστιν ἡ Αἴγυπτος, ἡ δ' ἐξῆς ἐστὶ Κυρηναία καὶ οἱ περιρικοῦντες βάρβαροι Μαρμαρίδαι.

14. Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν Καταβαθμοῦ εἰς Παραϊτόνιον¹ εὐθυπλοοῦντι σταδίῳ ἐστὶν ἐννακοσίῳ ὁ δρόμος. πόλις δ' ἐστὶ καὶ λιμὴν μέγας τετταράκοντά που C 799 σταδίῳ καλοῦσι δ' οἱ μὲν Παραϊτόνιον τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δ' Ἀμμωνίαν. μεταξὺ δὲ ἥ τε Αἴγυπτίων κώμη καὶ ἡ Λίγησιςφυρα² ἄκρα, καὶ Τυνδάρειοι σκόπελοι, νησίδια τέτταρα ἔχοντα λιμένα· εἰθ' ἐξῆς ἄκρα Δρέπανον καὶ νῆσος Λίγησιππεῖα³ ἔχουσα λιμένα καὶ κώμη Ἀπὶς, ἀφ' ἧς εἰς μὲν Παραϊτόνιον στάδιοι ἑκατόν, εἰς δὲ Ἀμμωνος ὁδὸς ἡμερῶν πέντε. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παραϊτονίου εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν⁴ χίλιοι που καὶ τριακόσιοι στάδιοι. μεταξὺ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἄκρα Λευκόγειος, Λευκὴ ἀκτὴ καλουμένη, ἔπειτα Φοινικοῦς λιμὴν

¹ Παραϊτόμων B, Παρατόνιον F, Παραϊτόνιον MSS.

² Λίγησιςφυρα, Xyländer and later editors, following Ptolemaeus (4. 6), for νησίδα F, νησιόφυρα other MSS.

³ Λίγησιππεῖα D E F G, Λίγησιππεῖα H, Λίγησιππεῖα I, Λίγησιππεῖα M, Λίγησιππεῖα N, Λίγησιππεῖα Ptolemaeus.

are brought to Aegypt, and thence sent forth again to the other regions; so that double duties are collected, on both imports and exports; and on goods that cost heavily the duty is also heavy. And in fact the country has monopolies also; for Alexandria alone is not only the receptacle of goods of this kind, for the most part, but also the source of supply to the outside world. And, further, one can perceive more clearly these natural advantages if one travels round the country, visiting first of all the part of the coast which begins at Catabathmus—for Aegypt extends as far as that place, though the country next thereafter belongs to the Cyrenacans and to the neighbouring barbarians, the Marmaridae.

14. Now the run from Catabathmus to Paraetonium, if one sails in a straight course, is nine hundred stadia. It is a city and large harbour of about forty stadia.¹ Some call the city Paraetonium, but others Ammonia. In the interval, one comes to the village of the Aegyptians, to the promontory Aenesisphyra, and to the Tyndareian Rocks, which latter are four small islands with a harbour; then next to Drepanum, a promontory, and to Aenesippeia, an island with a harbour, and to Apis, a village, from which the distance to Paraetonium is one hundred stadia, and to the temple of Ammon, a five days' journey. The distance from Paraetonium to Alexandria is approximately one thousand three hundred stadia; and in the interval one comes first to a promontory of white earth, Leucê Actê, as it is called, and then to Phoeniceus, a harbour, and to

¹ *i.e.* in circuit.

² *εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν*, inserted by Mannert and the editors.

καὶ Πρυγέως κώμη· εἴτα νῆσος Πηδωνία¹ λιμένα
 ἔχουσα, εἴτ' Ἀντίφραι μικρὸν ὑπωτέρω τῆς
 θαλάττης. ἅπαντα μὲν ἡ χώρα αὕτη οὐκ εὖοιμον,
 πλείω δεχομένου τοῦ κεράμου θάλατταν ἢ οἶνον,
 ὃν δὴ καλοῦσι Λιβυκόν, ᾧ δὴ καὶ τῷ ζύθῳ² τὸ
 πολὺ φύλλον χρῆται τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων· σκώπτονται
 δὲ μάλιστα αἱ Ἀντίφραι· εἴθ' ὁ Δέρρις³ λιμὴν,
 καλούμενος οὕτως διὰ τὴν πλησίον πέτραν
 μέλαιναν δέρρει ἰοικυῖαν· ὀνομάζουσι δὲ καὶ
 Ζεφύριον τὸν πλησίον τόπον, εἴτ' ἄλλος λιμὴν
 Λεύκασπις καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους· εἴτα Κυτὸς σῆμα·
 εἴτα Ταπόσειρις,⁴ οὐκ ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, πανήγυριν
 δεχομένη μεγάλην. (καὶ ἄλλη δ' ἐστὶ Ταπόσειρις
 ἐπέκεινα τῆς πόλεως ἱκανῶς.) αὐτῆς δὲ πλησίον
 πετρώδες ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ χωρίον, καὶ αὐτὸ
 δεχόμενον πολλοὺς τοὺς ἀκμίζοντας⁵ ἅπασαν
 ὥραν ἔτους· εἴθ' ἡ Πλινθίνη⁶ καὶ Νικίου κώμη
 καὶ Χερρόνησος φρούριον, πλησίον ἤδη τῆς
 Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς Νεκροπόλεως ἐν ἐβδομή-
 κοντα σταδίοις. ἡ δὲ Μαρεία⁷ λίμνη παρατεί-
 νουσα μέχρι καὶ δεῦρο πλάτος μὲν ἔχει πλείονων

¹ Σιδορία Cmsz.

² ζύθω, Xyländer, for ζύγω.

³ Δέρρις EF, Δέρρις other MSS.

⁴ Ταπόσειρις Eht, Ταπόσειρις with φ above π, D.

⁵ ἀκμίζοντας, the later editors, following conj. of Tyrwhitt, emend to ἐκμίζοντας.

⁶ Πλινθίνη DEh, Πλινθίνη CFz.

⁷ Μαρεία E, Μαρίνα F, Μαρία other MSS.

¹ i.e. apparently, as distinguished from the two other classes of people at Alexandria (see § 12 above), and not "most of the people at Alexandria," as others interpret it.

² i.e. because of the bad wine.

³ i.e. a "hidu."

⁴ i.e. like that mentioned in § 16 below.

Pnigeus, a village, and then to Pedonia, an island with a harbour, and then to Antiphræ, which is at only a little distance from the sea. The whole of this country is without good wine, since the wine-jars receive more sea-water than wine; and this they call "Libyan" wine, which, as also beer, is used by most of the tribe of Alexandrians;¹ but Antiphræ is ridiculed most.² Then one comes to the harbour Derrhis, so called because of the black rock near by, which resembles a "derrhis";³ and the neighbouring place is also called Zephyrium.⁴ Then to another harbour, Leucaspis⁵ and several others; and then to Cynos-Sema;⁶ and then to Taposiris, not on the sea, which holds a great public festival. (There is also another Taposiris on the other side of the city and quite far from it.) And near it⁷ there is a rocky place on the sea where likewise crowds of people in the prime of life⁸ assemble during every season of the year. And then⁹ one comes to Plinthinê and to the village of Nicias, and to Cherronesus, a stronghold, where we are now near Alexandria and Necropolis, a distance of seventy stadia. Lake Marcia,¹⁰ which extends even as far as this,¹¹ has a

¹ "White-shield."

² "Bitch's Monument" (cp. Vol. III, p. 377).

³ The translator understands "it" to refer to the *first* Taposiris, and parenthesises the preceding statement accordingly, though "it" might refer to the *second* (cp. §§ 16 and 17 below), in which case the parenthesis should end with "season of the year."

⁴ The later editors, except Müller-Dähner, very plausibly emend the text to read, "crowds of 'revellers'" (see critical note, and cp. §§ 16 and 17 below).

⁵ i.e. continuing from the first Taposiris.

⁶ Also called "Marcotis" (§ 7 above).

¹¹ i.e. Cherroneus.

ἡ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίων, μῆκος δ' ἑλαττόνων ἢ τριακοσίων. ἔχει δ' ὀκτὼ νήσους καὶ τὰ κύκλω πάντ' οἰκούμενα καλῶς· εὐσυνία τέ ἐστι περὶ τοὺς τόπους, ὥστε καὶ διαχειῖσθαι πρὸς παλαιώσεις τὸν Μαρειώτην¹ οἶνον.

15. Φύεται δ' ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς ἔλεσι καὶ ταῖς λίμναις ἢ τε βύβλος καὶ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος κύαμος, ἐξ οὗ τὸ κιβώριον, σχεδόν τι ἰσοψύχεις ῥάβδοι ὅσον δεκάποδες. ἀλλ' ἢ μὲν βύβλος ψιλή ῥάβδος ἐστὶν ἐπ' ἄκρῳ χαίτην ἔχουσα, ὁ δὲ κύαμος κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη φύλλα καὶ ἄνθη ἐκφέρει καὶ καρπὸν ὅμοιον τῷ παρ' ἡμῖν κυάμῳ, μεγέθει μόνον καὶ γεύσει διαλλάττοντα. οἱ οὖν κυαμῶνες ἡδεῖαν ὄψιν παρέχουσι καὶ τέρψιν τοῖς ἐνευχεῖσθαι βουλομένοις· εὐωχοῦνται δ' ἐν σκάφαις θαλαμηγαῖς, ἐνδύνοντες εἰς τὸ πύκνωμα τῶν κυάμων καὶ σκιαζόμενοι τοῖς φύλλοις· ἔστι γὰρ σφύδρα O 800 μεγάλη, ὥστε καὶ ἀντὶ ποτηρίων καὶ τρυβλίων χρῆσθαι· ἔχει γὰρ τινα καὶ κοιλότητα ἐπιτηδεῖαν πρὸς τοῦτο· καὶ δὴ καὶ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρεια μεστή τούτων ἐστὶ κατὰ τὰ ἐργαστήρια, ὥς σκεύεσι χρωμένων· καὶ οἱ ἀγροὶ μίαν τινὰ τῶν προσόδων καὶ ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν φύλλων. ὁ μὲν δὴ κύαμος τοιοῦτος· ἡ δὲ βύβλος ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐ πολλὴ φύεται (οὐ γὰρ ἀσκέεται), ἐν δὲ τοῖς κάτω μέρεσι τοῦ Δέλτα πολλή, ἢ μὲν χείρων,

¹ Μαρειώτην ODEA, Μαρειώτην Ξυνοαζ.

¹ i.e. drawn off from the lees, not merely once or twice, for early consumption, but time and again, with a view to ageing it into old wine of superior quality. The special name

breadth of more than one hundred and fifty stadia and a length of less than three hundred. It contains eight islands; and all the shores round it are well inhabited; and the vintages in this region are so good that the Mareotic wine is racked off with a view to ageing it.¹

15. The byblus² grows in the Aegyptian marshes and lakes, as also the Aegyptian cyamus,³ from which comes the ciborium;⁴ and they have stalks approximately equal in height, about ten feet. But whereas the byblus is a bare stock with a tuft on top, the cyamus produces leaves and flowers in many parts, and also a fruit like our cyamus, differing only in size and taste. Accordingly, the bean-fields afford a pleasing sight, and also enjoyment to those who wish to hold feasts therein. They hold feasts in cabin-boats, in which they enter the thick of the cyami and the shade of the leaves; for the leaves are so very large that they are used both for drinking-cups and for howls, for these even have a kind of concavity suited to this purpose; and in fact Alexandria is full of these in the work-shops, where they are used as vessels; and the farms have also this as one source of their revenues—I mean the revenue from the leaves. Such, then, is the cyamus. As for the byblus, it does not grow in large quantities here (for it is not cultivated), but it grows in large quantities in the lower parts of the Delta, one kind

"Mareotic" indicates both the quality and the wide use of this wine.

¹ The Aegyptian papyrus.

² i.e. "bean."

³ i.e. the "seed-vessel," of which drinking-cups were made (cp. Horace, *Carmina* 2. 7. 22).

ἡ δὲ βελτίων, ἡ ἱερατικὴ· κἀνταῦθα δὲ τινες τῶν τὰς προσόδους ἐπεκτείνειν βουλομένων μετήνεγκαν τὴν Ἰουδαϊκὴν ἐντρέχειαν,¹ ἣν ἐκείνοι παρεῦρον ἐπὶ τοῦ φοίνικος (καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ καρυωτοῦ) καὶ τοῦ βαλσάμου· οὐ γὰρ ἔωσι πολλαχοῦ φύεσθαι, τῇ δὲ σπάνει τιμὴν ἐπιτιθέντες τὴν πρόσοδον οὕτως² αὔξουσιν, τὴν δὲ κοινὴν χρεῖαν διαλυμαίνονται.

16. Ἐν δεξιᾷ δὲ τῆς Κανωβικῆς πύλης ἐξιώντι ἡ διωρύξ ἐστίν ἡ ἐπὶ Κάνωβον συνάπτουσα τῇ λίμνῃ· ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Σχεδῖαν ὁ πλοῦς ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν ποταμὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Κάνωβον, πρῶτον δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐλευσίνα· ἔστι δ' αὕτη κατοικία πλησίον τῆς τε Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς Νικοπόλεως ἐπ' αὐτῇ τῇ Κανωβικῇ διώρυγι κειμένη, διαίτας ἔχουσα καὶ ἀπόψεις τοῖς καπυρίζειν βουλομένοις καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξίν, ἀρχὴ τις Κανωβισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λαμυρίας. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἐλευσίνας προελθοῦσι μικρὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐστίν ἡ διωρύξ ἀνά-

¹ For *ἐντρέχειαν*, Cobet conj. *κατεντρέχειαν*, citing 7. 3. 7.

² *ἔστω* ODFHAK; *αὐτῶν*, Coraia.

¹ i.e. the kind "devoted to sacred purposes." The superior quality consisted of the middle and broadest (about 9½ inches) strips of the plant; but though originally called *hieratica*, it was later called *Augusta* in honour of Augustus (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s. v. "Papyrus.")

² Dr. F. Zucker (*Philologus* 70, N.F. 24, 1911, pp. 79-105) shows that the Romans established a government monopoly of Egyptian papyrus; but his conclusion that under the Ptolemies there was no such monopoly and that Strabo's words, "some of those who wished to enhance the revenues, etc.," mean that "a number of large proprietors misused their power, and through limiting the cultivation to their own

being inferior, and the other superior, that is, the Hieratica.¹ And here, too, certain of those who wished to enhance the revenues adopted the shrewd practice of the Judaeans, which the latter had invented in the case of the palm tree (particularly the caryotic palm) and the balsam tree; for they do not allow the byblus to grow in many places, and because of the scarcity they set a higher price on it and thus increase the revenues, though they injure the common use of the plant.²

16. On the right of the Canobic Gate, as one goes out, one comes to the canal which is connected with the lake and leads to Canobus;³ and it is by this canal that one sails, not only to Schedia, that is, to the great river, but also to Canobus, though first to Eleusis. Eleusis is a settlement near both Alexandria and Nicopolis, is situated on the Canobic canal itself, and has lodging-places and commanding views for those who wish to engage in revelry, both men and women, and is a beginning, as it were, of the "Canobic" life⁴ and the shamelessness there current. On proceeding a slight distance from Eleusis, and on the right, one

advantage and to the injury of the public produced a rise in the price of papyrus," is vigorously opposed by Professor J. P. Mahaffy (*Hermathena*, 16, 1911, pp. 237-41), who rightly understands Strabo to refer to "certain chancellors of the exchequer (*διοικηταί*) who had to meet a sudden demand by raising money as best they could." However, in a later article (*Philologus* 74, N. F. 28, pp. 184-85) Zucker retracts his former interpretation of the passage, accepting Mahaffy's. See also Wilcken, *Papyruskunde*, *Grundzüge* I, 1, pp. 255-56.

² i.e. "connected" indirectly, by a short tributary southwest of the city.

⁴ i.e. the luxurious life at Canobus, which was proverbial.

γούσα ἐπὶ τὴν Σχεδίαν. διέχει δὲ τετράσχοινον τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἢ Σχεδία, κατοικία πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ τὸ ναύσταθμον τῶν θαλαμηγῶν πλοίων, ἀφ' οἷς οἱ ἡγεμόνες εἰς τὴν ἄνω χώραν ἀναπλέουσιν· ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὸ τελώνιον τῶν ἄνωθεν καταγομένων καὶ ἀναγομένων· οὐ χάριν καὶ σχεδία ἐξευκται ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τοῦνομα τῷ τόπῳ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν διώρυγα τὴν ἐπὶ Σχεδίαν ἄγουσαν ὁ ἐξῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Κάνωβον πλοῦς ἐστὶ παράλληλος τῇ παραλίᾳ τῇ ἀπὸ Φάρου μέχρι τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος· στενὴ γάρ τις ταινία μεταξὺ διήκει τοῦ τε πελάγους καὶ τῆς διώρυγος, ἐν ᾗ ἐστὶν ἢ τε μικρὰ Ταπόσειρις μετὰ τὴν Νικόπολιν καὶ τὸ Ζεφύριον, ἄκρα ναύσκον ἔχουσα Ἀρσινόης Ἀφροδίτης· τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν καὶ Θῶνιν τινα πόλιν ἐνταῦθά φασιν, ἐπώνυμον τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ δεξαμένου Μενελάου τε καὶ Ἑλένης ξενία. περὶ οὖν τῶν τῆς Ἑλένης φαρμάκων φησὶν οὕτως ὁ ποιητής·

C 801

ἔσθλά, τά οἱ Πολύδαμνα πόρεν Θῶνος παράκοιτις.

17. Κανώβος δ' ἐστὶ πόλις ἐν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίοις ἀπὸ Ἀλεξανδρείας πεζῇ ἰούσιν, ἐπώνυμος Κανώβου τοῦ Μενελάου κυβερνήτου, ἀποθανόντος αὐτόθι, ἔχουσα τὸ τοῦ Σαράπιδος ἱερὸν πολλῇ ἀγιστεῖα τιμώμενον καὶ θεραπείας ἐκφέρων, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἐλλογιμωτάτους ἄνδρας πιστεύειν καὶ

¹ See § 24 below.

² i.e. "raft" or "pontoon bridge."

³ Thonis was situated at the Canobic mouth of the Nile, and in early times was the emporium of Aegypt (Diodorus

comes to the canal which leads up to Schedia. Schedia is four schoeni¹ distant from Alexandria; it is a settlement of the city, and contains the station of the cabin-boats on which the praefects sail to Upper Aegypt. And at Schedia is also the station for paying duty on the goods brought down from above it and brought up from below it; and for this purpose, also, a schedia² has been laid across the river, from which the place has its name. After the canal which leads to Schedia, one's next voyage, to Canobus, is parallel to that part of the coast-line which extends from Pharos to the Canobic mouth; for a narrow ribbon-like strip of land extends between the sea and the canal, and on this, after Nicopolis, lies the Little Taposciris, as also the Zephyrium, a promontory which contains a shrine of Aphroditê Arsinoê. In ancient times, it is said, there was also a city called Thonis here,³ which was named after the king who received Menelaüs and Helen with hospitality. At any rate, the poet speaks of Helen's drugs as follows: "goodly drugs which Polydamna, the wife of Thon, had given her."⁴

17. Canobus is a city situated at a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia from Alexandria, if one goes on foot, and was named after Canobus, the pilot of Menelaüs, who died there. It contains the temple of Sarapis, which is honoured with great reverence and effects such cures that even the most reputable men believe in it and sleep in it—them-

Siculus 1. 19); and King Thon was the warden of the Canobic mouth in the time of the Trojan war (Herodotus 1. 113).

⁴ *Odyssey* 4, 228.

ἐγκοιμᾶσθαι αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν ἢ ἑτέρους συγγράφουσι δὲ τινες καὶ τὰς θεραπείας, ἄλλοι δὲ ἀρετὰς τῶν ἐνταῦθα λογίων.¹ ἀντὶ πάντων δ' ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κατιόντων τῇ διώρυγι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ πᾶσα νύξ πληθύνει τῶν μὲν² ἐν τοῖς πλοιαρίοις καταυλουμένων καὶ κατορχουμένων ἀνέδην³ μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀκολασίας, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, τῶν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Κανώβῳ καταγωγὰς ἔχοντων, ἐπικειμένους τῇ διώρυγι εὐφυνεῖς πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην ἄνεσιν καὶ εὐωχίαν.

18. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Κανώβον ἐστὶ τὸ Ἡράκλειον⁴ Ἡρακλέους ἔχον ἱερόν· εἴτα τὸ Κανωβικὸν στόμα καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ Δέλτα. τὰ δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς Κανωβικῆς διώρυγος ὁ Μενελαΐτης ἐστὶ νομὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου καλούμενος, οὐ μὰ Δία ἀπὸ⁵ τοῦ ἥρωος, ὡς ἐνιοὶ φασιν, ὧν καὶ Ἀρτεμίδωρος. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Κανωβικὸν στόμα ἐστὶ τὸ Βολβίτινον, εἴτα τὸ Σεβεννυτικόν, καὶ τὸ Φατνιτικόν, τρίτον ὑπάρχον τῷ μεγέθει παρὰ τὰ πρῶτα δύο, οἷς ὠρισταὶ τὸ Δέλτα· καὶ γὰρ οὐ⁶ πόρρω τῆς κορυφῆς σχίζεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ Δέλτα. τῷ δὲ Φατνιτικῷ συνάπτει τὸ Μενδήσιον, εἴτα τὸ Ταυτικόν καὶ τελευταῖον τὸ Πηλουσιακόν. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τούτων μεταξὺ, ὡς ἂν ψευδοστόματα, ἀσημότερα· ἔχει μὲν οὖν

¹ ἀρεταλογίων CDFh, ἀρεταλογίων x, τερατολογίων i.

² μὲν. Corais inserta.

³ ἀνέδην A, and second hand in D; ἀναΐδην other MSS.

⁴ τέ, after Ἡράκλειον Ee omit.

⁵ ἀπὸ EF, ὑπὸ other MSS.

⁶ οὐ F, εἰδή other MSS.

selves on their own behalf or others for them.¹ Some writers go on to record the cures, and others the virtues of the oracles there. But to balance all this is the crowd of revellers who go down from Alexandria by the canal to the public festivals; for every day and every night is crowded with people on the boats who play the flute and dance without restraint and with extreme licentiousness, both men and women, and also with the people of Canopus itself, who have resorts situated close to the canal and adapted to relaxation and merry-making of this kind.

18. After Canopus one comes to the Heracleum, which contains a temple of Hercules; and then to the Canobic mouth and the beginning of the Delta. The parts on the right of the Canobic canal are the Menelaëte Nome, so called from the brother of the first Ptolemy²—not, by heaven, from the hero, as some writers say, among whom is also Artemidorus. After the Canobic mouth one comes to the Bolbitine mouth, and then to the Sebennytic, and to the Phatnitic, which is third in size as compared with the first two,³ which form the boundaries of the Delta; for not far from the vertex of the Delta the Phatnitic splits, sending a branch into the interior of the Delta. Lying close to the Phatnitic mouth is the Mendesian; and then one comes to the Tanitic, and, last of all, to the Pelusiæc. There are also others in among these, pseudo-mouths as it were, which are rather insignificant. Their mouths

¹ Even Moses advocated this practice (16. 2. 35).

² On this Menelaüs see Diodorus Siculus (20. 21-53) and Plutarch (*Demetrius* 15-17).

³ The Canobic and Pelusiæc.

εἰσαγωγὰς τὰ στόματα, ἀλλ' οὐκ εὐφυνεῖς οὐδὲ
 μεγάλοις πλοίοις, ἀλλ' ὑπηρετικοῖς διὰ τὸ
 βραχέα εἶναι καὶ ἐλώδη. μάλιστα μέντοι τῷ
 Κανωβικῷ στόματι ἐχρῶντο ὡς ἐμπορίῳ, τῶν
 κατ' Ἀλεξάνδρειαν λιμένων ἀποκεκλειμένων,¹ ὡς
 προείπομεν. Μετὰ δὲ τὸ Βολβίτινον στόμα ἐπὶ
 πλέον ἔκκειται ταπεινὴ καὶ ἀμμώδης ἄκρα·
 καλεῖται δὲ Ἀγνου κέρας· εἴθ' ἡ Περσέως σκοπὴ
 καὶ τὸ Μιλησίων τεῖχος· πλεύσαντες γὰρ ἐπὶ
 Ψαμμιτίχου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ Μιλήσιοι (κατὰ
 Κναξάρη δ' οὗτος ἦν τὸν Μῆδον) κατέσχον εἰς τὸ
 στόμα τὸ Βολβίτινον, εἴτ' ἐκβάντες ἐτείχισαν τὸ
 λεχθὲν κτίσμα· χρόνῳ δ' ἀναπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν
 Σαίτικόν νομόν καταναυμαχῆσαντες Ἰνάρων πόλιν
 C 802 ἔκτισαν Ναύκρατιν οὐ πολὺ τῆς Σχεδίας ὑπερθεῖν.
 μετὰ δὲ τὸ τῶν Μιλησίων τεῖχος ἐπὶ τὸ Σεβεννυ-
 τικὸν προΐοντι² στόμα λίμναι εἰσὶν, ὧν ἡ ἐτέρα
 Βουτικὴ καλεῖται ἀπὸ Βούτου πόλεως, καὶ ἡ
 Σεβεννυτικὴ δὲ πόλις καὶ ἡ Σαίς, μητρόπολις τῆς
 κάτω χώρας, ἐν ᾗ τιμῶσι τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν· ἐν δὲ τῇ
 ἱερῇ αὐτῆς ἡ θήκη κεῖται τοῦ Ψαμμιτίχου.
 περὶ δὲ τὴν Βούτον καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλιν ἐν νήσῳ
 κειμένη· ἐν δὲ τῇ Βούτῳ Λητοῦς ἐστὶ μαντεῖον.

19. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσσηγείῳ τῇ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Σεβεννυ-
 τικοῦ καὶ Φατνιτικοῦ στόματος Ξοῖς ἐστὶ καὶ
 νῆσος καὶ πόλις ἐν τῇ Σεβεννυτικῇ νομῷ. ἔστι

¹ ἀποκεκλειμένων D, ἀποκεκλιμένων other MSS.

² προΐοντι B, προσϊόντι other MSS.

¹ i. e. to foreign imports (§ 6 above).

² Meaning "Willow-Horn," apparently.

indeed afford entrance to boats, but are adapted, not to large boats, but to tenders only, because the mouths are shallow and marshy. It is chiefly, however, the Canobic mouth that they used as an emporium, since the harbours at Alexandria were kept closed,¹ as I have said before. After the Bolbitine mouth one comes to a low and sandy promontory which projects rather far into the sea; it is called Agnuceras.² And then to the Watch-tower of Perseus³ and the Wall of the Milesians; for in the time of Psammitichus (who lived in the time of Cyaxares the Mede) the Milesians, with thirty ships, put in at the Bolbitine mouth, and then, disembarking, fortified with a wall the above-mentioned settlement; but in time they sailed up into the Saitic Nome, defeated the city Inaros in a naval fight, and founded Naucratis, not far above Schedia. After the Wall of the Milesians, as one proceeds towards the Sebennytic mouth, one comes to two lakes, one of which, Buticé, has its name from the city Butus, and also to the Sebennytic city, and to Sais, the metropolis of the lower country, in which Athena is worshipped; and in her temple lies the tomb of Psammitichus. In the neighbourhood of Butus is also an Hermupolis,⁴ which is situated on an island; and in Butus there is an oracle of Leto.⁵

19. In the interior above the Sebennytic and Phatnitic mouths lies Xoïs, both an island and a city, in the Sebennytic Nome. Here, also, are an

¹ Herodotus (2. 15) appears to place the watch-tower at the Canobic mouth.

² "City of Hermes."

³ On Leto's shrine and oracle in Butus, see Herodotus 2. 166.

δὲ καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις καὶ Λύκου πόλις καὶ Μένδης,
ὅπου τὸν Πάνα τιμῶσι καὶ τῶν ζώων τράγον·
ὥς δὲ Πίνδαρός φησιν, οἱ τράγοι ἐνταῦθα γυναιξὶ
μίγνυνται·

Μένδητα παρὰ κρημνὸν θαλάσσης,
ἔσχατον Νείλου κέρας, αἰγιβάται
ὅθι τράγοι γυναιξὶ μίσγονται.¹

πλησίον δὲ Μένδητος καὶ Διὸς πόλις καὶ αἱ περὶ
αὐτὴν λίμναι καὶ Λεοντόπολις· εἴτ' ὑπωτέρω ἢ
Βούσιρις πόλις ἐν τῷ Βουσιρίτῃ νομῷ καὶ Κυνὸς
πόλις. φησὶ δ' Ἑρατοσθένης κοινὸν μὲν εἶναι
τοῖς βαρβάροις πᾶσιν ἔθος τὴν ξενηλασίαν, τοὺς
δ' Αἰγυπτίους ἐλέγχεσθαι διὰ τῶν περὶ τὸν
Βούσιριν μεμνημένων ἐν τῷ Βουσιρίτῃ νομῷ,
διαβάλλειν τὴν ἀξενίαν βουλομένων τοῦ τόπου
τούτου τῶν ὕστερον, οὐ βασιλέως, μὰ Δία, οὐδὲ
τυράννου γενομένου τινὸς Βουσίριδος· προσεπι-
φημισθῆναι δὲ καὶ τὸ

Αἰγυπτὸνδ' ἰέναι δολιχὴν ὁδὸν ἀργαλήν τε,
προσλαμβάνοντος πρὸς τοῦτο πάμπολυ καὶ τοῦ
ἀλιμένου καὶ τοῦ μηδὲ τὸν ὄντα λιμένα ἀνείσθαι
τὸν πρὸς τῇ Φάρῳ, φρουρεῖσθαι δ' ὑπὸ βουκόλων
ληστῶν ἐπιτιθεμένων τοῖς προσορμιζομένοις·
Καρχηδονίους δὲ καταποντοῦν, εἴ τις τῶν ξένων
εἰς Σαρδὼν παραπλεύσειεν ἢ ἐπὶ Στήλας· διὰ δὲ

¹ The words Μένδητα . . . μίσγονται are not found in EF.
Kramer and later editors reject them.

¹ "City of Lycua."

² Frag. 201 (215), Schroeder.

³ So Herodotus (2. 48), who also says that "In the
Aegyptian language both the he-goat and Pan are called
'Mendes.'"

Hermupolis and a Lycopolis,¹ and Mendes, at which place they worship Pan and, among animals, a he-goat; and, as Pindar² says, the he-goats have intercourse with women there:³ "Mendes, along the crag of the sea, farthestmost horn of the Nile, where the goat-mounting he-goats have intercourse with women." Near Mendes lie also a Diospolis⁴ and the lakes in its neighbourhood and Leontopolis;⁵ and then, at a greater distance, the city Busiris in the Busirite Nome, and Cynopolis.⁶ According to Eratosthenes, the expulsion of foreigners is a custom common to all barbarians, and yet the Egyptians are condemned for this fault because of the myths which have been circulated about Busiris in connection with the Busirite Nome,⁷ since the later writers wish falsely to malign the inhospitality of this place, although, by heavens, no king or tyrant named Busiris ever existed; and, he says, the poet's words are also constantly cited—"to go to Egypt, long and painful journey"—the want of harbours contributing very much to this opinion, as also the fact that even the harbour which Egypt did have, the one at Pharos, gave no access, but was guarded by shepherds who were pirates and who attacked those who tried to bring ships to anchor there; and the Carthaginians likewise, he adds, used to drown in the sea any foreigners who sailed past their country to Sardo⁸ or to the Pillars, and

¹ "City of Zeus."

² "Lion City."

³ "Dog's City."

⁷ The mythical king Busiris sacrificed all foreigners who entered Egypt, but at last was slain by Heracles (Apollodorus 2. 5. 11).

⁸ Sardinia.

ταύτ' ἀπιστεῖσθαι τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἱσπερίων· καὶ τοὺς Πέρσας δὲ κακῶς ἡγεῖσθαι τοῖς πρέσβεσι τὰς ὁδοὺς κύκλῳ καὶ διὰ δυσκόλων.

20. Συνάπτει δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀθριβίτης νομὸς καὶ Ἀθριβις πόλις καὶ ἔτι ὁ Προσωπίτης νομὸς, ἐν ᾧ Ἀφροδίτης πόλις. ὑπὲρ δὲ τὸ Μενδήσιον στόμα καὶ τὸ Τανιτικὸν λίμνη μεγάλη καὶ ὁ Μενδήσιός ἐστι νομὸς καὶ ὁ Λεοντοπολίτης καὶ πόλις Ἀφροδίτης καὶ ὁ Φαρβηγίτης νομὸς· εἴτα τὸ Τανιτικὸν στόμα, ὃ τινες Σαῖτικὸν λέγουσι, καὶ ὁ Τανίτης νομὸς καὶ πόλις ἐν αὐτῇ μεγάλη Τάνις.

21. Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Τανιτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Πηλουσιακοῦ λίμναι καὶ ἔλη μεγάλα καὶ συνεχῇ κώμας πολλὰς ἔχοντα· καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ Πηλούσιον κύκλῳ C 803 περικείμενα ἔχει ἔλη, ἃ τινες Βάραθρα καλοῦσι, καὶ τέλματα· ὥκισται δ' ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐν πλείοσιν ἢ εἴκοσι σταδίοις, τὸν δὲ κύκλον ἔχει τοῦ τείχους σταδίων εἴκοσιν· ὠνόμαυται δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ πηλοῦ καὶ τῶν τελμάτων. ταύτη δὲ καὶ δυσείσβολός ἐστιν ἡ Αἴγυπτος ἐκ τῶν ἐσθινῶν τόπων τῶν κατὰ Φοινίκην καὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίας δὲ τῆς Ναβαταίων, ἥπερ ἐστὶ προσεχής· διὰ τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἡ ὁδός. ἡ δὲ μεταξὺ τοῦ Νείλου καὶ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου Ἀραβία μὲν ἐστὶ, καὶ ἐπὶ γε τῶν ἄκρων αὐτῆς ἱδρύται τὸ Πηλούσιον, ἀλλ' ἔρημος ἅπασά ἐστι καὶ ἄβατος στρατοπέδῳ. ὁ δὲ μεταξὺ ἰσθμὸς Πηλουσίου καὶ τοῦ μυχοῦ τοῦ καθ' Ἡρώων πόλιν χιλίων¹ μὲν ἐστὶ σταδίων, ὥς δὲ Ποσειδωνιός

¹ χιλίων (as in 1. 2. 29 and Herodotus 2. 153, 4 11), Epitome and editors, for *ἑξακισίων*.

it is for this reason that most of the stories told about the west are disbelieved; and also the Persians, he says, would treacherously guide the ambassadors over roundabout roads and through difficult regions.

20. Bordering on this Nome is the Athribite Nome and the city Athribis, and also the Prosopite Nome, in which is a City of Aphroditê. Above the Mendesian and Tanitic mouths lie a large lake and the Mendesian and Leontopolite Nomes and a City of Aphroditê and the Pharbetite Nome; and then one comes to the Tanitic mouth, which some call Saitic, and to the Tanite Nome, and to Tanis, a large city therein.

21. Between the Tanitic and Pelusiac mouths lie lakes, and large and continuous marshes which contain many villages. Pelusium itself also has marshes lying all round it, which by some are called Barathra,¹ and muddy ponds; its settlement lies at a distance of more than twenty stadia from the sea, the wall has a circuit of twenty stadia, and it has its name from the *pelos*² and the muddy ponds. Here, too, Aegypt is difficult to enter, I mean from the eastern regions about Phœnicia and Judaea, and from the Arabia of the Nabataeans, which is next to Aegypt; these are the regions which the road to Aegypt traverses. The country between the Nile and the Arabian Gulf is Arabia, and at its extremity is situated Pelusium; but the whole of it is desert, and impassable for an army. The isthmus between Pelusium and the recess of the gulf at Heroöpolis³ is one thousand stadia, but, according to Poseidonius, less than one thousand

¹ "Pits."

² i.e. "mud."

³ "City of Heroes."

φησιν, ἐλαττόνων ἢ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων· πρὸς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὸς εἶναι καὶ ἀμνώδης ἐρπετῶν πλῆθος ἔχει τῶν ἀμμοδυτῶν.

22. Ἀπὸ δὲ Σχεδίας ἀναπλεύουσιν ἐπὶ Μέμφιν ἐν δεξιᾷ μὲν εἰσι πάμπολλαι κῶμαι μέχρι τῆς Μαρείας¹ λίμνης, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Χαβρίου κῶμη καλουμένη· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις ἐστίν· εἴτα Γυναικῶν πόλις καὶ νομὸς Γυναικοπολίτης· ἐφεξῆς δὲ Μώμεμφις καὶ Μωμεμφίτης νομός· μεταξὺ δὲ διώρυγες πλείους εἰς τὴν Μαρεῶτιν. οἱ δὲ Μωμεμφῖται τὴν Ἀφροδίτην τιμῶσι, καὶ τρέφεται θήλεια βοῦς ἱερή, καθάπερ ἐν Μέμφει ὁ Ἄπις, ἐν Ἡλίου δὲ πόλει ὁ Μνεῦις· οὗτοι μὲν οὖν θεοὶ νομίζονται, οἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις (παρὰ πολλοῖς γὰρ δὴ ἐν τε τῷ Δέλτα καὶ ἔξω αὐτοῦ τοῖς μὲν ἄρρην, τοῖς δὲ θήλεια τρέφεται). οὗτοι δὲ θεοὶ μὲν οὐ νομίζονται, ἱεροὶ δέ.

23. Ὅτι δὲ Μωμέμφεώς εἰσι δύο νιτρίαι πλείστον νίτρον ἔχουσai καὶ νομὸς Νιτριώτης. τιμᾶται δ' ἐνταῦθα ὁ Σάραπις καὶ παρὰ μόνοις τούτοις θύεται ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρόβατον· πλησίον δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα πόλις Μενέλαος, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ ἐν τῷ Δέλτα ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ ποταμῷ Ναύκρατις, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ δίσχοινον διέχουσα ἢ Σαῖς· καὶ μικρὸν ταύτης ὑπερθε τὸ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος ἄστυον, ἐν ᾧ κεῖσθαι τὸν Ὀσιρίν φασιν. ἀμφισβητοῦσι δὲ τούτου πολλοί, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ τὰς Φιλὰς οἰκοῦντες τὰς ὑπὲρ Σνήνης

¹ Μαρείας B, Χαμαρείας Dd, Σαμαρίας CF, Μαρίας mss. etc.

¹ "City of Women."

² "City of the Sun."

five hundred; and in addition to its being waterless and sandy, it contains a multitude of reptiles, the sand-burrowers.

22. From Schedia, as one sails towards Memphis, there are, on the right, a very large number of villages, extending as far as Lake Marcia, among which is the Village of Chabrias, as it is called; and, on the river, one comes to an Hermupolis, and then to Gynaeconpolis¹ and the Gynaeconpolite Nome, and, next in order, to Momemphis and the Momemphite Nome; but in the interval there are several canals which empty into Lake Marcotis. The Momemphitae honour Aphroditê; and a sacred cow is kept there, as is Apis in Memphis and Mneuis in Heliopolis.² Now these animals are regarded as gods, but those in the other places (for in many places, indeed, both in the Delta and outside of it, either a bull or cow is kept)—those others, I say, are not regarded as gods, though they are held sacred.

23. Above Momemphis are two nitre-beds, which contain very large quantities of nitre,³ and the Nitriote Nome. Here Sarapis is held in honour; and they are the only people in Aegypt who sacrifice a sheep. Near by, and in this Nome, is a city Menclafis; and on the left, in the Delta, lies Naucratis, which is on the river, whereas Sais lies at a distance of two schoeni from the river. A little above Sais is the asylum of Osiris, in which the body of Osiris is said to lie; but many lay claim to this, and particularly the inhabitants of the Philae which

¹ The ancients meant by "nitre" native sodium carbonate, not potassium nitrate (saltpetre), the present meaning. Pliny (31. 6) mentions the various kinds and their uses.

και τῆς Ἑλεφαντίνης. μυθεύουσι γὰρ δὴ, διότι ἡ Ἴσις κατὰ πολλοὺς τόπους κατὰ γῆς θείη σοροὺς τοῦ Ὀσίριδος (μία δὲ τούτων ἦν ἔχουσα τὸν Ὀσιριν, ἀφανῆς πᾶσι), τοῦτο δὲ πράξειε λαθεῖν βουλομένη τὸν Τυφῶνα, μὴ ἐπελθὼν ἐκρίψει τὸ σῶμα τῆς θήκης.

24. Ἀπὸ μὲν δὴ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ Δέλτα κορυφὴν αὕτη ἡ περιήγησις, φησὶ δ' ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος σχοίνων ὀκτῶ καὶ εἴκοσι τὸν ἀνά-
 C 804 πλουν, τοῦτο δ' εἶναι σταδίους ὀκτακοσίους τετταράκοντα, λογιζόμενος τριακονταστάδιον τὴν σχοῖνον ἡμῖν μέντοι πλέουσιν ἄλλοτ' ἄλλω μέτρῳ χρώμενοι τῶν σχοίνων ἀπεδίδωσαν τὰ διαστήματα, ὥστε καὶ τετταράκοντα σταδίους καὶ ἔτι μείζους κατὰ τόπους ὁμολογεῖσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν. καὶ διότι παρὰ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις ἄστατόν ἐστι τὸ τῆς σχοίνου μέτρον, αὐτὸς ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς δηλοῖ. ἀπὸ μὲν γὰρ Μέμφεως μέχρι Θηβαίδος τὴν σχοῖνον ἐκάστην φησὶν εἶναι σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Θηβαίδος μέχρι Σήνης ἐξήκοντα, ἀπὸ δὲ Πηλουσίου πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν ἀναπλέουσι κορυφὴν σχοίνους μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι φησι, σταδίους δὲ ἑπτακοσίους πεντήκοντα, τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρῳ χρησάμενος. πρώτην δ' ἐκ τοῦ Πηλουσίου προελθοῦσιν εἶναι διώρυγα τὴν πληροῦσαν τὰς κατὰ τὰ ἔλη καλουμένας λίμνας, αἱ δύο μὲν εἰσιν, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ κεῖνται τοῦ μεγάλου ποταμοῦ ὑπὲρ τὸ Πηλούσιον ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ καὶ ἄλλας δὲ λέγει λίμνας καὶ διώρυγας

¹ So Diodorus Siculus (1. 22. 3).

is situated above Syenê and Elephantinê;¹ for they tell the mythical story, namely, that Isis² placed coffins of Osiris beneath the earth in several places (but only one of them, and that unknown to all, contained the body of Osiris), and that she did this because she wished to hide the body from Typhon,³ fearing that he might find it and cast it out of its tomb.

24. Now this is the full description of the country from Alexandria to the vertex of the Delta; and, according to Artemidorus, the voyage up the river is twenty-eight schoeni, that is, eight hundred and forty stadia, reckoning the schoenus at thirty stadia. When I made the voyage, however, they used different measures at different times when they gave the distances, so that even forty stadia, or still more, was the accepted measure of the schoenus, according to the place. That the measure of the schoenus among the Egyptians is unstable is made clear by Artemidorus himself in his next statement; for from Memphis to Thebais each schoenus, he says, is one hundred and twenty stadia, and from Thebais to Syenê sixty, and, as one sails up from Pelusium to the same vertex of the Delta, the distance, he says, is twenty-five schoeni, that is, seven hundred and fifty stadia, using the same measure. The first canal, as one proceeds from Pelusium, he says, is the one which fills the Marsh-lakes, as they are called, which are two in number and lie on the left of the great river above Pelusium in Arabia; and he also speaks of

¹ This goddess was both sister and wife of Osiris.

² Typhon came to be identified with the Egyptian god "Set" (brother of Osiris and Isis), who murdered Osiris.

ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς μέρεσιν ἔξω τοῦ Δέλτα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νομὸς Σεθρωΐτης παρὰ τὴν ἐτέραν λίμνην· ἓνα δὲ τῶν δέκα τῶν ἐν τῷ Δέλτα διαριθμεῖται καὶ τοῦτον· εἰς δὲ τὰς αὐτὰς ¹ λίμνας συμβάλλουσι καὶ ἄλλαι δύο διώρυγες.

25. Ἄλλη δ' ἐστὶν ἐκδιδοῦσα εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον κατὰ ² πόλιν Ἀρσινοῦν, ἣν ἔνιοι Κλεοπατρίδα καλοῦσι. διαρρεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν πικρῶν καλυμμένων λιμνῶν, αἱ πρότερον μὲν ἦσαν πικραί, τμηθείσης δὲ τῆς διώρυγος τῆς λεχθείσης μετεβῆλοντο ³ τῇ κρίσει τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ νῦν εἰσιν εὐψοί, μεστὰι δὲ καὶ τῶν λιμναίων ὀρνέων. ἐτμήθη δὲ ⁴ ἡ διώρυξ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ὑπὸ Σεσώστριος πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν· οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ψαμμίτιχου παιδός, ἀρξαμένου μόνου, εἴτ' ἐκλιπόντος τὸν βίον ὕστερον δὲ ὑπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ πρώτου, διαδεξαμένου τὸ ἐξῆς ἔργον. καὶ οὗτος δὲ δόξη ψευδεῖ πεισθεὶς ἀφῆκε τὸ ἔργον περὶ συντέλειαν ἤδη· ἐπίεσθη γὰρ μετεωροτέρα εἶναι τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλατταν τῆς Αἰγύπτου καί, εἰ διακοπείη πᾶς ὁ μεταξὺ ἰσθμός, ἐπικλυσθήσεσθαι τῇ θαλάττῃ τὴν Αἴγυπτον· οἱ μὲντοι Πτολεμαῖκοι βασιλεῖς διακόψαντες κλειστὸν ἐποίησαν τὸν εὐριπον, ὥστε, ὅτε βούλονται, ἐκπλεῖν ἀκωλύτως εἰς τὴν ἔξω θάλατταν καὶ εἰσπλεῖν πάλιν. εἴρηται

¹ τὰς αὐτὰς Groskurd, for τὰς τὰς Εξ, τσαῖται other MSS. So Kramor and later editors.

² κατὰ, Broquigny, for καί; so the editors.

³ μετεβῆλοντο, x and the editors, for μετεβῆλλοντο.

⁴ DM insert καί before ἡ.

⁵ The others are named in §§ 18-20 above. Pliny (5. 9) names still more.

other lakes and canals in the same regions outside the Delta. There is also the Sethroite Nome by the second lake, although he counts this Nome too as one of the ten¹ in the Delta; and two other canals meet in the same lakes.

25. There is another canal which empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf near the city Arsinoë, a city which some call Cleopatra. It flows also through the Bitter Lakes, as they are called, which were indeed bitter in earlier times, but when the above-mentioned canal was cut they underwent a change because of the mixing with the river, and now are well supplied with fish and full also of aquatic birds. The canal was first cut by Sesostris before the Trojan War—though some say by the son of Psammitichus,² who only began the work and then died—and later by Darius the First,³ who succeeded to the next work done upon it. But he, too, having been persuaded by a false notion, abandoned the work when it was already near completion; for he was persuaded that the Red Sea was higher than Aegypt, and that if the intervening isthmus were cut all the way through, Aegypt would be inundated by the sea. The Ptolemaic kings,⁴ however, cut through it and made the strait a closed passage,⁵ so that when they wished they could sail out without hindrance into the outer sea and sail in again. But I have

¹ i.e. by Neos (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 9), or Necho, who lost 120,000 men in the effort (Herodotus 2. 158).

² So Diodorus Siculus (1. 33. 9).

³ "Ptolemy II" (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 11).

⁴ "At the most advantageous place he built a cleverly contrived barrier" (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 11).

δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς τῶν ὑδάτων ἐπιφανείας καὶ ἐν τοῖς
πρώτοις ὑπομνήμασι.

26. Πλησίον δὲ τῆς Ἀρσινόης καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἡρώων
ἐστὶ πόλις καὶ ἡ Κλεοπατρίς ἐν τῷ μυχῷ τοῦ
C 805 Ἀραβίου κόλπου τῷ πρὸς Αἴγυπτον καὶ λιμένες καὶ
κατοικίαι διώρυγές τε¹ πλείους καὶ λίμναι πλησιάζουσαι ταύτοις· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Φαγρωριόπολις νομός καὶ πόλις Φαγρωριόπολις. ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τῆς διώρυγος τῆς ἐκδιδούσης εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ἀπὸ κώμης ἄρχεται Φακούσσης, ἥ συνεχὴς ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Φίλωνος κώμη· πλάτος δ' ἔχει πηχῶν ἑκατὸν ἢ διώρυξ, βάθος δ' ὅσον ἄρκειν μυριοφύρῳ νηὶ οὔτοι δ' οἱ τόποι πλησιάζουσι τῇ κορυφῇ τοῦ Δέλτα.

27. Αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ἡ Βούβαστος πόλις καὶ ὁ Βουβαστίτης νομός· καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰλίοπολις νομός. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ Ἰλίου πόλις ἐπὶ χώματος ἀξιολόγου κειμένη, τὸ ἱερὸν ἔχουσα τοῦ Ἥλιου καὶ τὸν βοῦν τὸν Μνεῦιν ἐν σηκῷ τιμὴ τρεφόμενον, ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς νενόμισται θεός, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν Μέμφει ὁ Ἄπις. πρόκεινται δὲ τοῦ χώματος λίμναι, τὴν ἀνάχυσιν ἐκ τῆς πλησίον διώρυγος ἔχουσαι. νυνὶ μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ πανέρημος ἡ πόλις, τὸ ἱερὸν ἔχουσα τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ τρόπῳ κατεσκευασμένον ἀρχαῖον, ἔχον πολλὰ τεκμήρια τῆς Καμβύσου μαρίας καὶ ἱεροσυλίας, ὃς τὰ μὲν πυρί, τὰ δὲ σιδήρῳ διελωβᾶτο τῶν ἱερῶν, ἀκρωτηριάζων καὶ περικαίων, καθάπερ καὶ τοὺς δβελίσκους· ὧν δύο καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐκομίσθησαν οἱ μὴ κεκακωμένοι τελέως, ἄλλοι δ' εἰςὶ κάκει καὶ ἐν Θήβαις, τῇ νῦν Διοσπόλει, οἱ μὲν ἐστῶτες ἀκμὴν πυρίβρωτοι, οἱ δὲ καὶ κείμενοι.

¹ τε, Corais, for δ; so the later editors.

already discussed the levels of the bodies of water in my first commentaries.¹

26. Near Arsinoë one comes also to Heroöpolis and Cleopatris, in the recess of the Arabian Gulf towards Aegypt, and to harbours and settlements, and near there, to several canals and lakes. Here, too, is the Phagroriopolite Nome and the city Phagroriopolis. The canal which empties into the Red Sea begins at Phacussa, a village, to which the Village of Philo is contiguous; the canal has a breadth of one hundred cubits and a depth sufficient for very large merchant-vessels; and these places are near the vertex of the Delta.

27. Here are both the city Bubastus and the Bubastite Nome; and above it is the Heliopolite Nome. In this Nome is Heliopolis, which is situated upon a noteworthy mound; it contains the temple of Helios, and the ox Mnevis, which is kept in a kind of sanctuary and is regarded among the inhabitants as god, as is Apis in Memphis. In front of the mound are lakes, which receive the overflow from the neighbouring canal. The city is now entirely deserted; it contains the ancient temple constructed in the Aegyptian manner, which affords many evidences of the madness and sacrilege of Cambyses, who partly by fire and partly by iron sought to outrage the temples, mutilating them and burning them on every side, just as he did with the obelisks. Two of these, which were not completely spoiled, were brought to Rome, but others are either still there or at Thebes, the present Diospolis—some still standing, thoroughly eaten by the fire, and others lying on the ground.

¹ 1. 1. 20 and 1. 3. 8 ff.

28. Τῆς δὲ κατασκευῆς τῶν ἱερῶν ἡ διάθεσις τοιαύτη· κατὰ τὴν εἰσβολὴν τὴν εἰς τὸ τέμενος λιθόστρωτόν ἐστιν ἔδαφος, πλάτος μὲν ὅσον πλεθριαῖον ἢ καὶ ἔλαττον, μήκος δὲ καὶ τριπλάσιον καὶ τετραπλάσιον, ἔστιν ὅπου καὶ μεῖζον· καλεῖται δὲ τοῦτο δρόμος, καθάπερ Καλλίμαχος εἶρηκεν·

ὁ δρόμος ἱερὸς οὗτος Ἀνούβιδος.

διὰ δὲ τοῦ μήκους παντὸς ἐξῆς ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τοῦ πλάτους σφίγγες ἱδρυνταὶ λίθιναι, πῆχει εἰκοσιν ἢ μικρῷ πλείους ἀπ' ἀλλήλων διέχουσαι, ὥσθ' ἓνα μὲν ἐκ δεξιῶν εἶναι στίχον τῶν σφίγγων, ἓνα δ' ἐξ εὐωνύμων μετὰ δὲ τὰς σφίγγας πρόπυλον μέγα, εἴτ' ἄλλο προελθόντι πρόπυλον, εἴτ' ἄλλο· οὐκ ἔστι δὲ διωρισμένος ἀριθμὸς οὔτε τῶν προπύλων οὔτε τῶν σφίγγων, ἀλλὰ δ' ἐν ἄλλοις ἱεροῖς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ μήκη καὶ τὰ πλάτη τῶν δρόμων. μετὰ δὲ τὰ προπύλαια ὁ νεὸς πρόναον ἔχων μέγα καὶ ἀξιόλογον, τὸν δὲ σηκὸν σύμμετρον, ξόανον δ' οὐδέν, ἢ οὐκ ἀνθρωπόμορφον, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων τινός· τοῦ δὲ προνάου παρ' ἑκάτερον πρόκειται τὰ λεγόμενα¹ πτερὰ· ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα ἰσουψῇ τῷ νεῷ τείχη δύο, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἀφεστῶτα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων μικρὸν² πλέον ἢ τὸ πλάτος ἐστὶ τῆς κρηπίδος τοῦ νεῷ, ἔπειτ' εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν προϊόντι κατ' ἐπινευσάσας³ γραμ-

¹ Instead of λεγόμενα O reads μεγάλα. ² μικρῷ Dz.
ἐπινευσάσας, Cornis and Groskurd emend to ἀπονευσάσας.

³ Strabo means the Egyptian temples in general.

⁴ A sketch of the plan may be found in Tozer's *Selections*, p. 356; but cp. the sketch of the pronaos in the Cornis-Latroune edition.

28. The plan of the construction of the temples¹ is as follows:² at the entrance into the sacred precinct there is a floor paved with stones, with a breadth of about a plethrum, or less, and a length either three or four times as great, or in some cases more; and this is called the dromus,³ as Callimachus states: "This is the dromus, sacred to Anubis."⁴ Throughout its whole length are stone sphinxes placed in order on each of its two sides, at a distance from one another of twenty cubits or a little more, so that one row of the sphinxes is on the right and one row on the left. And after the sphinxes one comes to a large propylum,⁵ and then, as one proceeds, another, and then another; but there is no prescribed number either of propyla or of sphinxes, and they are different in different temples, as are also the lengths and the breadths of the dromi. After the propylaea one comes to the naos,⁶ which has a large and noteworthy pronaos,⁷ and to a sanctuary of commensurate size, though it has no statue, or rather no statue of human form, but only of some irrational animal. On either side of the pronaos project the wings, as they are called. These are two walls equal in height to the naos, which are at first distant from one another a little more than the breadth of the foundation of the naos, and then, as one proceeds onward, follow

¹ Literally, "course" or "run."

² The Aegyptian Anpu, worshipped as "Lord of the Grave."

³ Literally, "Front Gate"; but, like the Propylaea on the Acropolis at Athens, the propylum was a considerable building forming a gateway to the temple.

⁴ i.e. the temple proper.

⁵ i.e. front hall-room.

μὰς μέχρ' ἡ πηχῶν πεντήκοντα ἢ ἐξήκοντα· ἀναγλυφὰς δ' ἔχουσιν οἱ τοῖχοι οὗτοι μεγάλων εἰδώλων, ὁμοίων τοῖς Τυρρηνικοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις σφόδρα τῶν παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι δημιουργημάτων. ἔστι δέ τις καὶ πολύστυλος οἶκος, καθάπερ ἐν Μέρμει, βαρβαρικὴν ἔχων τὴν κατασκευὴν· πλὴν γὰρ τοῦ μεγάλων εἶναι καὶ πολλῶν καὶ πολυστίχων τῶν στύλων¹ οὐδὲν ἔχει χαρίεν οὐδὲ γραφικόν, ἀλλὰ ματαιοποιῖαν ἐμφαίνει μᾶλλον.

29. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἡλίου πύλει καὶ οἶκους εἶδομεν μεγάλους, ἐν οἷς διέτριβον οἱ ἱερεῖς· μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ ταύτην κατοικίαν ἱερέων γεγονέναι φασὶ τὸ παλαιόν, φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἀστρονομικῶν ἐκκλέλοιπε δὲ καὶ τοῦτο νυνὶ τὸ σύστημα καὶ ἡ ἀσκήσις. ἐκεῖ μὲν οὖν οὐδεὶς ἡμῖν ἐδείκνυτο τῆς τοιαύτης ἀσκήσεως προεστώς, ἀλλ' οἱ ἱεροποιοὶ μόνον καὶ ἐξηγγηταὶ τοῖς ξένοις τῶν περὶ τὰ ἱερά, παρηκολούθει δέ τις ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀναπλέοντι εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον Αἰλίφ Γάλλφ τῷ ἡγεμόνι Χαιρήμων τοῦνομα, προσποιούμενος τοιαύτην τινα ἐπιστήμην, γελῶμενος δὲ τὸ πλεόν ὡς ἀλαζῶν καὶ ἰδιώτης. ἐκεῖ δ' οὖν ἐδείκνυντο οἱ τε τῶν ἱερέων οἶκοι καὶ Πλάτωνος καὶ Εὐδόξου διατριβαί· συνανέβη γὰρ δὴ τῷ Πλάτῳ ὁ Εὐδόξος δεῦρο καὶ συνδιέτριψαν τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐνταῦθα ἐκεῖνοι τρισκαίδεκα ἔτη, ὡς εἴρηται τισι· περιττοὺς γὰρ ὄντας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῶν οὐρανίων, μυστι-

¹ *mor* change all these genitives to accusatives; so Corsin.

² *i.e.* in the Etruscan tombs.

³ Hardly Chaeremon the Alexandrian philosopher and historian, as some think. Aulus Gallus made the voyage

converging lines as far as fifty or sixty cubits ; and these walls have figures of large images cut in low relief, like the Tyrrhenian¹ images and the very old works of art among the Greeks. There is also a kind of hall with numerous columns (as at Memphis, for example), which is constructed in the barbaric manner ; for, except for the fact that the columns are large and numerous and form many rows, the hall has nothing pleasing or picturesque, but is rather a display of vain toil.

29. In Heliupolis I also saw large houses in which the priests lived ; for it is said that this place in particular was in ancient times a settlement of priests who studied philosophy and astronomy ; but both this organisation and its pursuits have now disappeared. At Heliupolis, in fact, no one was pointed out to me as presiding over such pursuits, but only those who performed the sacrifices and explained to strangers what pertained to the sacred rites. When Aelius Gallus the praefect sailed up into Aegypt, he was accompanied by a certain man from Alexandria, Chaeremon² by name, who pretended to some knowledge of this kind, but was generally ridiculed as a boaster and ignoramus. However, at Heliupolis the houses of the priests and schools of Plato and Eudoxus were pointed out to us ; for Eudoxus went up to that place with Plato, and they both passed thirteen years³ with the priests, as is stated by some writers ; for since these priests excelled in their knowledge of the heavenly bodies,

about 25 B.C., but that Chaeremon was a tutor of Nero after A.D. 49.

³ The Epitome reads "three years," and Diogenes Laertius (8. 87) "sixteen months."

κοὺς δὲ καὶ δυσμεταδότους, τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ταῖς
θεραπείαις ἐξελιπάρησαν, ὥστε τινὰ τῶν θεωρη-
μάτων ἱστορῆσαι· τὰ πολλὰ δὲ ἀπεκρύψαντο οἱ
βάρβαροι. οὗτοι δὲ τὰ ἐπιτρέχοντα τῆς ἡμέρας
καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς μόρια ταῖς τριακοσίαις ἐξήκοντα
πέντε ἡμέραις εἰς τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου
χρόνου παρέδωσαν. ἀλλ' ἠγνοεῖτο τέως ὁ ἐνιαυ-
τὸς παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ὥς καὶ ἄλλα πλείω,
ἕως οἱ νεώτεροι ἀστρολόγοι παρέλαβον παρὰ
τῶν μεθερμηνευσάντων εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν τὰ τῶν
ιερέων ὑπομνήματα· καὶ ἔτι νῦν παραλαμβάν-
ουσι τὰ ἀπ' ἐκείνων, ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ τῶν Χαλδαίων.

30. Ἐντεῦθεν δὴ¹ ὁ Νεῖλός ἐστιν ὁ ὑπὲρ τοῦ
Δέλτα· τούτου δὴ τὰ μὲν δεξιὰ καλοῦσι Λιβύην
ἀναπλέοντι, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάν-
δρειαν καὶ τὴν Μαρεώτιν, τὰ δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
Ἀραβίαν. ἡ μὲν οὖν Ἥλιου πόλις ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ
ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Λιβύῃ Κερκέσουρα πόλις κατὰ
Ο 807 τὰς Εὐδόξου κειμένη σκοπᾶς· δείκνυται γὰρ
σκοπή τις πρὸ τῆς Ἥλιου πόλεως, καθάπερ καὶ
πρὸ τῆς Κνίδου, πρὸς ἣν ἐσημειοῦτο ἐκεῖνος τῶν
οὐρανίων τινὰς κινήσεις· ὁ δὲ νομὸς Λητοπολίτης
οὗτος. ἀναπλεύσαντι δ' ἐστὶ Βαβυλῶν, φρούριον
ἐρυμνόν, ἀποστάντων ἐνταῦθα Βαβυλωνίων τινῶν,

¹ Instead of δὲ, IIA read εἰ

² As stated in § 46 (below), they divided the year into twelve months of thirty days each, and at the end of the

albeit secretive and slow to impart it, Plato and Eudoxus prevailed upon them in time and by courting their favour to let them learn some of the principles of their doctrines; but the barbarians concealed most things. However, these men did teach them the fractions of the day and the night which, running over and above the three hundred and sixty-five days, fill out the time of the true year.¹ But at that time the true year was unknown among the Greeks, as also many other things, until the later astrologers learned them from the men who had translated into Greek the records of the priests; and even to this day they learn their teachings, and likewise those of the Chaldaeans.

30. From Heliopolis, then, one comes to the Nile above the Delta. Of this, the parts on the right, as one sails up, are called Libya, as also the parts round Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, whereas those on the left are called Arabia. Now Heliopolis is in Arabia, but the city Cercesura, which lies near the observatories of Eudoxus, is in Libya; for a kind of watch-tower is to be seen in front of Heliopolis, as also in front of Cnidus, with reference to which Eudoxus would note down his observations of certain movements of the heavenly bodies. Here the Nome is the Letopolite. And, having sailed farther up the river, one comes to Babylon, a stronghold, where some Babylonians had withdrawn in revolt and then successfully negotiated for permission

twelve months added five days (so Herodotus 2. 4), and then at the end of every fourth year added another day. Diodorus Siculus (1. 50), however, puts it thus: "They add five and one-fourth days to the twelve months and in this way complete the annual period."

εἶτα διαπραξαμένων ἐνταῦθα κατοικίαν παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων· νυνὶ δ' ἐστὶ στρατόπεδον ἐνὸς τῶν τριῶν ταγμάτων τῶν φρουρούντων τὴν Αἴγυπτον. ῥάχιν δ' ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ μέχρι Νείλου καθήκουσα, δι' ἧς ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τροχοὶ καὶ κοχλῖαι τὸ ὕδωρ ἀνάγουσιν. ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα ἐργαζομένων δεσμίων ἀφ' ὁρῶνται δ' ἐνθένδε τηλανγῶς αἱ πυραμίδες ἐν τῇ περαιᾷ ἐν Μίμφει καὶ εἰσι πλησίον.

31. Ἐγγὺς δὲ καὶ ἡ Μίμφις αὐτῇ, τὸ βασιλείον τῶν Αἰγυπτίων· ἐστὶ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Δέλτα τρίσχοινον εἰς αὐτήν. ἔχει δὲ ἱερά, τό τε τοῦ Ἄπιδος, ὃς ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ Ὅσιρις, ὅπου ὁ βοῦς ὁ Ἄπις ἐν σηκῷ τινι τρέφεται, θεός, ὡς ἔφην, νομιζόμενος, διάλευκος τὸ μέτωπον καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ μικρὰ τοῦ σώματος, τὰλλα δὲ μέλας· οἷς σημείοις αἰὲ κρίνουσι τὸν ἐπιτήδειον εἰς τὴν διαδοχὴν, ἀπογενομένου τοῦ τὴν τιμὴν ἔχοντος. ἐστὶ δ' αὐλὴ προκειμένη τοῦ σηκοῦ, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ἄλλος σηκὸς τῆς μητρὸς τοῦ βοός· εἰς ταύτην δὲ τὴν αὐλὴν ἐξαφιάσι τὸν Ἄπιν καθ' ὥραν τινά, καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς ἐπίδειξιν τοῖς ξένοις· ὁρῶσι μὲν γὰρ καὶ διὰ θυρίδος ἐν τῷ σηκῷ, βούλονται δὲ καὶ ἔξω· ἀποσκιρτήσαντα δ' ἐν αὐτῇ μικρὰ ἀναλαμβάνουσι πάλιν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν στάσιν.

¹ Strabo's statement is too concise to be clear. He refers to certain Babylonian captives who, being unable to endure the hard work imposed upon them in *Aegypt*, revolted from the king, seized the stronghold along the river, and gained the concession in question after a successful war (Diodorus Siculus, I. 58. 3).

² i.e. to Babylon.

³ The pyramids of Gizeh, described by Herodotus (2. 124 ff.) and Pliny (36. 16).

from the kings to build a settlement;¹ but now it is an encampment of one of the three legions that guard Aegypt. There is a ridge extending from the encampment even as far as the Nile, on which the water is conducted up from the river² by wheels and screws; and one hundred and fifty prisoners are employed in the work; and from here one can clearly see the pyramids³ on the far side of the river at Memphis, and they are near to it.⁴

31. Memphis itself, the royal residence of the Aegyptians, is also near Babylon; for the distance to it from the Delta is only three schoeni.⁵ It contains temples, one of which is that of Apis, who is the same as Osiris; it is here that the bull Apis is kept in a kind of sanctuary, being regarded, as I have said, as god; his forehead and certain other small parts of his body are marked with white, but the other parts are black;⁶ and it is by these marks that they always choose the bull suitable for the succession, when the one that holds the honour has died. In front of the sanctuary is situated a court, in which there is another sanctuary belonging to the bull's mother. Into this court they set Apis loose at a certain hour, particularly that he may be shown to foreigners; for although people can see him through the window in the sanctuary, they wish to see him outside also; but when he has finished a short bout of skipping in the court they take him back again to his familiar stall.

¹ According to Pliny (36. 16) the pyramids were seven and one-half miles (i.e. sixty stadia) from Memphis.

² On the "schoenus," see 17. 1. 24.

³ "He is black, and has on his forehead a triangular white spot and on his back the likeness of an eagle" (Herodotus 3. 28). Pliny (8. 71) says, "a crescent-like white spot on the right side."

Τό τε δὴ τοῦ Ἀπιδός ἐστιν ἱερόν, παρακείμενον τῷ Ἡφαιστείῳ, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ Ἡφαιστειον πολυτελῶς κατεσκευασμένον ναοῦ τε μεγέθει καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις. πρόκειται δ' ἐν τῷ δρόμῳ καὶ μονόλιθος κολοσσός· ἔθος δ' ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δρόμῳ τούτῳ ταύρων ἀγῶνας συντελεῖσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὓς ἐπίτηδες τρέφουσί τινες, ὥσπερ οἱ ἵπποτρόφοι· συμβάλλουσι γὰρ εἰς μάχην ἀφέντες, ὁ δὲ κρείττων νομισθεὶς ἄθλου τυγχάνει. ἔστι δ' ἐν Μέμφει καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ἱερόν, θεῆς Ἑλληνίδος νομιζομένης· τινὲς δὲ Σελήνης¹ ἱερόν εἶναι φασιν.

32. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ Σαράπιον ἐν ἡμῶνδε τόπῳ σφόδρα, ὥσθ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων θίνας ἁμῶν σωρεύεσθαι, ὑφ' ὧν αἱ σφίγγες αἱ μὲν καὶ μέχρι κεφαλῆς ἐωρῶντο ὑφ' ἡμῶν κατακεχωσμένοι, αἱ δ' ἡμιφανεῖς· ἐξ ὧν εἰκάζειν παρὴν τὸν κίνδυνον, εἰ τῷ βαδίζοντι πρὸς τὸ ἱερόν λαῖλαψ ἐπιπέσοι. πόλις δ' ἐστὶ μεγάλη τε καὶ εὐανδρος,² δευτέρα μετὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, μυιάδων ἀνδρῶν, καθάπερ καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ συνωκισμένων. πρόκεινται δὲ καὶ λίμναι τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν βασιλείων, ἃ νῦν μὲν κατέσπασται καὶ ἐστὶν ἔρημα, ἴδρυται δ' ἐφ' ὕψους καθήκοντα μέχρι τοῦ κάτω τῆς πόλεως ἐδάφους· συνάπτει δ' ἄλλος αὐτῷ καὶ λίμνη.

33. Τετταράκοντα δ' ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως σταδίου

¹ For Σελήνης, Noll conj. Ἑλένης, citing Herod. 2. 112.

² εὐανδρὸς E.

¹ Diodorus Siculus refers to "imagines made of one stone, both of himself (Sesostris) and of his wife, thirty cubits high, and of his sons, twenty cubits, in the temple of Hephaestus at Memphis."

There is here, then, not only the temple of Apis, which lies near the Hephaesteium, but also the Hephaesteium itself, which is a costly structure both in the size of its naos and in all other respects. In front, in the dromus, stands also a colossus made of one stone;¹ and it is the custom to hold bull-fights in this dromus, and certain men breed these bulls for the purpose, like horse-breeders; for the bulls are set loose and join in combat, and the one that is regarded as victor gets a prize. And at Memphis there is also a temple of Aphroditê, who is considered to be a Greek goddess,² though some say that it is a temple of Selenê.³

32. There is also a Sarapium at Memphis, in a place so very sandy that dunes of sand are heaped up by the winds; and by these some of the sphinxes which I saw were buried even to the head and others were only half-visible; from which one might guess the danger if a sand-storm should fall upon a man travelling on foot towards the temple. The city is both large and populous, ranks second after Alexandria, and consists of mixed races of people, like those who have settled together at Alexandria. There are lakes situated in front of the city and the palaces, which latter, though now in ruins and deserted, are situated on a height and extend down to the ground of the city below; and adjoining the city are a grove and a lake.

33. On proceeding forty stadia from the city, one

¹ Herodotus (2. 112) refers to the temple of the "Foreign Aphroditê" at Memphis and identifies her with Helen; but see Rawlinson (Vol. II, p. 157, footnote 9), who very plausibly identifies her with Astarte, the Phœnician and Syrian Aphroditê.

² Goddess of the Moon.

προελθόντι ὀρεινῇ τις ὁφρὺς ἐστίν, ἐφ' ἣ πολλαὶ
 μὲν εἰσι πυραμίδες, τάφοι τῶν βασιλέων, τρεῖς
 δ' ἀξιόλογοι· τὰς δὲ δύο τούτων καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἑπτὰ
 θεάμασι καταριθμοῦνται· εἰς γὰρ σταδιαῖαι τὸ
 ὕψος, τετράγωνοι τῷ σχήματι, τῆς πλευρᾶς
 ἐκάστης μικρῶ μείζον τὸ ὕψος ἔχουσιν· μικρῶ
 δὲ καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα τῆς ἑτέρας ἐστὶ μείζων· ἔχει δ'
 ἐν ὕψει μέσως πῶς¹ τῶν πλευρῶν λίθον ἐξαιρέ-
 σιμον ἀρθέντος δὲ σύριγξ ἐστὶ σκολιὰ μέχρι τῆς

¹ Letronno conj. *μᾶς* after *πῶς*; (Groskurd, Meineke and others so read).

² Choops.

³ Khafra.

² i.e. "high up, approximately midway" (*horizontally*) "between the sides" (the two sides of the triangle which forms the northern face of the pyramid). This is the meaning of the Greek text as it stands; but all editors (from Casaubon down), translators, and archaeologists, so far as the present translator knows, either amend the text or misinterpret it, or both (see critical note). Letronno (French translation), who is followed by the later translators, insists upon "moderately" as the meaning of *μέσως πῶς* (translated above by "approximately midway between"), and erroneously quotes, as a similar use of *μέσως πῶς*, II. 2. 18, where there is no MS. authority for *πῶς*, and translates: "Mlle a sur ses côtés, et à une élévation médiocre, une pierre qui peut s'ôter." The subsequent editors insert *μᾶς* ("one") before *τῶν πλευρῶν* ("the sides"); and, following them, even Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie in his monumental work (*The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*, p. 168) translates: "The Greater (Pyramid), a little way up one side, has a stone that may be taken out." These interpretations accord with what are known facts; but so does the present interpretation, which also brings out two additional facts of importance: (1) It was hardly necessary for Strabo to state the obvious fact that the stone door was "moderately high up one side" of the pyramid (originally "about 55 feet vertically or 71 feet on the slope," according to a private letter from Petrie,

comes to a kind of mountain-brow; on it are numerous pyramids, the tombs of kings, of which three are noteworthy; and two of these are even numbered among the Seven Wonders of the World, for they are a stadium in height, are quadrangular in shape, and their height is a little greater than the length of each of the sides; and one¹ of them is only a little larger than the other.² High up, approximately midway between the sides, it has a movable stone,³ and when this is raised up there is a sloping

dated Sept. 16, 1930), as compared with the height of the vortex (nearly 500 feet), or that the one door was on *one* side of the pyramid. What he means to say is that the door was *literally* high up as compared with the convenient position of an entrance close to the ground, knowing, as he did, that the Egyptians chose a high position for it in order to keep secret the passage to the royal tombs; and, through his not unusual concision in such cases, he leaves the fact to be inferred. The wisdom of that secrecy is disclosed by the fact that when the Arabs, ignorant of the doorway, wished to enter the pyramid, they forced their way into it from a point near the ground through 100 feet of solid masonry, and thus by chance met the original sloping passage and discovered the original doorway. Moreover, this "movable stone," which was either a flap-door that worked on a stone pivot (Petrie *l.c.*) or a flat slab that was easily tilted up (Borchardt, *Aegyptische Zeitschrift*, XXXV. 87), must have fitted so nicely when closed that no one unfamiliar with it could distinguish it. (2) "The sides" here must refer to the north-west and north-east *edges* of the pyramid, not to its *northern face*—much less *all four faces*—just as "sides" in the preceding sentence must mean the four sides of the base, not its plane surface. Hence, Strabo means that the doorway was purposely placed to *one side of* ("actually 24 feet," again according to Petrie's letter), and not *at*, a central point between the two edges above-mentioned, which is the fact in the case—a most important part of the ruse, as was later evidenced by the fact that the Arabs began to force their way into the pyramid at the centre (see the "Horizontal Section of the Great Pyramid"

θήκης. αὐται μὲν οὖν ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων εἰσὶ¹ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ἀπωτέρω δ' ἐστὶν ἐν ὕψει μείζονι² τῆς ὀρεινῆς ἢ τρίτη πολὺ ἐλάττω των δυεῖν, πολὺ δὲ μείζονος δαπάνης κατεσκευασμένη ἀπὸ γὰρ θεμελίων μέχρι μέσου σχεδὸν τι μέλανος λίθου ἐστίν, ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὰς θυλάς κατασκευάζουσι, κομίζοντες πόρρωθεν ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν τῆς Αἰθιοπίας ὄρων, καὶ τῷ σκληρὸς εἶναι καὶ δυσκατέργαστος πολυτελεῖ τὴν πραγματείαν παρέσχε. λέγεται δὲ τῆς ἐταίρας τάφος γεγονὼς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐραστῶν, ἦν Σαπφῶ μὲν, ἡ τῶν μελῶν ποιήτρια, καλεῖ Δωρίχαν, ἐρωμένην τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτῆς Χαράξου γεγονυῖαν, οἶνον κατὰγοντος εἰς Ναύκρατιν Λέσβιον κατ' ἐμπορίαν, ἄλλοι δ' ὀνομάζουσι Ῥοδῶπιν.³ μυθεύουσι δ', ὅτι, λουομένης αὐτῆς, ἐν τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτῆς ἀρπάσας αἰετὸς παρὰ τῆς θεραπαίνης κομίσειεν εἰς Μέμφιν καί, τοῦ βασιλέως δικαιοδοτοῦντος ὑπαιθρίου,⁴ γενόμενος κατὰ κορυφὴν αὐτοῦ ῥίψει τὸ ὑπόδημα εἰς τὸν κόλπον

¹ ἐπὶ, before τῷ, Meineke inserts, following Kramer; ἐν, Corais.

² μείζονι more, μείζων other MSS.

³ Ῥοδῶπιν, Corais, for Ῥέδοπιν EF, Ῥοδέπην other MSS.

⁴ ὑπαιθρίου, Kramer; ἐν ὑπαιθρῷ α, ὑπαιθρῶσι other MSS.

in Richard A. Proctor's *The Great Pyramid*, opposite p. 138). In short (1) μέσος ποῖς cannot mean "moderately" in a matter of measurement (if indeed it ever means the same as μέτρος) and naturally goes with τῶν πλευρῶν, not ἐν ὕψει; and in fact some interpreters utterly ignore the ποῖς. (2) The insertion of μῆρ is not only unnecessary but eliminates two important observations.

¹ This passage "sloped steeply down through masonry and solid rock for 318 feet," passing through an unfinished vault

passage to the vault.¹ Now these pyramids are near one another and on the same level; but farther on, at a greater height of the hill, is the third, which is much smaller than the two, though constructed at much greater expense; for from the foundations almost to the middle it is made of black stone, the stone from which mortars are made, being brought from a great distance, for it is brought from the mountains of Aethiopia; and because of its being hard and difficult to work into shape it rendered the undertaking very expensive. It is called "Tomb of the Courtesan," having been built by her lovers—the courtesan whom Sappho² the Melic poetess calls Doricha, the beloved of Sappho's brother Charaxus, who was engaged in transporting Lesbian wine to Naucratis for sale,³ but others give her the name Rhodopis.⁴ They tell the fabulous story that, when she was bathing, an eagle snatched one of her sandals from her maid and carried it to Memphis; and while the king was administering justice in the open air, the eagle, when it arrived above his head, flung the sandal into

(subterranean chamber) "46 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 10.6 feet high," and "ended in a cul-de-sac," being "intended to mislead possible riflers of the" royal "tomb" above (Knight, l.c.). Petrie's translation of μέχρι τῆς θήκης ("to the very foundations," instead of "to the vault") is at least misleading. In the very next sentence Strabo refers to the "foundations" (θεμελίων). Since Strabo fails to mention the vaults of the king and the queen high above, the natural inference might be that he regarded the subterranean vault as the actual royal tomb; and in that case one might assume that the tombs were rifled, not by Augustus, but before his time, perhaps by the Persians.

² *Frag.* 138 (Bergk) and *Lyra Græca*, L.C.L., Vol. I, p. 207 (Edmunds).

³ So Athenæus, 13. 68.

⁴ See Herodotus 2. 134-135.

ὁ δὲ καὶ τῷ ῥυθμῷ τοῦ ὑποδήματος καὶ τῷ παραδόξῳ κινήσει περιπέμψειεν εἰς τὴν χώραν κατὰ ζήτησιν τῆς φορούσης ἀνθρώπου τοῦτο· εὐρεθεῖσα δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Ναυκρατιτῶν ἀναχθείη καὶ γένοιτο γυνὴ τοῦ βασιλέως, τελευτήσασα δὲ τοῦ λεχθέντος τύχοι τάφου.

34. Ἐν δέ τι τῶν ὁραθέντων ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐν ταῖς πυραμίσι παραδόξων οὐκ ἄξιον παραλιπεῖν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς λατυπῆς σωροὶ τινες πρὸ τῶν πυραμίδων κείμεναι ἐν τοῦτοις δ' εὐρίσκεται ψήγματα καὶ τύφω καὶ μεγέθει φακοειδῇ· ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ ὡς ἂν πτίσμα οἶον ἡμιλεπίστων ὑποτρέχει.¹ φασὶ δ' ἀπολιθωθῆναι λείψανα τῆς τῶν ἐργαζομένων τροφῆς· οὐκ ἀπέοικε² δέ· καὶ γὰρ οἰκοὶ παρ' ἡμῖν λόφος ἐστὶν ἐν πεδίῳ παραμῆκης, οὗτος δ' ἐστὶ μεστὸς ψήφων φακοειδῶν λίθου πωρέας·³ καὶ αἱ θαλάττιαι δὲ καὶ αἱ ποτάμιαὶ ψήφοι σχεδὸν τὴν αὐτὴν ἀπορίαν ὑπογράφουσιν· ἀλλ' αὐταὶ μὲν
C 809 ἐν τῇ κινήσει τῇ διὰ τοῦ ρεύματος εὐρεσιλογίαν τινὰ ἔχουσιν, ἐκεῖ δ' ἀπορωτέρα ἢ σκέψεις. εἴρηται δ' ἐν ἄλλοις καὶ διότι περὶ τὸ μέταλλον τῶν λίθων, ἐξ ὧν αἱ πυραμίδες γεγόνασιν, ἐν ὄψει⁴ ταῖς πυραμίσι δὲ πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, Τρωικὸν τι καλεῖται πετρῶδες ἱκανῶς ὄρος καὶ σπήλαια ὑπ' αὐτῷ καὶ κώμη πλησίον καὶ τοῦτοις καὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, Τροία καλουμένη, κατοικία

¹ ὑποτρέχει s, Corais following.

² For ἀπέοικε Letronne conj. ἐπέοικε.

³ πωρέας, Meineke, for πωρίας DEF, πωρίας other MSS.; πωρίαν Siebenkees and Graskurd.

⁴ ὄψει, Corais, for ὄφει; so the later editors.

his lap; and the king, stirred both by the beautiful shape of the sandal and by the strangeness of the occurrence, sent men in all directions into the country in quest of the woman who wore the sandal; and when she was found in the city of Naucratis, she was brought up to Memphis, became the wife of the king, and when she died was honoured with the above-mentioned tomb.

34. One of the marvellous things I saw at the pyramids should not be omitted: there are heaps of stone-chips lying in front of the pyramids; and among these are found chips that are like lentils both in form and size; and under some of the heaps lie winnowings, as it were, of half-peeled grains. They say that what was left of the food of the workmen has petrified; and this is not improbable. Indeed, in my home-country,¹ in a plain, there is a long hill which is full of lentil-shaped pebbles of porous stone;² and the pebbles both of the seas and of the rivers present about the same puzzling question; but while these latter find an explanation in the motion caused by the current of water, the speculation in that other case is more puzzling. It has been stated elsewhere³ that in the neighbourhood of the quarry of the stones from which the pyramids are built, which is in sight of the pyramids, on the far side of the river in Arabia, there is a very rocky mountain which is called "Trojan," and that there are caves at the foot of it, and a village near both these and the river which is called Troy, being an ancient settle-

¹ Strabo was born at Amaseia in Pontus (*Introduction*, p. xiv).

² i.e. "tufa."

³ Not in Strabo's *Geography*; perhaps in his *History* (see Vol. I, p. 47, note 1).

παλαιὰ τῶν Μενελάου συγκατακολουθησάντων
αἰχμαλώτων Τρώων, καταμεινάντων δ' αὐτόθι.

35. Μετὰ δὲ Μέμφιν Ἀκανθος πόλις ὁμοίως
ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος ἱερὸν καὶ τὸ τῆς
ἀκάνθης ἄλσος τῆς Θηβαϊκῆς, ἐξ ἧς τὸ κόμμι.
εἴθ' ὁ Ἀφροδιτοπολίτης νομὸς καὶ ἡ ὁμώνυμος
πόλις ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ λευκὴ βοῦς ἱερὰ
τρέφεται. εἴθ' ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης νομὸς ἐν νήσῳ
μεγάλῃ, καθ' ἣν ἡ διωρύξ ἐστὶν ἐν δεξιᾷ εἰς τὴν
Λιβύην ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρσινοΐτην νομόν, ὥστε καὶ
δίστομον εἶναι τὴν διωρύγα, μεταξὺ μέρους τινὸς
τῆς νήσου παρεμπίπτοντος. ἔστι δ' ὁ νομὸς
αὐτὸς ἀξιολογώτατος τῶν ἀπάντων κατὰ τε τὴν
δύσιν καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν· ἐλαιό-
φυτὸς τε γὰρ μόνος ἐστὶ μεγάλῳις καὶ τελείῳις δέν-
δρεσι καὶ καλλικάρποις, εἰ δὲ συγκομίζοι καλῶς
τις, καὶ εὐέλαιος· ὀλιγωροῦντες δὲ τούτου πολὺ
μὲν ποιοῦσιν ἐλαιον, μοχθηρὸν δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδμήν
(ἢ δ' ἄλλη Αἴγυπτος ἀνέλαιός ἐστι πλὴν τῶν
κατ' Ἀλεξάνδρειαν κήπων, οἱ μέχρι τοῦ ἐλαίου
χορηγεῖν ἱκανοὶ εἰσιν, ἐλαιον δ' οὐχ ὑπουργοῦσιν).
οἶνόν τε οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐκφέρει σῆτόν τε καὶ ὕσπρια
καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σπέρματα πάμπολλα. θαυμαστὴν
δὲ καὶ τὴν λίμνην ἔχει τὴν Μοίριδος¹ καλουμένην,
πελαγίαν τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῇ χροίᾳ θαλαττοειδῆ·
καὶ τοὺς αἰγιαλοὺς δὲ ἐστὶν ὁρᾶν ὅμοιους τοῖς
θαλαττίοις· ὥς ὑποναεῖν τὰ αὐτὰ περὶ τῶν κατὰ

¹ Μοίριδος Bw, Μοίριδος other MSS.

¹ So Diodorus Siculus l. 56. 4.

² i.e. gum arabia.

³ i.e. *Mimosa Nilotica*.

⁴ See § 37 below.

ment of the captive Trojans who accompanied Meneläus but stayed there.¹

35. After Memphis one comes to a city Acanthus, likewise situated in Libya, and to the temple of Osiris and the grove of the Thebaïc acantha,² from which the gum³ is obtained. Then to the Aphroditopolite Nome, and to the city of like name in Arabia, where is kept a white cow which is sacred. Then to the Heracleote Nome, on a large island, where, on the right, is the canal which leads into Libya to the Arsinoïte Nome, so that the canal has two mouths, a part of the island intervening between the two.⁴ This Nome is the most noteworthy of all in respect to its appearance, its fertility, and its material development, for it alone is planted with olive trees that are large and full-grown and bear fine fruit, and it would also produce good olive oil if the olives were carefully gathered.⁵ But since they neglect this matter, although they make much oil, it has a bad smell (the rest of Aegypt has no olive trees, except the gardens near Alexandria, which are sufficient for supplying olives, but furnish no oil). And it produces wine in no small quantity, as well as grain, pulse, and the other seed-plants in very great varieties. It also contains the wonderful lake called the Lake of Moeris, which is an open sea in size and like a sea in colour; and its shores, also, resemble those of a sea, so that one may make the same supposition about this region as about

⁵ In some countries, and generally in Asia, "the olives are beaten down by poles or by shaking the boughs, or even allowed to drop naturally, often lying on the ground until the convenience of the owner admits of their removal; much of the inferior oil owes its bad quality to the carelessness of the proprietor of the trees" (*Encyc. Brit.* s.v. "Olive").

Ἀμμωνα τόπων καὶ τούτων (καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πάμπαν ἀφεστᾶσιν ἀλλήλων καὶ τοῦ Παραιτονίου), μὴ ὥσπερ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐκεῖνο εἰκάζειν ἔστι πρότερον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἰδρῦσθαι διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τεκμηρίων, καὶ ταῦθ' ὁμοίως τὰ χωρία πρότερον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ὑπήργεν. ἡ δὲ κάτω Αἴγυπτος καὶ τὰ μέχρη τῆς λίμνης τῆς Σιρβωνίτιδος πέλαγος ἦν, σύρρουν τυχὸν ἴσως τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ τῇ κατὰ Ἡρώων πόλιν καὶ τὸν Αἰλαντίην¹ μυχόν.

36. Εἴρηται δὲ περὶ τούτων διὰ πλειόνων ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ὑπομνήματι τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ νῦν δ' ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὑπομνηστέον τὸ² τῆς φύσεως ἅμα καὶ τὸ τῆς προνοίας ἔργον εἰς ἃν συμφέροντας· τὸ μὲν τῆς φύσεως, ὅτι τῶν πάντων ὑφ' ἐν³ συννευόντων τὸ τοῦ ὅλου μέσον καὶ σφαιρουμένων⁴ περὶ τοῦτο, τὸ μὲν πυκνότετον καὶ μεσαί-
C 810 τατόν ἐστιν ἡ γῆ, τὸ δ' ἥττον τοιοῦτον καὶ ἐφεξῆς τὸ ὕδωρ, ἐκάτερον δὲ σφαῖρα, ἡ μὲν στερεά, ἡ δὲ κοίλη, ἐντὸς ἔχουσα τὴν γῆν· τὸ δὲ τῆς προνοίας, ὅτι βεβούληται, καὶ αὕτη ποι-
κίλτριά τις οὔσα καὶ μυρίων ἔργων δημιουργός, ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ζῆα γεννᾷ, ὥς πολὺ διαφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ τούτων τὰ κράτιστα θεούς τε καὶ ἀνθρώπους, ὧν ἔνεκεν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα συνέστηκε. τοῖς μὲν οὖν θεοῖς ἀπέδειξε τὸν οὐρανόν, τοῖς δ' ἀνθρώποις τὴν γῆν, τὰ ἅκρα τῶν τοῦ κόσμου μερῶν· ἅκρα δὲ τῆς σφαίρας τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ

¹ Ἐλαντίην D.

² τό, Corais inserta.

³ εἰς ἢ Dñ.

⁴ σφαιρουμένων, Corais, for σφαιρούμενον.

¹ See 16. 2. 30, 4. 4, 4, 18.

² 1. 3. 4, 13.

that of Ammon (in fact, Ammon and the Heracleote Nome are not very far distant from one another or from Paraetonium), that, just as from the numerous evidences one may surmise that that temple was in earlier times situated on the sea, so likewise these districts were in earlier times on the sea. And Lower Aegypt and the parts extending as far as Lake Sirbonis were sea—this sea being confluent, perhaps, with the Red Sea in the neighbourhood of Heröonpolis and the Aclanites¹ Gulf.

36. I have already discussed this subject at greater length in the First Commentary of my *Geography*,² but now also I must comment briefly on the work of Nature and at the same time upon that of Providence, since they contribute to one result.³ The work of Nature is this, that all things converge to one thing, the centre of the whole, and form a sphere around this; and the densest and most central thing is the earth, and the thing that is less so and next in order after it is the water; and that each of the two is a sphere, the former solid, the latter hollow, having the earth inside of it. And the work of Providence is this, that being likewise a broiderer, as it were, and artificer of countless works, it has willed, among its first works, to beget living beings, as being much superior to everything else, and among these the most excellent beings, both gods and men, on whose account everything else has been formed. Now to the gods Providence assigned the heavens and to men the earth, which are the extremities of the two parts of the universe; and the two extremities of the sphere are the central part and the outermost

³ The reader will remember that Strabo was a Stoic philosopher (1. 2. 3, 34).

ἐξωτάτω. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τῇ γῇ περίκειται τὸ ὕδωρ, οὐκ ἔστι δ' ἐνυδρον ζῶον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ χερσαῖον καὶ ἐναέριον καὶ πολλοῦ κοινωνικὸν φῶτος, ἐποίησεν ἐξοχὰς ἐν τῇ γῇ πολλὰς¹ καὶ εἰσοχὰς, ὥστ' ἐν αἷς μὲν ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι τὸ σύμπαν ἢ καὶ τὸ πλεον ὕδωρ ἀποκρύπτειν τὴν ὑπ' αὐτῷ γῆν, ἐν αἷς δ' ἐξέχειν τὴν γῆν ἀποκρύπτουσιν ὑφ' ἑαυτῇ τὸ ὕδωρ, πλὴν ὅσον χρήσιμον τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ γένει καὶ τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸ ζῴοις καὶ φυτοῖς. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν κινήσει συνεχεῖ τὰ σύμπαντα καὶ μεταβολαῖς μεγάλαις (οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἄλλως τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ τηλικοῦτα ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ διοκεῖσθαι), ὑποληπτέον, μήτε τὴν γῆν αἰεὶ συμμένειν οὕτως, ὥστ' αἰεὶ τηλικοῦτην εἶναι μηδὲν προστιθεῖσαν ἑαυτῇ μηδ' ἀφαιροῦσαν, μήτε τὸ ὕδωρ, μήτε τὴν ἔδραν ἔχειν τὴν αὐτὴν ἐκάτερον, καὶ ταῦτα εἰς ἄλληλα φυσικωτάτης οὕσης καὶ ἐγγυτάτω τῆς μεταπτώσεως· ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς γῆς πολλὴν εἰς ὕδωρ μεταβύλλειν, καὶ τῶν ὑδάτων πολλὰ χερσοῦσθαι τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὥνπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ, καθ' ἣν αὐτὴν² τοσαῦται διαφοραί· ἡ μὲν γὰρ εὐθρυπτος, ἡ δὲ στερεὰ καὶ πετρώδης καὶ σιδηρῆτις καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ὑγρᾶς οὐσίας· ἡ μὲν ἁλμυρίς, ἡ δὲ γλυκεῖα καὶ πότιμος, ἡ δὲ φαρμακώδης καὶ σωτήριος καὶ ὀλέθριος καὶ ψυχρὰ καὶ θερμή. τί οὖν θαυμαστόν, εἰ τινα μέρη τῆς γῆς, ἃ νῦν οἰκεῖται, θαλάττῃ πρότερον κατείχετο, τὰ δὲ νῦν

¹ πολλὰς, Tischendorf, for πολλοῖς.

² καθ' ἣν αὐτὴν, Groskurd, for καθ' ἑαυτήν.

part.¹ But since water surrounds the earth, and man is not an aquatic animal, but a land animal that needs air and requires much light, Providence has made numerous elevations and hollows on the earth, so that the whole, or the most, of the water is received in the hollows, hiding the earth beneath it, and the earth projects in the elevations, hiding the water beneath itself, except so much of the latter as is useful for the human race, as also for the animals and plants round it. But since all things are continually in motion and undergo great changes (for it is not possible otherwise for things of this kind and number and size in the universe to be regulated), we must take it for granted, first, that the earth is not always so constant that it is always of this or that size, adding nothing to itself nor subtracting anything, and, secondly, that the water is not, and, thirdly, that neither of the two keeps the same fixed place, especially since the reciprocal change of one into the other is most natural and very near at hand; and also that much of the earth changes into water, and many of the waters become dry land in the same manner as on the earth, where also so many variations take place; for one kind of earth crumbles easily and others are solid, or rocky, or contain iron ore, and so with the rest. And the case is the same with the properties of liquids: one water is salty, another sweet and potable, and others contain drugs, salutary or deadly, or are hot or cold. Why, then, is it marvellous if some parts of the earth which are at present inhabited were covered with sea in earlier times, and

¹ Heaven is the outermost periphery, in which is situated everything that is divine (Poseidonius, quoted by Diogenes Laërtius, 7. 138).

πελάγη πρότερον ᾤκειτο; καθάπερ καὶ πηγὰς τὰς¹ πρότερον ἐκλιπεῖν συνέβη, τὰς δ' ἀνεῖσθαι, καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ λίμνας, οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὄρη καὶ πεδία εἰς ἄλληλα μεταπίπτειν· περὶ ὧν καὶ πρότερον εἰρήκαμεν πολλά, καὶ νῦν εἰρήσθω.

C 811 37. Ἡ δ' οὖν Μοίριδος² λίμνη διὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ βάθος ἱκανή ἐστι κατὰ³ τὰς ἀναβάσεις τὴν πλημμυρίδα φέρειν καὶ μὴ ὑπερπολάζειν εἰς τὰ οἰκούμενα καὶ πεφυτευμένα, εἴτα ἐν τῇ ἀποβάσει τὸ πλεονάζον ἀποδοῦσα τῇ αὐτῇ διώρυγι κατὰ θάτερον τῶν στομάτων ἔχειν ὑπολειπόμενον τὸ χρήσιμον πρὸς τὰς ἐποχτείας καὶ αὐτῇ καὶ ἡ διώρυξ. ταῦτα μὲν φυσικά, ἐπίκειται δὲ τοῖς στόμασιν ἀμφοτέροις τῆς διώρυγος κλειῖθρα, οἷς ταμιεύουσιν οἱ ἀρχιτέκτονες τό τε εἰσρέον ὕδωρ καὶ τὸ ἐκρέον. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἡ τοῦ λαβυρίνθου κατασκευὴ πάρισον ταῖς πυραμίσις ἐστὶν ἔργον καὶ ὁ παρακείμενος τάφος τοῦ κατασκευάσαντος βασιλέως τὸν λαβύρινθον. ἔστι δὲ κατὰ⁴ τὸν πρῶτον εἰσπλουν τὸν εἰς τὴν διώρυγα προελθόντι ὅσον τριάκοντα ἢ τετταράκοντα σταδίους ἐπίπεδόν τι τραπεζῶδες χωρίον, ἔχον κώμην τε καὶ βασιλείον μέγα ἐκ πολλῶν βασιλείων,⁵ ὅσοι πρότερον ἦσαν νομοί· τοσαῦται γάρ εἰσιν αὐλαὶ περίστυλοι, συνεχεῖς ἀλλήλαις, ἐφ' ἓνα στίχον πᾶσαι καὶ ἐφ' ἑνὸς τοίχου, ὥς ἂν τείχους μακροῦ⁶ προκειμένου ἔχοντος⁷ τὰς αὐλάς· αἱ δ' εἰς αὐτὰς

¹ καὶ τὰς πηγὰς Dd.

² Μοίριδος Dd. μοιουα.

³ All MSS. except E read τε after κατὰ.

⁴ δι κατὰ E, δι τὸ κατὰ Dd, δι τῷ κατὰ other MSS.

⁵ βασιλείων, Corais, for βασιλείων.

⁶ μακροῦ, Corais, for μικροῦ.

⁷ ἔχοντες, Corais, for ἔχοντες.

if what are now seas were inhabited in earlier times? Just as fountains of earlier times have given out and others have sprung forth, and rivers and lakes, so also mountains and plains have changed one into another. But I have discussed this subject at length before,¹ and now let this suffice.

37. Be this as it may, the Lake of Moeris,² on account of its size and its depth, is sufficient to bear the flood-tides at the risings of the Nile and not overflow into the inhabited and planted parts, and then, in the retirement of the river, to return the excess water to the river by the same canal at each of its two mouths³ and, both itself and the canal, to keep back an amount remaining that will be useful for irrigation. While these conditions are the work of nature, yet locks have been placed at both mouths of the canal, by which the engineers⁴ regulate both the inflow and the outflow of the water. In addition to the things mentioned, this Nome has the Labyrinth, which is a work comparable to the pyramids, and, near it, the tomb of the king who built the Labyrinth.⁵ Near the first entrance to the canal, and on proceeding thence about thirty or forty stadia, one comes to a flat, trapezium-shaped place, which has a village, and also a great palace composed of many palaces—as many in number as there were Nomes in earlier times;⁶ for this is the number of courts, surrounded by colonnades, continuous with one another, all in a single row and along one wall, the structure being as it were a long wall with the courts in front of it; and the

¹ 1. 3. 4, 12-15.

² On this lake, cp. Herodotus 2. 149.

³ Cp. § 35 above.

⁴ Literally, "architects."

⁵ On this Labyrinth, cp. Herodotus 2. 148, Diodorus Siculus 1. 86. 3, and Pliny 36. 19.

⁶ See 17. 1. 3.

ὁδοὶ κατασκευαζομένη τοῦ τείχους εἰσὶ. πρόκεινται δὲ τῶν εἰσόδων κρυπταὶ τινες μακραί καὶ πολλαί, δι' ἀλλήλων ἔχουσαι σκολιὰς τὰς ὁδοὺς, ὥστε χωρὶς ἡγεμόνος μηδενὶ τῶν ξένων εἶναι δυνατὴν τὴν εἰς ἐκάστην αὐλὴν πάροδόν τε καὶ ἔξοδον. τὸ δὲ θαυμαστόν, ὅτι αἱ στέγαι τῶν οἰκῶν ἐκάστου μονόλιθοι,¹ καὶ τῶν κρυπτῶν τὰ πλάτη μονολίθους ὡσαύτως ἐστέγασται πλαξίν, ὑπερβαλλούσαις τὸ μέγεθος, ξύλων οὐδαμῶς καταμεμιγμένων οὐδ' ἄλλης ὕλης οὐδεμιᾶς. ἀναβάντα τε² ἐπὶ τὸ στέγος, οὐ μὲν ὁρᾷ ὕψος, ἄτε μονοστέγη, ἔστιν ἰδεῖν πεδῖον λίθινον ἐκ τηλικούτων λίθων. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πάλιν εἰς τὰς αὐλὰς ἐκπίπτοντα⁴ ἐξῆς ὁρᾷ κειμένας ὑπὸ μονολίθων κίωνων ὑψηραῖς ἐπὶ τὰ καὶ εἰκοσι καὶ οἱ τοῖχοι δὲ οὐκ ἐξ ἐλαττόνων τῷ μεγέθει λίθων σύκεινται. ἐπὶ τέλει δὲ τῆς οἰκοδομίας ταύτης πλεονὴς ἢ στάδιον ἐπεχούσης⁵ ὁ τάφος ἐστὶ, πυραμὶς τετραγώνου, ἐκάστην τετράπλευρόν πως ἔχουσα τὴν πλευρὰν καὶ τὸ ἴσον ὕψος. Ἰμάνδης⁶ δ' ὄνομα ὁ ταφείς. πεποιῆσθαι δὲ φασὶ τὰς αὐλὰς τοσαύτας, ὅτι τοὺς νομοὺς ἔθος ἦν ἐκεῖσε συνέρχεσθαι πάντας ἀριστίνδην⁷ μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων ἱερέων καὶ ἱερειῶν, θυσίας τε καὶ θεοδοσίας καὶ δικαιοδοσίας⁸ περὶ

¹ μονόλιθοι D, μονολίθων F, μονολίθων other MSS.

² All MSS. except E read ἐστὶ after τε.

³ Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Meineke, omend μέγα τῷ το μεγάλῳ. One would expect ἐν before the οὐ.

⁴ For ἐκπίπτοντα, Latronne conj. ἐκκρίνοντα, Kramer ἐκβλήοντα.

⁵ ἐπεχούσης, Corais, for ἀπεχούσης.

⁶ Ἰμάνδης, Meineke and Müller-Dübner, for Ἰσμάνδης MSS., Μαίνδης Epit. (cp. Ἰσμάνδης § 42 below).

roads leading into them are exactly opposite the wall. In front of the entrances are crypts, as it were, which are long and numerous and have winding passages communicating with one another, so that no stranger can find his way either into any court or out of it without a guide. But the marvellous thing is that the roof of each of the chambers consists of a single stone, and that the breadths of the crypts are likewise roofed with single slabs of surpassing size, with no intermixture anywhere of timber or of any other material. And, on ascending to the roof, which is at no great height, inasmuch as the Labyrinth has only one story, one can see a plain of stone, consisting of stones of that great size; and thence, descending out into the courts again, one can see that they lie in a row and are each supported by twenty-seven monolithic pillars; and their walls, also, are composed of stones that are no smaller in size. At the end of this building, which occupies more than a stadium, is the tomb, a quadrangular pyramid, which has sides about four plethra in width and a height equal thereto. Imandes¹ is the name of the man buried there. It is said that this number of courts was built because it was the custom for all the Nomes to assemble there in accordance with their rank, together with their own priests and priestesses, for the sake of sacrifice and of offering gifts to the gods and of administering

¹ Perhaps an error for "Mandes." The name is spelled Ismandes in §42 below. Diodorus says "Mendes, whom some give the name Marrus." The real builder was Maindes, or Amon-em-hat III, of the twelfth dynasty (Sayce, *The Egypt of the Hebrews*, p. 281).

² Ἀμννίτις, Tyrwhitt, for Ἀμννίτις ὁ δὲ.

³ καὶ Ἰσμανόσεως, suspected by Corais and Müller-Dübner.

τῶν μεγίστων χάριν. κατήγεται δὲ τῶν νομῶν ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἀποδειχθεῖσαν αὐτῇ αὐτῷ.

38. Παραπλεύσαντι δὲ ταῦτα ἐφ' ἑκατὸν σταδίου πόλις ἐστὶν Ἀρσινόη, Κροκοδείλων δὲ πόλις ἑκαλεῖτο πρότερον σφρόδρα γὰρ ἐν τῷ νομῷ τούτῳ τιμῶσι τὸν κροκοδείλον, καὶ ἐστὶν ἱερὸς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐν λίμνῃ καθ' αὐτὸν τρεφόμενος, χειροῖθης τοῖς ἱερεῦσι. καλεῖται δὲ Σούχος· τρέφεται δὲ σιτίοις καὶ κρέαςι καὶ οἴνῳ, προσφερόντων αἰὲ τῶν ξένων τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν θεῶν ἀφικνουμένων. ὁ γοῦν ἡμέτερος ξένος, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐντίμων, αὐτόθι μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς, συνῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν λίμνην, κομίζων ἀπὸ τοῦ δείπνου πλακουντάριον¹ τι καὶ κρέας ὀπτὸν καὶ προχοῖδιόν τι μελικράτου. εὗρομεν δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ χεῖλει κείμενον τὸ θηρίον· προσιόντες δὲ οἱ ἱερεῖς, οἱ μὲν διέστησαν αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα, ὁ δὲ ἐνέθηκε τὸ πέμμα, καὶ πάλιν τὸ κρέας, εἰτα τὸ μελίκρατον κατήρασε. καθαλούμενος δὲ εἰς τὴν λίμνην διῆξεν εἰς τὸ πέραν· ἐπελθόντος δὲ καὶ ἄλλου τῶν ξένων, κομίζοντος ὁμοίως ἀπαρχήν,² λαβόντες περιῆλθον δρόμῳ καὶ καταλαβόντες προσήνεγκαν ὁμοίως τὰ προσενηχθέντα.

39. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Ἀρσινοῖτην καὶ³ τὸν Ἡρακλεωτικὸν νομὸν Ἡρακλέους πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ ἰχνεύμων τιμᾶται ὑπεναντίως τοῖς Ἀρσινοῖταις· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς κροκοδείλους τιμῶσι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἢ τε

¹ πλακούντιον B.

² ἀπαρχήν K.

³ καί, Latronne emends to κατὰ, Groskurd to καὶ κατὰ.

¹ For proposed restorations of the Labyrinth, see the Latronne Edition, and Petrie (*The Labyrinth, Gizeh*, and

justice in matters of the greatest importance. And each of the Nomes was conducted to the court appointed to it.¹

38. Sailing along shore for a distance of one hundred stadia, one comes to the city Arsinoë, which in earlier times was called Crocodicopolis; for the people in this Nome hold in very great honour the crocodile, and there is a sacred one there which is kept and fed by itself in a lake, and is tame to the priests. It is called Suchus; and it is fed on grain and pieces of meat and on wine, which are always being fed to it by the foreigners who go to see it. At any rate, our host, one of the officials, who was introducing us into the mysteries there, went with us to the lake, carrying from the dinner a kind of cooky and some roasted meat and a pitcher of wine mixed with honey. We found the animal lying on the edge of the lake; and when the priests went up to it, some of them opened its mouth and another put in the cake, and again the meat, and then poured down the honey mixture. The animal then leaped into the lake and rushed across to the far side; but when another foreigner arrived, likewise carrying an offering of first-fruits, the priests took it, went around the lake in a run, took hold of the animal, and in the same manner fed it what had been brought.

39. After the Arsinoïte and Heracleotic Nomes, one comes to a City of Heracles, where the people hold in honour the ichneumon, the very opposite of the practice of the Arsinoïtae; for whereas the latter hold the crocodile in honour—and on this account

Morphench, p. 28), and Myres (*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, III, 134).

διῶρυξ αὐτῶν ἐστὶ μεστὴ τῶν κροκοδείλων καὶ ἡ τοῦ Μοίριδος¹ λίμνη· σέβονται γὰρ καὶ ἀπέχονται αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἰχνεύοντας τοὺς ὀλεθριωτάτους τοῖς κροκοδείλοις, καθάπερ καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι· καὶ γὰρ τὰ ὡὰ διαφθείρουσιν αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ θηρία, τῷ πηλῷ θωρακισθέντες· κυλισθέντες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ ξηραίνονται πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, εἶτα τὰς ἀσπίδας μὲν ἢ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἢ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαβόμενοι κατασπῶσιν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ διαφθείρουσι· τοὺς δὲ κροκοδείλους ἐνεδρεύσαντες, ἥνικ' ἂν ἡλιάζωνται κεκηνότες, ἐμπέπτουσιν εἰς τὰ χάσματα καὶ διαφαγόντες τὰ σπλάγχνα καὶ τὰς γαστέρας ἐκδύνουσιν ἐκ νεκρῶν τῶν σσωμάτων.

40. Ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Κυνοπολίτης νομὸς καὶ Κυνῶν πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ Ἄνουβις τιμᾶται καὶ τοῖς κυσὶ τιμὴ καὶ σίτισις τέτακται τις ἱερά· ἐν δὲ τῇ περαίᾳ Ὁξύρυγχος πόλις καὶ νομὸς ὁμώνυμος· τιμῶσι δὲ τὸν Ὁξύρυγχον καὶ ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς ἱερὸν Ὁξύρυγχον, καίτοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Αἰγυπτίων κοινῇ τιμώντων τὸν Ὁξύρυγχον· τινὰ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ζώων ἅπαντες κοινῇ τιμῶσιν Αἰγύπτιοι, καθάπερ τῶν μὲν πεζῶν τρία, βοῦν, κύνα, αἰλουρον, τῶν δὲ πτηνῶν δύο, ἱέρακα καὶ ἱβιν, τῶν δ' ἐνύδρων δύο, λεπιδωτὸν ἰχθύν καὶ Ὁξύρυγχον· ἄλλα δ' ἐστὶν, ἃ τιμῶσι καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἕκαστοι, καθάπερ Σαῖται πρόβατον καὶ Θηβαῖται, λάτον δὲ τῶν ἐν τῷ Νεῖλῳ τινὰ ἰχθύν Λατοπο-

Μοίριδος, Xylaudor, for Μοίριδος.

¹ So in § 44 below.
² "City of Dogs."

both their canal and the Lake of Moeris are full of crocodiles, for the people revere them and abstain from harming them¹—the former hold in honour the ichneumons, which are the deadliest enemies of the crocodile, as also of the asp; for they destroy, not only the eggs of the asps, but also the asps themselves, having armed themselves with a breastplate of mud; for they first roll themselves in mud, make it dry in the sun, and then, seizing the asps by either the head or the tail, drag them down into the river and kill them; and as for the crocodiles, the ichneumons lie in wait for them, and when the crocodiles are basking in the sun with their mouths open the ichneumons throw themselves into their open jaws, eat through their entrails and bellies, and emerge from their dead bodies.

40. One comes next to the Cynopolite Nome, and to Cynopolis,² where Anubis is held in honour and where a form of worship and sacred feeding has been organised for all dogs. On the far side of the river lie the city Oxyrynchus and a Nome bearing the same name. They hold in honour the oxyrynchus³ and have a temple sacred to Oxyrynchus, though the other Egyptians in common also hold in honour the oxyrynchus. In fact, certain animals are worshipped by all Egyptians in common, as, for example, three land animals, bull and dog and cat, and two birds, hawk and ibis, and two aquatics, scale-fish and oxyrynchus, but there are other animals which are honoured by separate groups independently of the rest, as, for example, a sheep by the Saitae and also by the Thebans; a *latus*, a fish of the Nile, by

¹ i.e. "sharp-mouthed" (fish). A species of fish like our pike.

λείται, λύκον τε Λυκοπολῖται, κυνοκέφαλον δὲ Ἑρμοπολῖται, κῆβον δὲ Βαβυλώνιοι οἱ κατὰ Μέμφιν· ἔστι δ' ὁ κῆβος τὸ μὲν πρόσωπον ὁμοίως σατύρι, τὰλλα δὲ κυνὸς καὶ ἄρκτου μεταξύ, γεννᾶται δ' ἐν Αἰθιοπία· αἰτὼν δὲ
 C 813 Θηβαῖοι, λέοντα δὲ Λεοντοπολῖται, αἶγα δὲ καὶ τράγον Μενδήσιοι, μυγαλὴν δὲ Ἀθριβίται, ἄλλοι δ' ἄλλο τι· τὰς δ' αἰτίας οὐχ ὁμολογουμένας λέγουσιν.

41. Ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν Ἑρμοπολιτικὴ φυλακὴ, τελώνιον τι τῶν ἐκ τῆς Θηβαίδος καταφερομένων· ἐντεῦθεν ἀρχὴ τῶν ἐξηκοντασταδίων σχολίων, ἕως Σύνης καὶ Ἐλεφαντίνης· εἴτα ἡ Θηβαϊκὴ φυλακὴ καὶ διῶρυξ φέρουσα ἐπὶ Τάνιν· εἴτα Λύκων πόλις καὶ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Πανῶν πόλις, λινουργῶν καὶ λιθουργῶν κατοικία παλαιά.

42. Ἐπειτα Πτολεμαϊκὴ πόλις, μεγίστη τῶν ἐν τῇ Θηβαίδι καὶ οὐκ ἐλάττων Μέρμφεως, ἔχουσα καὶ σύστημα πολιτικὸν ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ τρόπῳ, ὑπὲρ δὲ ταύτης ἡ Ἀβυδος, ἐν ᾗ τὸ Μερμόνιον, βασιλείον θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμένον ὁλόλιθον¹ τῇ αὐτῇ κατασκευῇ, ἥπερ τὸν λαβύρινθον ἔφαμεν, οὐ πολλαπλοῦν δέ· καὶ κρήνη ἐν βάθει κειμένη, ὥστε καταβαίνειν εἰς αὐτὴν διὰ κατακαμφθεῖσων² ψαλίδων μονολίθων ὑπερβαλλουσῶν τῷ μεγέθει

¹ ὁλόλιθον, omitted by E.

² κατακαμφθεῖσων (see Diodorus Siculus 2. 9), Corals, for κατακαμφθέντων. For conjectures, see Kramer.

¹ i.e. the Egyptian jackal (*Canis lupaster*).

² i.e. the dog-faced baboon (*Simia leucophaea*).

³ See 16. 4. 16 and footnote.

the Latopolitæ; a *lycus*¹ by the Lycopolitæ; a *cynocephalus*² by the Hermopolitæ; a *cebus*³ by the Babylonians who live near Memphis (the *cebus* has a face like a satyr, is between a dog and a bear in other respects, and is bred in Aethiopia); an eagle by the Thebans; a lion by the Leontopolitæ; a female and male goat by the Mendesians; a shrew-mouse⁴ by the Athribitæ, and other animals by other peoples; but the reasons which they give for such worship are not in agreement.

41. One comes next to the Hermopolitic garrison, a kind of toll-station for goods brought down from the Thebais; here begins the reckoning of schoeni at sixty stadia,⁵ extending as far as Syenê and Elephantinê; and then to the Thebais garrison and the canal that leads to Tanis; and then to Lycopolis and to Aphroditopolis and to Panopolis, an old settlement of linen-workers and stone-workers.

42. Then one comes to the city of Ptolemais, which is the largest of the cities in the Thebais, is no smaller than Memphis, and has also a form of government modelled on that of the Greeks. Above this city lies Abydos, where is the Memnonium, a royal building, which is a remarkable structure built of solid stone, and of the same workmanship as that which I ascribed to the Labyrinth, though not multiplex; and also a fountain⁶ which lies at a great depth, so that one descends to it down vaulted galleries made of monoliths of surpassing size and

¹ *Mus araneus*.

² See § 24 above, and 11. 11. 5.

³ Known as "Strabo's Well." See Petrie, *The Osireion at Abydos*, p. 2; and Naville, *The Tomb of Osiris*, *London Times*, March 6 and 17, 1914.

καὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ. ἔστι δὲ διώρυξ ἄγουσα ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου ποταμοῦ. περὶ δὲ τὴν διώρυγα ἀκανθῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἄλσος ἐστὶν ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. ἔοικε δὲ ὑπάρξαι ποτὲ ἢ Ἀβυδος πόλις μεγάλη, δευτερεύουσα μετὰ τὰς Θήβας, νυνὶ δ' ἐστὶ κατοικία μικρά· εἰ δ', ὥς φασιν, ὁ Μέμνων ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων Ἰσμάνδης¹ λέγεται, καὶ ὁ λαβύρινθος Μεμνόνιον ἂν εἴη καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔργον, οὐπερ καὶ τὰ ἐν Ἀβύδῳ καὶ τὰ ἐν Θήβαις· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ λέγεται τινα Μεμνόνια. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀβυδὸν ἐστὶν ἡ πρώτη αὔασις ἐκ τῶν λεχθεισῶν τριῶν ἐν τῇ Λαβύρῳ, διέχουσα ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν ἑπτὰ ἐνθένδε δι' ἰρημίας, εὐδρός τε κατοικία καὶ εὖοιτος καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἱκανή· δευτέρα δ' ἡ κατὰ τὴν Μοίριδος² λίμνην· τρίτη δὲ ἡ κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον τὸ ἐν Ἀμμωνί· καὶ αὗται δὲ κατοικίαι εἰσὶν ἀξιόλογοι.

43. Πολλὰ δ' εἰρηκότες περὶ τοῦ Ἀμμῶνος τοσοῦτον εἰπεῖν βουλόμεθα, ὅτι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τιμῇ καὶ ἡ μαντικὴ καθόλου καὶ τὰ χρηστήρια, νυνὶ δ' ὀλιγορῖα κατέχει πολλή, τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρκουμένων τοῖς Σιβύλλης χρησμοῖς καὶ τοῖς Τυρρηνικοῖς θεοπροπίοις διὰ τε σπλάγχων καὶ ὀρνιθείας καὶ διοσημιῶν.³ διόπερ καὶ τὸ ἐν Ἀμμωνί σχεδὸν τι ἐκλείπεται χρηστήριον, πρότερον δὲ ἐτετίμητο. δηλοῦσι δὲ μάλιστα τοῦτο οἱ τὰς Ἀλεξάνδρου πράξεις ἀναγράψαντες,

¹ Ἰσμάνδης F, Ἰμάνδης ac, Μάνδης w (cp. Ἰμάνδης 17. 1. 37).

² Μοίριδος E, Μοίριδος other MSS.

³ διοσημιῶν, Corais, for διοσημιῶν.

¹ Spelled "Imandes" in § 37 above (see footnote there).

workmanship. There is a canal leading to the place from the great river; and in the neighbourhood of the canal is a grove of Aegyptian *acantha*, sacred to Apollo. Abydus appears once to have been a great city, second only to Thebes, but it is now only a small settlement. But if, as they say, Memnon is called Ismandes¹ by the Aegyptians, the Labyrinth might also be a Memnonium and a work of the same man who built both the Memnonia in Abydus and those in Thebes; for it is said that there are also some Memnonia in Thebes. Opposite Abydus is the first of the above-mentioned three oases in Libya; it is a seven days' journey distant from Abydus through a desert; and it is a settlement which abounds in water and in wine, and is sufficiently supplied with other things. The second oasis is that in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Moeris; and the third is that in the neighbourhood of the oracle in Ammon; and these, also, are noteworthy settlements.

43. Now that I have already said much about Ammon,² I wish to add only this: Among the ancients both divination in general and oracles were held in greater honour, but now great neglect of them prevails, since the Romans are satisfied with the oracles of Sibylla, and with the Tyrrhenian prophecies obtained by means of the entrails of animals, flight of birds, and omens from the sky; and on this account, also, the oracle at Ammon has been almost abandoned, though it was held in honour in earlier times; and this fact is most clearly shown by those who have recorded the deeds of Alexander, since,

¹ See references in *Index*.

C 814 προστιθέντες μὲν πολὺ καὶ τὸ τῆς κολακείας
 εἶδος, ἐμφαίνοντες δέ τι¹ καὶ πίστεως ἄξιον. ὁ
 γοῦν Καλλισθένης φησὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον φιλο-
 δοξῆσαι μάλιστα ἀνελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστήριον,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ Περσέα ἤκουσε² πρότερον ἀναβῆναι
 καὶ Ἡρακλέα· ὁρμήσαντα δ' ἐκ Παραιτονίου,
 καίπερ νότων ἐπιπεσόντων, βιάσασθαι· πλανώ-
 μενον δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ κοινορτοῦ σωθῆναι, γενομένων
 ὀμβρων καὶ δυεῖν κοράκων ἡγησαμένων τὴν ὁδόν,
 ἤδη ταύτων κολακευτικῶς λεγομένων· τοιαῦτα δὲ
 καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς· μόνῳ γὰρ δὴ τῷ βασιλεῖ τὸν ἱερέα
 ἐπιτρέψαι παρελθεῖν εἰς τὸν νεῶ μετὰ τῆς συνή-
 θους στολῆς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μετενδύναι τὴν
 ἐσθήτα, ἔξωθέν τε τῆς θεμιστείας ἀκροάσασθαι
 πάντας πλὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦτον δ' ἔνδοθεν
 εἶναι δὲ³ οὐχ ὥσπερ ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Βραγχίδαις
 τὰς ἀποθεσπίσεις διὰ λόγων, ἀλλὰ νεύμασι καὶ
 συμβόλοις τὸ πλεόν, ὥς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ,

ἦ καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων,
 τοῦ προφήτου τὸν Δία ὑποκριναμένου· τοῦτο
 μέντοι ῥητῶς εἰπεῖν τὸν ἄνθρωπον πρὸς τὸν
 βασιλέα, ὅτι εἴη Διὸς υἱός. προστραγωδεῖ δὲ
 τούτοις ὁ Καλλισθένης, ὅτι τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τὸ
 ἐν Βραγχίδαις μαντεῖον ἐκλελοιπότες, ἐξ ὅτου
 τὸ ἱερὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Βραγχιδῶν σεσύλητο ἐπὶ Ξέρξου
 περσισάντων, ἐκλελοιπυίας δὲ καὶ τῆς κρήνης,
 τότε ἦ τε κρήνη ἀνάσχοι καὶ μαντεῖα πολλὰ οἱ

¹ ἄ τι, the editors, for δ' ἔτι α, δ' ἔτι other MSS.

² ἤκουε DE.

³ δέ, Meineke inserta.

¹ Cp. 2. 1. 5, 11. 8. 4, 15. 1. 21, 28.

although they add numerous forms of mere flattery,¹ yet they do indicate some things that are worthy of belief. At any rate, Callisthenes says that Alexander conceived a very great ambition to go inland to the oracle, since he had heard that Perseus, as also Heracles, had done so in earlier times; and that he started from Paraetonium, although the south winds had set in, and forced his way; and that when he lost his way because of the thick dust, he was saved by rainfalls and by the guidance of two crows. But this last assertion is flattery and so are the next: that the priest permitted the king alone to pass into the temple in his usual dress, but the rest changed their clothes; that all heard the oracles from outside except Alexander, but he inside; that the oracular responses were not, as at Delphi and among the Branchidae,² given in words, but mostly by nods and tokens, as in Homer,³ "Cronion spoke and nodded assent with his dark brows"—the prophet having assumed the rôle of Zeus; that, however, the fellow expressly told the king that he, Alexander, was son of Zeus. And to this statement Callisthenes dramatically adds that,⁴ although the oracle of Apollo among the Branchidae had ceased to speak from the time the temple had been robbed by the Branchidae, who sided with the Persians in the time of Xerxes,⁵ and although the spring also had ceased to flow, yet at Alexander's arrival the spring began to flow again and that many oracles were carried by the Milesian

¹ *i.e.* at Didyma, near Miletus (14. 1. 5).

² *Iliad* 1. 528.

³ Literally, "although Apollo had deserted the oracle among the Branchidae."

⁴ 11. 11. 4.

Μιλησίων πρέσβεις κομίσαιεν¹ εἰς Μέμφιν περὶ τῆς ἐκ Διὸς γενέσεως τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῆς ἰσομένης περὶ Ἀρβηλα νίκης καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου καὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι νεωτερισμῶν. περὶ δὲ τῆς εὐγενείας² καὶ τὴν Ἐρυθραίαν Ἀθηναῖδα φησὶν ἀνειπεῖν· καὶ γὰρ ταύτην ὁμοίαν γενέσθαι τῇ παλαιᾷ Σιβύλλῃ τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ. τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν συγγραφέων τοιαῦτα.

44. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἀβύδῳ τιμῶσι τὸν Ὅσιριν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος οὐκ ἔξεστιν οὔτε ᾠδὴν οὔτε αὐλητὴν οὔτε ψάλτην ἀπαρχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ, καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἔθος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀβυδὸν Διὸς πόλις ἡ μικρά, εἴτα Τέντυρα πόλις· ἐνταῦθα δὲ διαφερόντως παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους Αἰγυπτίους ὁ κροκοδείλος ἡγίμνεται καὶ ἔχθιστος τῶν ἀπάντων θηρίων νενόμισται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι, καίπερ εἰδότες τὴν κακίαν τοῦ ζώου, καὶ ὡς ὀλέθριον τῷ ἀνθρωπίνῳ γένει, σέβονται ὁμῶς καὶ ἀπέχονται· οὗτοι δὲ πάντα τρόπον ἀνιχνεύουσι καὶ ἐκφθεύουσιν³ αὐτούς. ἔνιοι δ' ὥσπερ τοὺς Ψύλλους φασὶ τοὺς πρὸς τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ φυσικὴν τινα ἀντιπάθειαν ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ ἔρπετά, οὕτω καὶ τοὺς Τεντυρίτας πρὸς τοὺς κροκοδείλους, ὥστε μηδὲν ὑπ' αὐτῶν πάσχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κολυμβῶν ἀδεῶς καὶ διαπερᾶν, μηδεὶς ἄλλου θαρροῦντος. εἰς τε τὴν Ῥώμην κομισθεῖσι τοῖς κροκοδείλοις ἐπιδείξεως χάριν συνηκολούθουν οἱ Τεντυρίται· γενομένης τε δεξαμενῆς καὶ πῆγματός τινος ὑπὲρ μιᾶς τῶν πλευρῶν, ὥστε τοῖς θηρίοις

¹ κομίσαιεν, Casaubon, for κομισθέντες.

² Meineke conj. διογενείας or θεογενείας.

³ ἐκφθεύουσιν DF, διαφθεύουσιν other MSS.

ambassadors to Memphis concerning Alexander's descent from Zeus, his future victory in the neighbourhood of Arbela, the death of Darius, and the revolutionary attempts in Lacedaemon. And he says that the Erythraean Athenais¹ also gave out an utterance concerning Alexander's high descent; for, he adds, this woman was like the ancient Erythraean Sibylla. Such, then, are the accounts of the historians.

44. At Abydos they hold in honour Osiris; and in the temple of Osiris² neither singer nor flute-player nor harp-player is permitted to begin the rites in honour of the god, as is the custom in the case of the other gods. After Abydos one comes to the Little Diospolis, and to the city Tentyra, where the people, as compared with the other Egyptians, hold in particular dishonour the crocodile and deem it the most hateful of all animals. For although the others know the malice of the animal and how destructive it is to the human race, still they revere it and abstain from harming it,³ whereas the Tentyritae track them and destroy them in every way. Some say that, just as there is a kind of natural antipathy between the Psylli⁴ near Cyrenaea and reptiles, so there is between the Tentyritae and crocodiles, so that they suffer no injury from them, but even dive in the river without fear and cross over, though no others are bold enough to do so. When the crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, they were attended by the Tentyritae; and when a reservoir and a kind of stage above one of the sides had been made for them, so that they could go out of the

¹ 14. l. 34.

² On this temple, see Petrie, *The Osireion at Abydos*.

³ So in § 39 above.

⁴ Cp. 13. l. 14.

ἐκβάσι τοῦ ὕδατος ἡλιαστήριον εἶναι, ἐκεῖνοι ἦσαν οἱ τοτὲ μὲν ἐξέλκοντες δικτύῳ πρὸς τὸ ἡλιαστήριον, ὥς καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν θεατῶν ὁραθῆναι, ἐμβαίνοντες ἅμα εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, τοτὲ δὲ πάλιν εἰς τὴν δεξαμενὴν κατασπῶντες. τιμῶσι δὲ Ἀφροδίτην ὅπισθεν δὲ τοῦ νεῶ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Ἰσιδός ἐστιν ἱερόν· εἰτα τὰ Τυφώνια καλούμενα καὶ ἡ εἰς Κοπτὸν διῶρυξ, πόλιν κοινὴν Αἰγυπτίων τε καὶ Ἀράβων.

45. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐστιν ἰσθμὸς εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν κατὰ πόλιν Βερενίκην, ἀλίμενον μὲν, τῇ δ' εὐκαιρίᾳ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ καταγωγὰς ἐπιτηδεύουσιν ἔχουσαν. λέγεται δ' ὁ Φιλάδελφος πρῶτος στρατοπέδῳ τεμεῖν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην, ἀνδρὸν οὖσαν, καὶ κατασκευάσαι σταθμούς, ὥσπερ τοῖς ἐμπορίοις¹ ὁδεύμασι καὶ διὰ τῶν καμήλων, τοῦτο δὲ πράξαι διὰ τὸ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν δύσπλουν εἶναι, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μυχοῦ πλοιζομένοις. ἐφάνη δὲ τῇ πείρᾳ πολὺ τὸ χρήσιμον, καὶ νῦν ὁ Ἰνδικὸς φόρτος² ἅπας καὶ ὁ Ἀράβιος καὶ τοῦ Αἰθιοπικοῦ ὁ τῷ Ἀραβίῳ κόλπῳ κατακομιζόμενος εἰς Κοπτὸν φέρεται, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστιν ἐμπόριον τῶν τοιούτων φορτίων. οὐκ ἄπωθεν δὲ τῆς Βερενίκης ἐστὶ Μυὸς ὄρμος, πόλις ἔχουσα τὸ ναύσταθμον τῶν πλοιζομένων, καὶ τῆς Κοπτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ἀφέστηκεν ἢ καλουμένη Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις, ὥστε καὶ αἱ διορίζουσai τὸν ἰσθμὸν δύο πόλεις ἐκατέρωθεν

¹ Arrian (*Indica* 41) likewise uses *ἐμπορίαις* as an adjective, instead of *ἐμπορικαῖς*. It is so used nowhere else in Strabo apparently; but the clause appears to be a direct quotation from one of Arrian's sources. Kramer and Meineke reject it as a gloss; Groakurd and O. Müller amend it drastically (see Kramer). ² φόρτος 2, φόρσι other MSS.

water and have a basking-place in the sun, these men at one time, stepping into the water all together, would drag them in a net to the basking-place, so that they could be seen by the spectators, and at another would pull them down again into the reservoir. They worship Aphrodite; and back of her shrine is a temple of Isis. And then one comes to the Typhonia, as they are called, and to the canal that leads to Coptus, a city common to the Aegyptians and the Arabians.

45. Thence one crosses an isthmus, which extends to the Red Sea, near a city Berenicê. The city has no harbour, but on account of the favourable lay of the isthmus has convenient landing-places. It is said that Philadelphus was the first person, by means of an army, to cut this road, which is without water, and to build stations, as though for the travels of merchants on camels, and that he did this because the Red Sea was hard to navigate, particularly for those who set sail from its innermost recess. So the utility of his plan was shown by experience to be great, and now all the Indian merchandise, as well as the Arabian and such of the Aethiopian as is brought down by the Arabian Gulf, is carried to Coptus, which is the emporium for such cargoes. Not far from Berenicê lies Myus Hormus,¹ a city containing the naval station for sailors; and not far distant from Coptus lies Apollonopolis,² as it is called, so that on either side there are two cities which form the boundaries of

¹ But the well-known Berenicê (now Suakim) was about as far from Myus Hormus (now Kosseir) as from Coptus (now Kench); see footnote 2, next page.

² "City of Apollo."

εἰσιν. ἀλλὰ νῦν ἡ Κεπτὸς καὶ ὁ Μυὸς ὄρμος
 εὐδοκιμεῖ, καὶ χρῶνται τοῖς τόποις τούτοις. πρό-
 τερον μὲν οὖν ἐνυκτοπόρουσαν πρὸς τὰ ἄστρα βλέ-
 ποντες οἱ καμηλέμποροι καὶ καθάπερ¹ οἱ πλείοντες
 ᾤδευον κομίζοντες καὶ ὕδωρ, νυνὶ δὲ καὶ ὑδρεῖα
 κατεσκευάκασιν, ὀρύξαντες πολὺ βάθος, καὶ ἐκ
 τῶν οὐρανίων, καίπερ ὄντων σπανίων, ὅμως δεξα-
 μενὰς πεποιήνται. ἡ δ' ὁδὸς ἐστὶν ἑξ ἢ ἐπτὰ
 ἡμερῶν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τούτῳ καὶ τὰ τῆς
 σμαράγδου μέταλλά ἐστι, τῶν Ἀράβων ὀρυτ-
 τόντων βαθεῖς τινας ὑπονόμους, καὶ ἄλλων λίθων
 πολυτελῶν.

46. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀπόλλωνος πόλιν οἱ Θήβαι
 (καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Διὸς πόλις),

αἵθ' ἐκατόμυυλοι εἰσι, διηκόσιοι δ' ἀν' ἐκάστην
 ἀνέρες ἐξοιχνεύσι σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν.

Ὅμηρος μὲν οὕτω· λέγει δὲ καὶ τὸν πλοῦτον·

οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας

C 816 Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλείστα δόμοις ἐνὶ κτήματα
 κεῖται.

καὶ ἄλλοι δὲ τοιαῦτα λέγουσι, μητρόπολιν τιθέντες
 τῆς Αἰγύπτου ταύτην· καὶ νῦν δ' ἵχνη δείκνυται

¹ καὶ καθάπερ, omitted by F, καὶ by Dd.

² Cp. 2. 5. 12.

³ Pliny (G. 28), who speaks only of the route from Coptus to Berenice, says that the distance was 257 Roman miles and required twelve days, and that one of the watering-places, Old Hydrouma ("Watering-place"), near Berenice, could accommodate 2000 persons. Strabo seems to be confused on the subject, since (1) there were two distinct routes ;

the isthmus. But now it is Coptus and Myus Hormus¹ that have high repute; and people frequent these places. Now in earlier times the camel-merchants travelled only by night, looking to the stars for guidance, and, like the mariners, also carried water with them when they travelled; but now they have constructed watering-places, having dug down to a great depth, and, although rain-water is scarce, still they have made cisterns for it. The journey takes six or seven days.² On this isthmus are also the mines of smaragdus,³ where the Arabians dig deep tunnels, I might call them, and of other precious stones.

40. After Apollonopolis one comes to Thebes⁴ (now called Diospolis⁵), "Thebes of the hundred gates, whence sally forth two hundred men through each with horses and chariots."⁶ So Homer; and he speaks also of its wealth, "even all the revenue of Aegyptian Thebes, where lies in treasure-houses the greatest wealth." And others also say things of this kind, making this city the metropolis of Aegypt. Even now traces of its magnitude are

(2) Myus Hormus and the well-known Berenice were far apart (see footnote above); (3) the journey from Coptus to the latter required about twice as much time as that to the former (cp. Mahaffy, *The Empire of the Ptolemies*, pp. 135, 184, 395, 482), and (4) if Strabo was not thinking of a Berenice near Myus Hormus, his "isthmus" has a very odd shape (see *Map* at end of volume).

¹ Pliny (37. 17) says that there are no fewer than twelve different kinds of smaragdus, and ranks the Aegyptian as third. The Aegyptian appears to have been a genuine emerald. For an account of the mines, see *Encyc. Brit.* s.v. "Emerald."

⁴ Luxor.

⁵ "City of Zeus."

⁶ *Ibid.* 9. 383.

τοῦ μεγέθους αὐτῆς ἐπὶ ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίου τοῦ μήκος. ἔστι δ' ἱερὰ¹ πλείω, καὶ τούτων δὲ τὰ πολλὰ ἠκρωτηρίασε Καμβύσης. νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικεῖται, μέρος μὲν² τι ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, ἐν ἧπερ ἡ πόλις, μέρος δέ τι³ καὶ ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ, ὅπου τὸ Μεμνόνιον. ἐνταῦθα δὲ δυεῖν κολοσσῶν ὄντων μονολίθων ἀλλήλων πλησίον, ὁ μὲν σώζεται, τοῦ δ' ἐτέρου τὰ ἄνω μέρη τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς καθέδρας πέπτωκε σεισμῷ γεννηθέντος, ὥς φασι. πεπίστυνται δ', ὅτι ἅπαξ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ψόφος, ὡς ἂν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης, ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ τοῦ μένοντος ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῇ βάσει μέρου· κἀγὼ δὲ παρὼν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων μετὰ Γάλλου Διλίου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ φίλων τε καὶ στρατιωτῶν περὶ ὥραν πρώτην ἤκουσα τοῦ ψόφου, εἴτε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βάσεως εἴτε ἀπὸ τοῦ κολοσσοῦ εἴτ' ἐπίτηδες τῶν κύκλῳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βάσιν ἰδρυμένων τινὸς ποιήσαντος τὸν ψόφον, οὐκ ἔχω δισχυρίσασθαι. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς αἰτίας πᾶν μᾶλλον ἐπέρχεται πιστεύειν ἢ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λίθων οὕτω τεταγμένων ἐκπέμπεσθαι τὸν ἦχον. ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ Μεμνονίου θῆκαι βασιλέων ἐν σπηλαίοις λατομεῖται περὶ τετταράκοντα, θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμένοι καὶ⁴ θέας ἄξιοι. ἐν δὲ ταῖς θήκαις⁵ ἐπὶ τινων ὀβελίσκων ἀναγραφαί

¹ Kramer inserts *τά* after *ἱερὰ*; and so the later editors.

² *μὲν*, Corais, for *δέ*.

³ *μέρος δέ τι*, Corais, for *μέρος δέ καὶ Ε*, *μέρος δ' ἐστὶ* other MSS.; and so the later editors.

⁴ Omitted by MSS. except EF.

⁵ Meineke, following conjecture of Zoega (*De Um Obelisc.* p. 109), which is approved by Kramer and Forbiger, emends *θήκαις* to *θήβαις*.

pointed out, extending as they do for a distance of eighty stadia in length;¹ and there are several temples, but most of these, too, were mutilated by Cambyses;² and now it is only a collection of villages, a part of it being in Arabia, where was the city, and a part on the far side of the river, where was the Memnonium. Here are two colossi, which are near one another and are each made of a single stone; one of them is preserved, but the upper parts of the other, from the seat up, fell when an earthquake took place, so it is said. It is believed that once each day a noise, as of a slight blow, emanates from the part of the latter that remains on the throne and its base; and I too, when I was present at the places with Aelius Gallus and his crowd of associates, both friends and soldiers, heard the noise at about the first hour,³ but whether it came from the base or from the colossus, or whether the noise was made on purpose by one of the men who were standing all round and near to the base, I am unable positively to assert; for on account of the uncertainty of the cause I am induced to believe anything rather than that the sound issued from stones thus fixed. Above the Memnonium, in caves, are tombs of kings, which are stone-hewn, are about forty in number, are marvellously constructed, and are a spectacle worth seeing. And among the tombs,⁴ on some obelisks,⁵ are inscriptions

¹ Diodorus (1. 45) puts the circuit of the city at 140 stadia.

² See § 27 above and 10. 3. 21.

³ i.e. as reckoned from sunrise.

⁴ Perhaps an error for "And at Thebes" (see critical note).

⁵ One of these obelisks, which were erected by Rameses II, now stands in the "Place de la Concorde" at Paris, a gift to Louis XIV from Mehemet Ali.

δηλοῦσαι τὸν πλοῦτον τῶν τότε βασιλέων καὶ τὴν ἐπικράτειαν, ὥς μέχρι Σκυθῶν καὶ Βακτριῶν καὶ Ἰνδῶν καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἰωνίας διατείνασαν, καὶ φόρων πλῆθος καὶ στρατιᾶς περὶ ἑκατὸν μυριάδας. λέγονται δὲ καὶ ἀστρονόμοι καὶ φιλόσοφοι μάλιστα οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἱερεῖς· τούτων δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ τὰς ἡμέρας μὴ κατὰ σελήνην ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἥλιον, τοῖς τριακοινημέροις δώδεκα μηνὶν ἐπαγόντων πέντε ἡμέρας κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ ὅλου ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἐπιτρέχοντος μορίου τινὸς τῆς ἡμέρας, περίοδόν τινα συντιθέασιν ἐξ ὅλων ἡμερῶν καὶ ὅλων ἐνιαυτῶν τοσούτων, ὅσα μόρια τὰ ἐπιτρέχοντα συνελθόντα ποιεῖ ἡμέραν. ἀνατιθέασι δὲ τῷ Ἑρμῇ πᾶσαν τὴν τοιαύτην¹ μάλιστα² σοφίαν· τῷ δὲ Διί, ὃν μάλιστα τιμῶσιν, εὐειδεστάτη καὶ γένους λαμπροτάτου παρθένος ἱερᾶται, ἃς καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες παλλᾶδας·³ αὕτη δὲ καὶ παλλακεύει καὶ σύνεστιν οἷς βούλεται, μέχρις ἂν ἡ φυσικὴ γένηται κάθαρσις τοῦ σώματος· μετὰ δὲ τὴν κάθαρσιν δίδονται πρὸς ἄνδρα·⁴ πρὶν δὲ δοθῆναι, πένθος αὐτῆς ἄγεται μετὰ τὸν τῆς παλλακείας καιρὸν.

C 817 47. Μετὰ δὲ Θήβας Ἑρμωνθὶς πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ

¹ τοσαύτην Cuias.

² μάλιστα, after τοιαύτην, is omitted by the editors before Kramer.

³ For παλλᾶδας Xylander conj. παλλακίδας (see Thesaurus, s.v. παλλακή).

⁴ ἄνδρα or and the editors, ἄνδρας other MSS.

¹ i.e. each true "whole day" is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, and each true "whole year" is 365 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Hence they formed

which show the wealth of the kings at that time, and also their dominion, as having extended as far as the Scythians and the Bactrians and the Indians and the present Ionia, and the amount of tributes they received, and the size of army they had, about one million men. The priests there are said to have been, for the most part, astronomers and philosophers; and it is due to these priests also that people reckon the days, not by the moon, but by the sun, adding to the twelve months of thirty days each five days each year; and, for the filling out of the whole year, since a fraction of the day runs over and above, they form a period of time from enough whole days, or whole years, to make the fractions that run over and above, when added together, amount to a day.¹ They attribute to Hermes all wisdom of this particular kind; but to Zeus, whom they hold highest in honour, they dedicate a maiden of greatest beauty and most illustrious family (such maidens are called "pallades"² by the Greeks); and she prostitutes herself, and cohabits with whatever men she wishes until the natural cleansing of her body takes place;³ and after her cleansing she is given in marriage to a man; but before she is married, after the time of her prostitution, a rite of mourning is celebrated for her.

47. After Thebes, one comes to a city Hermonthis,

a period out of enough of these supernumerary fractions, when added together, to make one day; i.e. they intercalated a day every fourth year; a practice which later passed into the Julian Calendar. Cp. § 29 (above) and footnote.

² i.e. "virgin-priestesses," if the text is correct (see critical note). Diodorus Siculus (1.47.1) calls these maidens "pallacides (i.e. concubines) of Zeus."

³ i.e. until "menstruation."

τε Ἀπόλλων τιμᾶται καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς· τρέφεται δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα βοῦς· ἔπειτα Κροκοδείλων πόλις, τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον· εἶτα Ἀφροδίτης πόλις καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Λατόπολις, τιμῶσα Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ τὸν λάτον· εἶτα Εἰλειθυίας πόλις καὶ ἱερόν· ἐν δὲ τῇ περαίᾳ Ἰεράκων πόλις, τὸν Ἰέρακα τιμῶσα· εἰτ' Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις, καὶ αὕτη πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις.

48. Ἡ δὲ Συήνη καὶ ἡ Ἐλεφαντίνη, ἡ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ὄρων τῆς Αἰθιοπίας καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου πόλις, ἡ δ' ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ προκειμένη τῆς Συήνης νήσος ἐν ἡμισταδίῳ καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ πόλις ἔχουσα ἱερόν Κνούφιδος καὶ νελομέτριον, καθάπερ Μέμφις. ἔστι δὲ τὸ νελομέτριον συννόμφ λίθῳ¹ κατεσκευασμένον ἐπὶ τῇ ὄχθῃ τοῦ Νείλου φρέαρ, ἐν ᾧ τὰς ἀναβάσεις τοῦ Νείλου² σημειοῦνται τὰς μεγίστας τε καὶ ἐλαχίστας καὶ τὰς μέσας· συναναβαίνει γὰρ καὶ συνταπεινοῦται τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ ἐν τῷ φρέατι ὕδωρ. εἰσὶν οὖν ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ τοῦ φρέατος παραγραφαί, μέτρα τῶν τελείων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναβάσεων. ἐπισκοποῦντες οὖν ταύτας διασημαίνουσι τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅπως εἶδειν πρὸ πολλοῦ γὰρ ἴσασιν ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων σημείων καὶ τῶν ἡμερῶν³ τὴν ἐσομένην ἀνάβασιν καὶ προδηλοῦσι. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τοῖς γεωργοῖς χρήσιμον τῆς τῶν

¹ συννόμφ λίθῳ, Casaubon, for εἰν μονολίθῳ; so the later editors.

² E reads μονολίθον instead of Νείλου.

³ For καὶ τῶν ἡμερῶν Casaubon conj. καὶ τεκμηρίων ("evidences"); Corais writes καὶ μέτρων ("measures"), Kramer approving.

¹ See § 40 above.

where both Apollo and Zeus are worshipped; and there, too, a bull is kept. And then to a City of Crocodiles, which holds in honour that animal. And then to a City of Aphroditê, and, after this, to Latopolis, which holds in honour Athena and the *Iatous*; ¹ and then to a City of Eileithuia ² and a temple; and on the far side of the river lies a City of Hawks, which holds the hawk in honour; ³ and then to Apollonopolis, which also carries on war against the crocodiles.

48. As for Syenê ⁴ and Elephantinê, the former is a city on the borders of Aethiopia and Aegypt, and the latter is an island in the Nile, being situated in front of Syenê at a distance of half a stadium, and a city therein which has a temple of Cnuphis and, like Memphis, a nilometer. The nilometer is a well on the bank of the Nile constructed with close-fitting stones, ⁵ in which are marks showing the greatest, least, and mean rises of the Nile; for the water in the well rises and lowers with the river. Accordingly, there are marks on the wall of the well, measures of the complete rises and of the others. So when watchers inspect these, they give out word to the rest of the people, so that they may know; for long beforehand they know from such signs and the days ⁶ what the future rise will be, and reveal it beforehand. This is useful, not only to the farmers with regard to the

¹ The goddess of childbirth.

² The hawk ("hierax"; see § 49 below) was sacred to Apollo, as was the eagle to Zeus (Aristophanes, *Birds*, 516).

³ Assuan.

⁴ Cp. the structure of the sewers at Rome (5. 3. 8).

⁵ I.e. apparently, from the times of the observations as compared with the readings of the meter (but see critical note).

ὕδατων ταμείας χάριν καὶ παραχωμάτων καὶ διωρύγων καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων, καὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν προσόδων χάριν· αἱ γὰρ μείζους ἀναβάσεις μείζους καὶ τὰς προσόδους ὑπαγορεύουσιν. ἐν δὲ τῇ Συήνῃ καὶ τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶ τὸ διασημαῖνον τὰς θερινὰς τροπὰς,¹ διότι τῷ τροπικῷ κύκλῳ ὑπόκεινται οἱ τόποι οὗτοι καὶ ποιοῦσιν ἀσκήους τοὺς γινώμονας κατὰ μεσημβρίαν·² ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων τόπων, λέγω δὲ τῶν Ἑλλαδικῶν, προϊοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον ὁ ἥλιος κατὰ κορυφὴν ἡμῖν γίνεται καὶ ποιεῖ τοὺς γινώμονας ἀσκήους κατὰ μεσημβρίαν· ἀνάγκη δέ, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἡμῖν γινομένου, καὶ εἰς τὰ φρέατα βάλλειν μέχρι τοῦ ὕδατος τὰς αὐγὰς, κἂν βαθύτατα ἢ· κατὰ κάθετον γὰρ ἡμεῖς τε ἕσταμεν καὶ τὰ ὀρύγματα τῶν φρεάτων κατεσκευάσται. εἰς δ' ἐνταῦθα τρεῖς σπεῖραι Ῥωμαίων ἰδρυμέναι φρουρὰς χάριν.

49. Μικρὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλεφαντίνης ἐστὶν ὁ μικρὸς καταράκτης,³ ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ θέαν τινὰ οἱ σκαφῖται τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν ἐπιδείκνυνται· ὁ μὲν γὰρ καταράκτης ἐστὶ κατὰ μέσον τὸν ποταμόν, πετρῶδης τις ὀφρὺς, ἐπίπεδος μὲν ἄνωθεν, ὥστε δέχεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν, τελευτῶσα δ' εἰς κρημνόν, καθ' οὗ καταρρήγνυται τὸ ὕδωρ, ἐκατέρωθεν δὲ πρὸς τῇ γῇ βεῖθρον, ὃ μάλιστα καὶ ἀνάπλουν ἔχει· ἀναπλευσάντες οὖν ταύτῃ καταρρέουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν καταράκτην καὶ ὠθοῦνται μετὰ τῆς σκάφης

¹ καὶ, before διότι, the editors omit.

² The words καὶ ποιοῦσιν . . . μεσημβρίαν are rejected by Kramer and Meineke.

³ καταράκτης: DE, καταρράκτης; other MSS.; and so in the succeeding uses of the word.

water-distribution, embankments, canals, and other things of this kind, but also to the praefects, with regard to the revenues; for the greater rises indicate that the revenues also will be greater. But in Syenê¹ is also the well that marks the summer tropic, for the reason that this region lies under the tropic circle and causes the gnomons to cast no shadow at midday; for if from our region, I mean that of Greece, we proceed towards the south, it is at Syenê that the sun first gets over our heads and causes the gnomons to cast no shadow at midday; and necessarily, when the sun gets over our heads, it also casts its rays into wells as far as the water, even if they are very deep; for we ourselves stand perpendicular to the earth and wells are dug perpendicular to the surface. And here are stationed three cohorts as a guard.

49. A little above Elephantinê is the little cataract, on which the boatmen exhibit a kind of spectacle for the praefects;² for the cataract is at the middle of the river, and is a brow of rock, as it were, which is flat on top, so that it receives the river, but ends in a precipice, down which the water dashes; whereas on either side towards the land there is a stream which generally can even be navigated up-stream. Accordingly, the boatmen, having first sailed up-stream here, drift down to the cataract, are thrust along with the boat over the precipice, and escape

¹ So Pliny (2. 75) and Arrian (*Indica*, 25. 7); but in reality Syenê was slightly to the north of the tropic, its latitude being $24^{\circ} 1'$. The obliquity of the ecliptic in Eratosthenes' time was about $23^{\circ} 44'$, in Strabo's time about $23^{\circ} 42'$, and to-day is about $23^{\circ} 27'$.

² e.g. Aelius Gallus, whom Strabo accompanied.

ἐπὶ τὸν κρημνὸν καὶ σώζονται σὺν αὐτῇ¹ ἀπαθείς. τοῦ δὲ καταράκτου μικρὸν ἐπάνω τὰς Φιλὰς εἶναι συμβαίνει, κοινὴν κατοικίαν Αἰθιοπῶν τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίων, κατεσκευασμένην ὥσπερ καὶ τὴν Ἐλεφαντίνην καὶ τὸ μέγεθος ἴσην, ἰερὰ ἔχουσαν Αἰγύπτια· ὅπου καὶ ὄρνεον τιμᾶται, ὃ καλοῦσι μὲν ἰέρακα, οὐδὲν δὲ ὅμοιον ἔμοιγε ἐφαίνετο ἔχειν τοῖς παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἰέραξιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγέθει μείζον ἦν καὶ τῇ ποικιλίᾳ πολὺ ἐξηλλαγμένον. Αἰθιοπικὸν δ' ἔφασαν εἶναι, κακείθεν κομίζεσθαι, ὅταν ἐκλίπῃ, καὶ πρότερον.² καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε ἐδείχθη ἡμῖν πρὸς ἐκλείψει ὅν διὰ νόσον.

50. Ἦλθομεν δ' εἰς Φιλὰς ἐκ Συήνης ἀπήνῃ δι' ὁμαλοῦ σφόδρα πεδίου σταδίους ὁμοῦ τι ἑκατόν.³ παρ' ὅλην δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν ἰδεῖν ἑκατέρωθεν πολλαχοῦ, ὥσπερ ἑρμαῖα, πέτρων ἡλίβατον στρογγύλον, λεῖον ἱκανῶς, ἐγγυὲς σφαιροειδοῦς, τοῦ μέλανος καὶ σκληροῦ λίθου, ἐξ οὗ αἱ θυλαὶ γίνονται, ἐπὶ πέτρῳ κείμενον μείζονι καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ πάλιν ἄλλον· ἔστι δ' ὅτε αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἔκειντο οἱ πέτροι· ἦν δ' ὁ μὲν μέγιστος τὴν διάμετρον ποδῶν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ δώδεκα, ἅπαντες δὲ μείζους ἢ ἡμίσεις τούτων. διέβημεν δὲ εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπὶ πάκτωνος· ὃ δὲ πάκτων διὰ σκυταλίδων πεπηγός ἐστι σκάφιον, ὥστ' εἰκέναι

¹ αὐτῇ E, αὐταῖς other MSS.

² καὶ πρότερον is omitted by F.

³ For ἑκατόν (5) Groskurd reads πενήκοντα (50).

¹ Probably an error for "fifty," as Groskurd suggests (see critical note).

unharméd, boat and all. A little above the cataract lies Philæ, a common settlement of Aethiopians and Egyptians, which is built like Elephantinê and is equal to it in size; and it has Egyptian temples. Here, also, a bird is held in honour, which they call a hawk, though to me it appeared to be in no respect like the hawks in our country and in Egypt, but was both greater in size and far different in the varied colouring of its plumage. They said that it was an Aethiopian bird, and that another was brought from Aethiopia whenever the one at hand died, or before. And in fact the bird shown to us at the time mentioned was nearly dead because of disease.

50. We went to Philæ from Syênê by wagon through an exceedingly level plain—a distance all told of about one hundred¹ stadia. Along the whole road on either side one could see in many places a stone like our *Hermæ*;² it was huge, round, quite smooth, nearly sphere-shaped, and consisted of the black, hard stone from which mortars are made—a smaller stone lying on a larger, and on that stone again another.³ Sometimes, however, it was only a single stone; and the largest was in diameter no less than twelve feet, though one and all were larger than half this measure. We crossed to the island on a *paclon*. The *paclon* is a small boat constructed of withes, so that it resembles woven-work;

¹ i.e. quadrangular pillars surmounted by a head or bust of *Hermes*, which were used as sign-posts or boundary-marks.

² Pocock (*Travels in Egypt*, in *Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels*, Vol. XV, p. 205), who saw some of these stones, says that they were rocks of red granite which had turned blackish on the outside; "a rock standing up like a pillar, and a large rock on it, hieroglyphics being cut on some of them."

διαπλοκίνον· ἐστῶτες δ' ἐν ὕδατι ἢ καὶ σανιδίοις
τισι προσκαθήμενοι ῥαδίως ἐπεραιώθημεν, δеди-
ότες¹ μάτην²· ἀκίνδυνα γὰρ ἐστίν, ἂν μὴ τις
ὑπέργομον ποιήσῃ τὸ πορθμεῖον.

51. Καθ' ὅλην δὲ τὴν Αἴγυπτον τοῦ φοίνικος
ἀγεννοῦς ὄντος καὶ ἐκφέροντος καρπὸν οὐκ
εὐβρωτον ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὸ Δέλτα τόποις καὶ περὶ
τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, ὃ ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι φοίνει
ἄριστος τῶν ἄλλων φύεται. θαυμάζειν οὖν
ἄξιον, πῶς ταῦτ' οὐκ οἰκοῦντες τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ
καὶ ὁμοροὶ οἱ περὶ τὸ Δέλτα καὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάν-
δρειαν, τοσοῦτον διαλλάττουσιν, ἐκείνης πρὸς
ἄλλω φοίνικι καὶ τὸν καρυωτὸν γεννώσης, οὐ
πολὺ κρείττονα τοῦ Βαβυλωνίου. διττὸς δ'
ἐστὶν ὁ τε ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ,
ὁ τε ἄλλος καὶ ὁ καρυωτός, σκληρότερος δ' ὁ
Θηβαϊκός, ἀλλὰ τῇ γεύσει εὐστομώτερος. ἐστὶ
δὲ καὶ νήσος ἡ μάλιστα ἐκφέρουσα τὸν ἄριστον,
μεγίστην τελοῦσα πρόσοδον τοῖς ἡγεμόσι·
βασιλικὴ γὰρ ἦν, ἰδιώτῃ δ' οὐ μετὴν, καὶ νῦν
τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἐστὶ.

52. Πολλὰ δ' Ἡρόδοτός τε καὶ ἄλλοι φλυαροῦ-
σιν, ὥσπερ μέλος ἢ ῥυθμὸν ἢ ἡδυσμὰ τι τῷ
C 819 λόγῳ τὴν τερατείαν προσφέροντες· οἷον καὶ τὸ
φάσκειν περὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς πρὸς τῇ Συήνῃ
καὶ τῇ Ἐλεφαντίνῃ, πλείους δ' εἰσί, τὰς πηγὰς
τοῦ Νείλου εἶναι, καὶ βάθος ἄβυσσον ἔχειν τὸν
πόρον κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον. νήσους δ' ὁ Νεῖλος
κατεσπαρμένας ἔχει παμπόλλας, τὰς μὲν καλυπ-
τομένας ὅλας ἐν ταῖς ἀναβάσεσι, τὰς δ' ἐκ

¹ nos read αὐ before δεδιότες.

² μάτην EF, omitted by other MSS.

and though standing in water or seated on small boards, we crossed easily, being afraid without cause, for there is no danger unless the ferry-boat is overladen.

51. Throughout the whole of Aegypt the palm tree is not of a good species; and in the region of the Delta and Alexandria it produces fruit that is not good to eat; but the palm tree in the Thebais is better than any of the rest. Now it is a thing worth marvelling at, that a country which is in the same latitude as Judaea and borders on it, I mean the country round the Delta and Alexandria, differs so much, since Judaea, in addition to another palm, produces also the caryotic, which is somewhat better than the Babylonian. There are two kinds in the Thebais as well as in Judaea, both the caryotic and the other; and the Thebaïc date is harder, but more agreeable to the taste. There is also an island which is particularly productive of the best date, yielding a very large revenue for the praefects; for it used to be a royal possession, and no private individual shared in it, but it now belongs to the praefects.

52. Both Herodotus¹ and others talk much nonsense, adding to their account marvellous tales, to give it, as it were, a kind of tune or rhythm or relish; as, for example, the assertion that the sources of the Nile are in the neighbourhood of the islands near Syenê and Elephantinê (of which there are several), and that at this place its channel has a bottomless depth. The Nile has very many islands scattered along its course, of which some are wholly covered at its risings and others only partly; but

¹ 2. 28.

μέρους, ἐποχετεύεται δὲ τοῖς κοχλῖαις τὰ λίαν
ἐξάλα.

53. Ἦν μὲν οὖν ἡ Αἴγυπτος εἰρηνικὴ τὸ πλεόν
ἐξ ἀρχῆς διὰ τὸ αὐταρκες τῆς χώρας καὶ τὸ
δυσεῖσβOLON τοῖς ἐξωθεν, ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν ἄρκτων
ἀλιμένῳ παραλίᾳ καὶ πελάγει τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ
φρουρουμένη, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἑω καὶ τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐρήμοις
ὄρεσι, τοῖς τε Λιβυκοῖς καὶ τοῖς Ἀραβίοις, ὥσπερ
ἔφαμεν· λοιπὰ δὲ τὰ πρὸς νότον Τρωγλοδύται καὶ
Βλέμνυες καὶ Νούβαι καὶ Μεγύβαροι οἱ ὑπὲρ
Συήνης Αἰθίοπες· εἰσὶ δ' οὗτοι νομάδες καὶ οὐ
πολλοὶ οὐδὲ μάχιμοι, δοκοῦντες δὲ τοῖς πάλαι
διὰ τὸ ληστρικῶς ἀφυλάκτοις ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολ-
λάκις· οἱ δὲ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν καὶ Μερὸν ἀνή-
κοντες Αἰθίοπες, οὐδ' οὗτοι πολλοὶ οὔτε ἐν
συστροφῇ, ἅτε ποταμίαν μακρὰν στενὴν καὶ
σκοιαν οἰκοῦντες, ὅταν προείπομεν οὐδὲ παρεσ-
κευασμένοι καλῶς οὔτε πρὸς πόλεμον οὔτε πρὸς
τὸν ἄλλον βίον· καὶ νῦν δὲ διάκειται παρα-
πλησίως ἡ χώρα πᾶσα· σημεῖον δέ· τρισὶ γούν
σπεύραις, οὐδὲ ταύταις ἐντελέσις, ἱκανῶς ὑπὸ
τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡ χώρα φρουρεῖται· πολμήσασι δὲ
τοῖς Αἰθίοσιν ἐπιθέσθαι κινδυνεῦσαι τῇ χώρᾳ
συνέπεσε τῇ σφετέρᾳ· καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ δὲ δυνάμεις
αἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ οὔτε τοσαῦτα τινὲς εἰσιν οὔτε
ἀθρόαις ἐχρήσαντο οὐδ' ἄπαξ Ῥωμαῖοι· οὐ γάρ
εἰσιν οὐτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καίπερ
δυντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ ἔθνη· Γάλλος
μὲν γε Κορνίλιος, ὁ πρῶτος κατασταθεὶς ἑπαρχος

¹ Cp. § 30 above.

² Cp. § 4 above.

³ See §§ 3 and 4 above.

the exceedingly high parts of the latter are irrigated by means of screws.¹

53. Now Aegypt was generally inclined to peace from the outset, because of the self-sufficiency of the country and of the difficulty of invasion by outsiders, being protected on the north by a harbourless coast and by the Aegyptian Sea, and on the east and west by the desert mountains of Libya and Arabia, as I have said;² and the remaining parts, those towards the south, are inhabited by Troglodytes, Blemmyes, Nubae, and Megabari, those Aethiopians who live above Syenê. These are nomads, and not numerous, or warlike either, though they were thought to be so by the ancients, because often, like brigands, they would attack defenceless persons. As for those Aethiopians who extend towards the south and Meroë, they are not numerous either, nor do they collect in one mass, inasmuch as they inhabit a long, narrow, and winding stretch of river-land, such as I have described before;³ neither are they well equipped either for warfare or for any other kind of life. And now, too, the whole of the country is similarly disposed to peace. And the following is a sign of the fact: the country is sufficiently guarded by the Romans with only three cohorts, and even these are not complete; and when the Aethiopians dared to make an attack upon them, they imperilled their own country. The remaining Roman forces in Aegypt are hardly as large as these, nor have the Romans used them collectively even once; for neither are the Aegyptians themselves warriors, although they are very numerous, nor are the surrounding tribes. Cornelius Gallus, the first man appointed praefect of the country by Caesar, attacked

τῆς χώρας ὑπὸ Καίσαρος, τὴν τε Ἡρώων πόλιν ἀποστάσαν ἐπελθὼν δι' ὀλίγων εἰλε, στάσιν τε γενηθεῖσαν ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι διὰ τοὺς φόρους ἐν βραχεῖ κατέλυσε. Πετρώνιος τε ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρέων πλήθους τοσοῦτων μυριάδων ὀρμήσαντος ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ λίθων βολῆς, αὐτοῖς τοῖς περὶ ἑαυτὸν στρατιώταις ἀντέσχε, καὶ διαφθείρας τινὰς αὐτῶν τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔπαυσε. Γάλλος τε Αἴλιος μέρει τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φρουρᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβαλὼν εἰρηται, τίνα τρόπον ἐξήλεγχε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέμους ὄντας· εἰ δὲ μὴ ὁ Συλλαῖος αὐτὸν προϋδίδου, κἂν κατεστρέψατο τὴν Εὐδαίμονα πᾶσαν.

- Ο 820 54. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Αἰθίοπες, καταφρονήσαντες τῷ μέρος τι τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δυνάμεως ἀπεσπᾶσθαι μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου πολεμοῦντος πρὸς τοὺς Ἀραβας, ἐπῆλθον¹ τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ τῇ φρουρᾷ τῶν τριῶν σπειρῶν τῶν κατὰ Συήνην καὶ ἐλόντες ἔφθασαν τὴν τε Συήνην καὶ τὴν Ἐλεφαντίνην καὶ Φιλὰς ἐξ ἐφόδου διὰ τὸ αἰφνίδιον καὶ ἐξηνδραποδίσαντο, ἀνέσπασαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς Καίσαρος ἀνδριάντας· ἐπελθὼν δὲ ἐλάττοσιν ἢ μυρίοις πεζοῖς Πετρώνιος, ἱππεῦσι δὲ ὀκτακοσίοις πρὸς ἄνδρας τρισμυρίους, πρῶτον μὲν ἠνάγκασεν ἀναφυγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς Ψέλχιν, πόλιν Αἰθιοπικὴν, καὶ πρεσβεύεται τὰ τε ληφθέντα ἀπαιτῶν καὶ τὰς αἰτίας, δι' ἃς ἤρξαν πολέμου· λεγόντων δ', ὡς ἀδικοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν νομάρχων,² ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔφη τούτους ἡγεμόνας εἶναι τῆς χώρας, ἀλλὰ Καίσαρα· αἰτησαμένων δ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς εἰς

¹ ἐπῆλθον, Corais, for ἐπελθόντες.

Heroönpolis, which had revolted, and took it with only a few soldiers, and in only a short time broke up a sedition which had taken place in the Thebais on account of the tributes. And at a later time Petronius, when all that countless multitude of Alexandrians rushed to attack him with a throwing of stones, held out against them with merely his own body-guard, and after killing some of them put a stop to the rest. And I have already stated¹ how Aelius Gallus, when he invaded Arabia with a part of the guard stationed in Aegypt, discovered that the people were unwarlike; indeed, if Syllaëus had not betrayed him, he would even have subdued the whole of Arabia Felix.

54. But the Aethiopians, emboldened by the fact that a part of the Roman force in Aegypt had been drawn away with Aelius Gallus when he was carrying on war against the Arabians, attacked the Thebais and the garrison of the three cohorts at Syenê, and by an unexpected onset took Syenê and Elephantinë and Philae, and enslaved the inhabitants, and also pulled down the statues of Caesar. But Petronius, setting out with less than ten thousand infantry and eight hundred cavalry against thirty thousand men, first forced them to flee back to Pselchis, an Aethiopian city, and sent ambassadors to demand what they had taken, as also to ask the reasons why they had begun war; and when they said that they had been wronged by the Nomarchs,² he replied that these were not rulers of the country, but Caesar; and when they had requested three days for delibera-

¹ 16. 4. 23.

² "Nomo-rulers."

³ *νομόρχων* s. *μεινάρχων* other MSS.

βουλὴν καὶ μηδὲν, ὧν ἐχρῆν, ποιούντων, προσβαλὼν ἠνάγκασε προελθεῖν εἰς μάχην, ταχὺ δὲ τροπὴν ἐποίησε, συντεταγμένων τε κακῶς καὶ ὀπλισμένων· μεγάλους γὰρ εἶχον θυρεοὺς, καὶ τούτους ὠμοβοῖνους, ἀμυντήρια δὲ πελέκεις, οἱ δὲ κοντούς, οἱ δὲ καὶ ξίφη. τινὲς μὲν οὖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν συνηλάθησαν, οἱ δ' εἰς τὴν ἐρημίαν ἔφυγον, τινὰς δὲ νῆσος πλησίον ὑπεδέξατο ἐμβάντας¹ εἰς τὸν πόρον, οὐ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἦσαν ἐνταῦθα οἱ κροκόδειλοι διὰ τὸν ῥοῦν. τούτων δ' ἦσαν καὶ οἱ τῆς βασιλείσσης στρατηγοὶ τῆς Κανδάκης, ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἦρξε τῶν Λίθιοπων, ἀνδρικὴ τις γυνὴ πεπηρωμένη τὸν ἑτερον τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν· τούτους τε δὴ ζωγρία λαμβάνει ἅπαντας, ἐπιπλεύσας σχεδίαις τε καὶ ναυσί, καὶ καταπέμπει παραχρῆμα εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, ἐπελθὼν τε τὴν Ψέλχιν αἰρεῖ· προσαριθμουμένου δὲ τοῖς ἑαλωκόσι τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πεσόντων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, τοὺς σωθέντας ὀλίγους παντάπασι γενέσθαι συνέβη. ἐκ δὲ Ψέλχιος ἦκεν εἰς Πρήμνιν, ἐρυμνὴν πόλιν, διελθὼν τοὺς θίνας, ἐν οἷς ὁ Καμβύσου κατεχώσθη στρατὸς ἐμπεσόντος ἀνέμου. προσβαλὼν δὲ ἐξ ἐφόδου τὸ φρούριον αἰρεῖ, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ Ναπάτων· τοῦτο δ' ἦν τὸ βασιλείον τῆς Κανδάκης, καὶ ἦν ἐνταῦθα υἱὸς αὐτῆς. καὶ αὐτὴ δ' ἔν τινι πλησίον ἰδρυτο χωρίῳ. πρεσβευσαμένης δὲ περὶ φιλίας καὶ ἀποδοῦσης τοὺς ἐκ Σύνης αἰχμαλώτους καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας, ἐπελθὼν λαμβάνει καὶ τὰ Νάπατα, φυγόντος τοῦ παιδός, καὶ κατασκάπτει· ἐξανδραποδισά-

¹ For ἐμβάντας, Jones conj. ἐμβαλόντας.

tion, but did nothing they should have done, he made an attack and forced them to come forth to battle; and he quickly turned them to flight, since they were badly marshalled and badly armed; for they had large oblong shields, and those too made of raw ox-hide, and as weapons some had only axes, others pikes, and others swords. Now some were driven together into the city, others fled into the desert, and others found refuge on a neighbouring island, having waded¹ into the channel, for on account of the current the crocodiles were not numerous there. Among these fugitives were the generals of Queen Candacé, who was ruler of the Æthiopians in my time—a masculine sort of woman, and blind in one eye. These, one and all, he captured alive, having sailed after them in both rafts and ships, and he sent them forthwith down to Alexandria; and he also attacked Pselchis and captured it; and if the multitude of those who fell in the battle be added to the number of the captives, those who escaped must have been altogether few in number. From Pselchis he went to Premnis, a fortified city, after passing through the sand-dunes, where the army of Cambyses was overwhelmed when a wind-storm struck them; and having made an attack, he took the fortress at the first onset. After this he set out for Napata. This was the royal residence of Candacé; and her son was there, and she herself was residing at a place near by. But though she sent ambassadors to treat for friendship and offered to give back the captives and the statues brought from Syenê, Petronius attacked and captured Napata too, from which her son had fled, and rased it to the

¹ See critical note.

μενος δ' ἀναστρέφει πάλιν εἰς τοῦπίσω μετὰ τῶν
 λαφύρων, δύσοδα κρίνας τὰ προσωτέρω. τὴν δὲ
 Πρῆμιν τειχίσας βέλτιον, φρουρὰν ἐμβαλὼν καὶ
 τροφὴν δυεῖν ἐνιαυτῶν τετρακοσίοις ἀνδράσιν,
 ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
 C 821 τοὺς μὲν ἐλαφυροπώλησε, χιλίους δὲ Καίσαρι
 ἔπεμψε νεωστὶ ἐκ Καντάβρων ἦκουτι, τοὺς δὲ
 νόσοι διεχρήσαντο. ἐν τούτῳ μυριάσι Κανδάκη
 πολλαῖς ἐπὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐπῆλθε. Πετρώνιος δ'
 ἐξεβοήθησε καὶ φθάνει προσελθὼν¹ εἰς τὸ φρού-
 ριον, καὶ πλείοσι παρασκευαῖς ἐξασφαλισάμενος
 τὸν τόπον, πρεσβευσαμένων, ἐκέλευσεν ὡς Καί-
 σαρα πρεσβεύεσθαι· οὐκ εἰδέναι δὲ φασκόντων,
 ὅστις εἴη Καῖσαρ καὶ ὅπη βαδιστέον εἴη παρ'
 αὐτόν, ἔδωκε τοὺς παραπέμψοντας· καὶ ἦκον εἰς
 Σάμον, ἐνταῦθα τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντος καὶ μέλλοντος
 εἰς Συρίαν ἐντεύθεν προΐεναι, Τιβέριον εἰς Ἀρ-
 μένιαν στέλλοντος. πάντων δὲ τυχόντων, ὧν
 ἐδέοντο, ἀφήκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοὺς φόρους, οὓς
 ἐπίστησε.

II

1. Πολλὰ δ' εἴρηται περὶ τῶν Λίθιοπικῶν ἐν
 τοῖς πρότερον, ὥστε συμπεριωδευμένα ἂν εἴη τῇ
 Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ τὰ τούτων. ὥς δ' εἰπεῖν, τὰ ἄκρα
 τῆς οἰκουμένης τὰ παρακείμενα τῇ δυσκράτῳ καὶ
 ἀοικήτῳ διὰ καῦμα ἢ ψῦχος ἀνάγκη ἀποτεύγματα
 εἶναι τῆς εὐκράτου καὶ ἐλαττώματα· ταῦτα δ'

¹ προσελθὼν F and first hand in D, προσεισελθὼν C, προσει-
 ελθὼν other MSS.

ground; and having enslaved its inhabitants, he turned back again with the booty, having decided that the regions farther on would be hard to traverse. But he fortified Premnis better, threw in a garrison and food for four hundred men for two years, and set out for Alexandria. As for the captives, he sold some of them as booty, and sent one thousand to Caesar, who had recently returned from Cantabria; and the others died of diseases. Meantime Candacé marched against the garrison with many thousands of men, but Petronius set out to its assistance and arrived at the fortress first; and when he had made the place thoroughly secure by sundry devices, ambassadors came, but he bade them go to Caesar; and when they asserted that they did not know who Caesar was or where they should have to go to find him, he gave them escorts; and they went to Samos, since Caesar was there and intended to proceed to Syria from there, after despatching Tiberius to Armenia. And when the ambassadors had obtained everything they pled for, he even remitted the tributes which he had imposed.

II

1. In the earlier parts of my work I have already said many things about the Aethiopian¹ tribes, so that the description of their country may be said to be included with that of Aegypt. In general, the extremities of the inhabited world, which lie alongside the part of the earth that is not temperate and habitable, because of heat or cold, must needs be defective and inferior to the temperate part;

¹ See *Index*, s.v. "Aethiopians."

ἐκ τῶν βίων δῆλα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τὰς χρείας τὰς ἀνθρωπικὰς ἀπορίας. κακόβιοί τε δὴ καὶ γυμνή-
 τές εἰσι τὰ πολλὰ καὶ νομάδες· τὰ τε βοσκήματα
 αὐτοῖς ἐστὶ μικρά, πρόβατα καὶ αἰγες καὶ βόες·
 καὶ κύνες μικροί, τραχεῖς¹ δὲ καὶ μάχιμοι.
 τάχα δὲ καὶ τοὺς Πυγμαίους ἀπὸ τῆς τούτων
 μικροφυίας ὑπενόησαν καὶ ἀνέπλασαν· ἑωρακὼς
 μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐξηγεῖται τῶν πίστεως ἀξίων
 ἀνδρῶν.

2. Ζῶσί τ' ἀπὸ κέγχρου καὶ κριθῆς, ἀφ' ᾧ καὶ
 ποτὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν ἀντ' ἐλαίου δὲ² βούτυρον καὶ
 στέαρ· οὐδ' ἀκρόδρυα ἔχουσι πλὴν φοινίκων
 ὀλίγων ἐν κήποις βασιλικοῖς· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ πόαν
 σιτοῦνται καὶ κλῶνας ἀπαλοὺς καὶ λωτὸν καὶ
 καλάμου ῥίζαν· κρέασι δὲ χρῶνται καὶ αἵματι
 καὶ γάλακτι καὶ τυρῆ. σέβονται δ' ὡς θεοὺς
 τοὺς βασιλέας, κατακλείστους ὄντας καὶ οἰκουροὺς
 τὸ πλεον. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μέγιστον αὐτοῖς βασι-
 λειον ἡ Μερὴ, πόλις ὁμώνυμος τῇ νήσῳ. τὴν
 δὲ νήσον θυρεοειδῆ φασὶ τὸ σχῆμα, τό τε μέγεθος
 τάχα πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν εἴρηται μήκος μὲν ὅσον
 τρισχιλίων σταδίων, εὖρος δὲ χιλίων. ἔχει δ' ἡ
 νῆσος³ συχνὰ καὶ ὄρη καὶ δάση μεγάλα· οἰκοῦσι
 δ' οἱ μὲν νομάδες, οἱ δὲ θηρευτικοί, οἱ δὲ γεωργοί·
 ἔστι δὲ καὶ χαλκωρυχεῖα καὶ σιδηρουργεῖα καὶ
 χρυσεῖα καὶ λίθων γένη πολυτελῶν περιέχεται· ὃ
 ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Λιβύης θισὶ μεγάλοις, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς
 Ἀραβίας κρημνοῖς συνεχέσιν, ἀνωθεν δ' ἐκ νότου

¹ ταχεῖς Es, perhaps rightly.

² The MSS. read ποτὸν ποιῶσιν αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν· ἐλαίου δὲ κτλ.,
 except that α omits ἐστὶν. Corsis reads ποτὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν
 ἀντ' ἐλαιοῦ κτλ.; but Jones reads as above, copying the
 phrase ἀντ' ἐλαίου δὲ from 3. 3. 7.

and this is clear from the modes of life of the inhabitants and from their lack of human necessities. They indeed live a hard life, go almost naked, and are nomads; and their domestic animals—sheep, goats, and cattle—are small; and their dogs are small though rough¹ and pugnacious. And perhaps it is from the natural smallness of the people that men have conceived of Pygmies and fabricated them; for no man worthy of belief professes to have seen them.

2. The Aethiopians live on millet and barley, from which they also make a drink; but instead of olive-oil they have butter and tallow. Neither do they have fruit trees, except a few date-palms in the royal gardens. But some use grass as food, as also tender twigs, lotus, and reed-roots; and they use meats, blood, milk, and cheese. They reverence as gods their kings, who generally stay shut up at home. Their greatest royal seat is Meroë, a city bearing the same name as the island. The island is said to be like an oblong shield in shape. Its size has perhaps been exaggerated: about three thousand stadia in length and one thousand in breadth. The island has both numerous mountains and large thickets; it is inhabited partly by nomads, partly by hunters, and partly by farmers; and it has mines of copper, iron, gold, and different kinds² of precious stones. It is bounded on the Libyan side by large sand-dunes, and on the Arabian side by continuous

¹ Possibly an error for "swift" (see critical note).

² Diodorus Siculus (1. 33) says "all kinds of precious stones."

³ † *ἄσπερος* is omitted by all MSS. except F; E reads † *Μερόη*.

ταῖς συμβολαῖς τῶν ποταμῶν, τοῦ τε Ἀσταβόρα¹
 O 822 καὶ τοῦ Ἀστάποδος καὶ τοῦ Ἀσασόβα· πρὸς
 ἄρκτον δ' ἡ ἐφεξῆς ῥύσις τοῦ Νείλου καὶ μέχρι
 Αἰγύπτου κατὰ τὴν λεχθεῖσαν πρότερον σκολιό-
 τητα τοῦ ποταμοῦ. ἐν δὲ ταῖς πόλεσιν αἱ οἰκῆσεις
 ἐκ φοινικίνων σχιζῶν διαπλεκομένων² ἢ πλίνθων.
 ὄρυκτοὶ δὲ ἅλεις, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς Ἀραψι· πλεο-
 νάζει δὲ τῶν φυτῶν ὃ τε φοῖνιξ καὶ ἡ περσέα
 καὶ ὁ ἔβενος καὶ ἡ κερατία·³ θήρα δὲ καὶ ἐλεφάν-
 των ἐστὶ καὶ λεόντων καὶ παρδιάλεων· εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ
 δράκοντες οἱ ἐλεφαντομάχοι καὶ ἄλλα θηρία
 πλείω· καταφεύγει γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐμπυρωτέρων
 καὶ αὐχμηροτέρων ἐπὶ τὰ ὑδρηνὰ καὶ ἐλώδη.

3. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς Μερῆς ἡ Ψεβώ, λίμνη
 μεγάλη νῆσον ἔχουσα οἰκουμένην ἱκανῶς. συμ-
 βαίνει δὲ τοῦ Νείλου τὴν μὲν δυσμικὴν παραπο-
 ταμίαν ἔχόντων τῶν Λιβύων, τὴν δὲ πέραν
 Αἰθιοπῶν, παρὰ μέρος αὐτῶν τὴν ἐπικράτειαν εἶναι
 τῶν νήσων καὶ τῆς ποταμίας, ἐξελαυνομένων τῶν
 ἐτέρων καὶ παραχωρούντων τοῖς κρείττοσι γενο-
 μένοις. χρώνται δὲ καὶ τόξοις Αἰθίοπες τετρα-
 πῆχεσι ξυλίνοις πεπυρακτωμένοις·⁴ ὀπλίζουσι
 δὲ καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, ὧν αἱ πλείους κεκρίκωνται
 τὸ χεῖλος τοῦ στόματος χαλκῷ κρίκῳ· κωδιοφόροι
 δ' εἰσὶν, ἑρίαν οὐκ ἔχοντες, τῶν προβύτων
 αἰγοτριχούντων· οἱ δὲ γυμνήτες εἰσιν, οἳ καὶ⁵

¹ Ἀσταβόρα F, Ἀσταβάρα other MSS.

² διαπλεκομένων, Groskurd, for διαπλεόμεναι, after which
 mos read καὶ τοίχων ἐκ πλίνθων, other MSS. τοίχων ἢ πλίνθων.
 Jones, following Kramer and O. Müller, ejects τοίχων.

³ καὶ ἡ κερατία moss, καὶ κεράτιν other MSS.

⁴ On a conjectural omission here, see O. Müller, *Ind. Var.*
Loc. p. 1042.

precipices, and above, on the south, by the confluences of the three rivers—the Astaboras, and the Astapus and the Astasobas¹—and on the north by the next course of the Nile, which extends to Aegypt along the aforesaid windings of the river. In the cities the dwellings are made of split pieces of palm-wood woven together, or of brick. And they have quarried salt, as do the Arabians. And, among the plants, the palm, the *persea*,² the ebony, and the *ceratium*³ are found in abundance. And they have, not only elephants to hunt, but also lions and leopards. They also have serpents, the elephant-fighters, as also many other wild animals; for the animals flee for refuge from the hotter and more arid regions to those that are watery and marshy.

3. Above Meroë lies Psabo, a large lake containing an island that is rather well settled. And since the Libyans hold the land on the western side of the Nile and the Aethiopians that on the opposite side, it comes to pass that they take turns in dominating the islands and the river-land, one of the two being driven out and yielding place to those who have proved stronger. The Aethiopians also use bows, which are four cubits long, are made of wood, and are hardened by fire; and they arm the women also, most of whom have a copper ring through the lip; and they wear sheep-skins, since they have no wool, their sheep having hair like that of goats; and some go naked, or wear round their loins small sheep-

¹ Cp. 17. 1. 2.

² This tree is carefully described by Pliny (*N. H.*, 13. 17).

³ The carob or locust-tree.

⁴ of καὶ EFA, † καὶ other MSS., perhaps rightly.

περιέζονται μικρὰ κώδια ἢ τρίχινὰ πλέγματα
 εὐνφῆ. θεὸν δὲ νομίζουσι τὸν μὲν ἀθάνατον, τοῦ-
 τον δ' εἶναι τὸν αἴτιον τῶν πάντων, τὸν δὲ
 θνητόν, ἀνώνυμόν τινα καὶ οὐ σαφῆ. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ
 τὸ πολὺ τοὺς εὐεργέτας καὶ βασιλικούς θεοὺς
 νομίζουσι, καὶ τούτων τοὺς μὲν βασιλέας κοινοὺς
 ἀπάντων σωτῆρας καὶ φύλακας, τοὺς δ' ἰδιώτας
 ἰδίως τοῖς εὐ παθοῦσιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν. τῶν δὲ πρὸς
 τῇ διακεκαυμένη τινὲς καὶ ἄθεοι νομίζονται, οὓς
 γε καὶ τὸν ἥλιόν φασιν ἐχθαίρειν καὶ κακῶς
 λέγειν, ἐπειδὰν προσίδωσιν ἀνίσχοντα, ὥς καίοντα
 καὶ πολεμοῦντα αὐτοῖς, καταφεύγειν τε εἰς τὰ
 ἔλθ. οἱ δ' ἐν Μερῳ καὶ Ἡρακλέα καὶ Πάνα καὶ
 Ἰσιν σέβονται πρὸς ἄλλῃ τινὶ βαρβαρικῇ θεῷ.
 τοὺς δὲ νεκροὺς οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκρίπτου-
 σιν, οἱ δ' οἴκοι κατέχουσι περιχέαντες ὕαλον.
 τινὲς δὲ ἐν κεραμίαις σοροῖς κατορύττουσι κύκλῳ
 τῶν ἱερῶν, ὅρκον τε τὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀπαιτοῦσι
 καὶ πάντων ἀγιστεύουσι μάλιστα. βασιλέας τε
 καθιστᾶσι τοὺς κάλλει διαφέροντας ἢ ἀρετῇ
 κτήνοτροφίας ἢ ἀνδρείᾳ ἢ πλούτῳ. ἐν δὲ τῇ
 Μερῳ κυριωτάτην τάξιν ἐπεῖχον οἱ ἱερεῖς τὸ
 παλαιόν, οἳ γε καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ προσέταττον ἔσθ'
 ὅτε ἀποθνήσκειν πέμψαντες ἄγγελον καὶ κα-
 C 823 θίστασαν αὐτ' αὐτοῦ ἕτερον ὕστερον δὲ κατέλυσέ
 τις τῶν βασιλέων τὸ ἔθνος, ἐπιὼν μεθ' ὀπλων ἐπὶ
 τὸ ἱερόν, ὅπου ὁ χρυσοὺς νεῶς ἐστὶ, καὶ τοὺς
 ἱερέας ἀποσφάξας πάντας. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο

¹ Diodorus Siculus (3. 39) names Zeus in connection with the three others.

² See 17. 1. 8 and footnote on "glass."

skins or girdles of well-woven hair. They regard as god the immortal being, whom they consider the cause of all things, and also the mortal being, who is without name and not to be identified. But in general they regard their benefactors and royal personages as gods: of these the kings as the common saviours and guardians of all, and special individuals as in a special sense gods to those who have received benefactions from them. Among those who live near the torrid zone, some are considered atheists, since it is said that they hate even the sun, and revile it when they behold it rising, on the ground that it burns them and carries on war with them, and flee for refuge from it into the marshes. The inhabitants of Meroë worship Heracles, Pan, and Isis, in addition to some other, barbaric, god.¹ As for the dead, some cast them into the river, others enclose them in glass² and keep them at home; but some bury them around the temples in coffins made of clay; and they exact fulfilment of oaths sworn over the dead,³ and consider them the most sacred of all things. They appoint as kings those who excel in beauty, or in superiority in cattle-breeding, or in courage, or in wealth. In Meroë the highest rank was in ancient times held by the priests, who indeed would give orders even to the king, sometimes ordering him through a messenger to die, and would appoint another in his stead; but later one of the kings broke up the custom by marching with armed men against the temple where the golden shrine is and slaughtering all the priests. The following is also an Aethiopian

¹ i.e. they make the oath binding by invoking the dead as witnesses.

ἔθος Αἰθιοπικόν· ὃς γὰρ ἂν τῶν βασιλέων
 πηρωθῇ μέρος τι τοῦ σώματος ὅπως οὖν τὸ αὐτὸ
 πάσχουσιν οἱ συνόντες αὐτῷ μάλιστα, οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ
 καὶ συναποθνήσκουσιν· ἐκ δὲ τούτου φυλακὴ τοῦ
 βασιλέως ἐστὶ πλείστη παρ' αὐτῶν. περὶ μὲν
 Αἰθιοπῶν ἀρκέσει ταῦτα.

4. Τοῖς δ' Αἰγυπτιακοῖς καὶ ταῦτα προσθετέον
 ὅσα ἰδιάζοντα, οἷον ὁ Αἰγύπτιος λεγόμενος κύαμος
 ἐξ οὗ τὸ κιβώριον, καὶ ἡ βύβλος· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ
 καὶ παρ' Ἰνδοῖς μόνον· ἡ δὲ περσεία ἐνταῦθα μόνον
 καὶ παρ' Αἰθίοψι, δένδρον μέγα, καρπὸν ἔχον
 γλυκὺν καὶ μέγαν, καὶ ἡ συκάμινος ἡ ἐκφέρουσα
 τὸν λεγόμενον καρπὸν συγκόμορον· σύκῳ γὰρ
 ἔοικεν, ἄτιμον δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν γεῦσιν· γίνεται
 δὲ καὶ τὸ κόρσιον καὶ ὁμοῖόν τι¹ πεπέραι² τρά-
 γημα, μικρῷ αὐτοῦ μεῖζον. ἰχθύες δ' ἐν τῷ
 Νεῖλῳ πολλοὶ μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι χαρακτηῖρα ἔχοντες
 ἴδιον καὶ ἐπιχώριον, γνωριμώτατοι δὲ ὁ τε
 ὀξύρυγχος καὶ ὁ λεπιδωτὸς καὶ λάτος καὶ ἀλάβης
 καὶ κορακίνος καὶ χοῖρος καὶ φαγνώριος, ὃν καὶ
 φάγγρον καλοῦσιν, ἐτι σίλουρος, κιθαρός, θρίσσα,
 κεστρεῖς, λύχνος, φύσα, βοῦς· ὀστρακίων δὲ
 κοχλίας³ μεγάλοι, φωνὴν ὁλολυγόντων ὁμοίαν
 φθεγγόμενοι· ζῷα δ'⁴ ἐπιχώρια καὶ ὁ ἰχνεύμων
 καὶ ἡ ἄσπις ἡ Αἰγυπτία, ἴδιον τι⁵ ἔχουσα παρὰ
 τὰς ἐν ἄλλοις· διττὴ δ' ἐστίν, ἡ μὲν σπιθαμαία,
 ἥπερ καὶ ὀξυθανατωτέρα, ἡ δ' ἐγγὺς ὀργυιᾶς, ὡς

¹ τὸ F, τῇ CDΔε, τῷ other MSS.

² πεπέραι CE, πέπερι other MSS.

³ The text follows Corais. E reads ὀστράκων δὲ λύχνος, φύσα, βοῦς, κοχλίας; other MSS. ὀστρακίων ἰλύχνος, φύσα (F φύσσα), βοῦς, κοχλίας.

⁴ F, Corais inserta.

custom: whenever any one of the kings is maimed in any part of his body in any way whatever, his closest associates suffer the same thing, and they even die with him; and hence these men guard the king most carefully. This will suffice on the subject of the Aethiopians.

4. But to my account of things Aegyptian I must add an enumeration of the things that are peculiar to that country, as, for example, the Aegyptian *cycnus*,¹ as it is called, from which *ciborium* is derived, and the *byblus*, for the *byblus* is found only here and among the Indians; and the *persea*² is found only here and among the Aethiopians—a large tree with large, sweet fruit; and the *sycaminus* that produces the fruit called *sycamorus*, for it resembles a *sycum*,³ though it is not prized for its taste; and the *corsium* is also found here—a relish somewhat like pepper, but slightly larger. As for fish in the Nile, they are indeed many in number and different in kind, with a special indigenous character, but the best known are the *oxyrynchus* and the *lepidolus*, *latus*, *alabes*, *coracinus*, *choerus*, and *phagrorius*, also called *phagrus*, and, besides, the *silurus*, *citharus*, *thrissa*, *cestreus*, *lychnus*, *physa*, and *bos*; and, among shell-creatures, there are large *conchilias* which emit a sound like a croak. As for indigenous animals, Aegypt has also the *ichneumon* and the Aegyptian asp, which latter has a peculiarity as compared with the asp of other countries; but it is of two kinds, one only a span long, which causes a quicker death, and the other nearly a fathom, as is stated by

¹ See 17. 1. 15.

² See § 2 above.

³ i.e. "fig."

⁴ 1316v r1 B, 1316v 34 r1 other MSS.

καὶ Νίκανδρος ὁ τὰ Θηριακὰ γράψας εἶρηκε.
καὶ τῶν ὀρνέων ἱβίς καὶ ἰέραξ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος,
ἡμερος παρὰ¹ τοὺς ἄλλοθι, ὡς καὶ ἡ αἰλουρος·
καὶ ὁ² νυκτικόραξ ἰδιότροπος ἐνθάδε· παρ' ἡμῖν
μὲν γὰρ αἰετοῦ μέγεθος ἴσχει καὶ φθέγγεται βαρύν,
ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δὲ κολοιοῦ μέγεθος καὶ φθογγὴ
διάφορος. ἡμερώτατον δ' ἡ ἱβίς, πελαργώδης
μὲν κατὰ σχῆμα καὶ μέγεθος, διττὴ δὲ τὴν χροάν,
ἢ μὲν πελαργώδης, ἢ δὲ ὅλη μέλαινα. μεστὴ δ'
αὐτῶν ἅπαντα τριόδος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, πῇ μὲν
χρησίμως, πῇ δ' οὐ χρησίμως· χρησίμως μὲν,
ὅτι πᾶν³ θηρίον ἐκλέγει καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς κρεω-
πωλίοις καὶ τοῖς ὀψοπωλίοις⁴ ἀποκαθάρματα·
δυσχρήστως δέ, ὅτι παμφάγον καὶ ἀκάθαρτον καὶ
δυσκόλως ἀπειργώμενον ἀπὸ τῶν καθαρῶν καὶ
τῶν ἀλλοτρίων μολυσμοῦ παντός.

5. Ἀληθὲς δὲ καὶ τὸ⁵ Ἡροδότου καὶ ἐστὶν
Αἰγυπτιακὸν τὸ τὸν μὲν πηλὸν ταῖς χερσὶ φυρᾶν,
τὸ δὲ στέαρ⁶ τὸ εἰς τὴν ἀρτοποιίαν τοῖς ποσί.
C 824 καὶ οἱ κάκεις⁷ δὲ ἰδιὸν τι ἄρτου γένος, στατικὸν
κοιλίας, καὶ τὸ κῖκι καρπὸς τις σπειρόμενος ἐν
ἀρούραις, ἐξ οὗ ἔλαιον ἀποθλίσβεται εἰς μὲν
λύχνον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας σχεδὸν τι πᾶσιν, εἰς
ἄλειμμα δὲ τοῖς πνευστέροις καὶ ἐργατικωτέροις

¹ ἡμερος παρὰ E, ἡμερος γὰρ παρὰ other MSS.

² ὁ Cc, ἡ other MSS.

³ After πᾶν, Jones conj. that πᾶμενα has fallen out of the text.

⁴ ὀψοπωλίοις Casaubon, ὀψοκάλαις E, ὀψοκάλαις other MSS.

⁵ τοῦ CKFA.

⁶ στέας DF, σταῖς second hand Dd, as in Herodotus 2. 36.

⁷ οἱ κάκεις E, καλλέστες conj. Dindorf in Thesaurus, s.v.

¹ Theriaca 168.

² A poem on poisonous animals, as the name implies.

Nicander,¹ who wrote the *Theriaca*.² Among the birds are found the ibis and the Aegyptian *hierax*, which latter is tame, like the cat, as compared with those elsewhere; and also the *nycticorax*³ is here of a peculiar species, for in our country it has the size of an eagle and a harsh caw, but in Aegypt the size of a jackdaw and a different caw. The ibis, however, is the tamest bird; it is like a stork in shape and size, but it is of two kinds in colour, one kind like the stork and the other black all over.⁴ Every cross-road in Alexandria is full of them; and though they are useful in one way, they are not useful in another. The bird is useful because it singles out every ⁵ animal ⁶ and the refuse in the meat-shops and bakeries, but not useful because it eats everything, is unclean, and can only with difficulty be kept away from things that are clean and do not admit of any defilement.

5. The statement of Herodotus⁷ is also true, that it is an Aegyptian custom to knead mud with their hands, but suet for bread-making with their feet. Further, *kakeis* is a peculiar kind of bread which checks the bowels; and *kiki* is a kind of fruit sown in the fields, from which oil is pressed, which is used not only in lamps by almost all the people in the country, but also for anointing the body by the poorer classes and those who do the heavier labour,

¹ i.e. "night-crow."

² The former is the White or Sacred Ibis; it regularly visits Aegypt at the time of the inundation, coming from Nubia.

³ The translator conjectures that "hateful" has fallen out of the text after "every" (see critical note).

⁴ e.g. serpents (Josephus 2. 10), scorpions (Aelian 10. 29), locusts and caterpillars (Diodorus Siculus 1. 87).

⁷ 2. 38.

καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξί. καὶ τὰ κοῖκινα¹ δὲ πλέγματα Αἰγυπτιακά ἐστι, φυτοῦ τινος, ὁμοία τοῖς σχοινοῖς ἢ φοινικίνοις. τὸ δὲ ζύθος² ἰδίως μὲν σκευάζεται παρ' ἐκείνοις, κοινὸν δ' ἐστὶ πολλοῖς, καὶ παρ' ἐκάστοις δὲ αἱ σκευασίαι διάφοροι. καὶ τοῦτο δὲ τῶν μάλιστα ζηλουμένων παρ' αὐτοῖς τὸ πάντα τρέφειν τὰ γεννώμενα παῖδια καὶ τὸ περιτέμνειν καὶ τὰ θήλεα ἐκτέμνειν, ὅπερ καὶ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις νόμιμον· καὶ οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν Αἰγύπτιοι τὸ ἀνέκαθεν, καθάπερ εἰρήκαμεν ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐκείνων λόγῳ. φησὶ δ' Ἀριστόβουλος, ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης μὴδὲν ἀνατρέχειν ὄψον εἰς τὸν Νεῖλον πλὴν κεστρέως καὶ θρίσσης καὶ δελφίνος διὰ τοὺς κροκοδείλους· τοὺς μὲν δελφίνας διὰ τὸ κρείττους εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ κεστρέας τῷ παραπέμπεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν χοίρων παρὰ γῆν κατὰ τινα οἰκείωσιν φυσικῇ· τῶν δὲ χοίρων ἀπέχεσθαι τοὺς κροκοδείλους, στρογγύλων ὄντων καὶ ἐχόντων ἀκάνθας ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ φερούσας κίνδυνον τοῖς θηρίοις· ἀναθεῖν μὲν οὖν ἕαρος τοὺς κεστρέας γόνον ἔχοντας, μικρὸν δὲ πρὸ δύσεως Πλειάδος καταβαίνειν τεξομένους ἀθρώους, ὅτε καὶ ἡ ἄλωσις αὐτῶν γίνεται περιπιπτόντων τοῖς φράγμασιν ἀθρώων.³ τοιαύτην δὲ τινα εἰκάζειν ἐστὶ καὶ περὶ τῆς θρίσσης αἰτίαν. ταῦτα καὶ περὶ Αἰγύπτου.

¹ κοῖκινα (textures "made of the coix-palm"), Cassubon and Meineke, for κόκκινα; but Kramer prefers κούκινα ("made from the coco-palm").

² ζύθος Eus, ζύθος other MSS.

³ ἀθρώων D^h, ἀθρόων other MSS.

both men and women; and further, the *kolkina*¹ are Egyptian textures made of some plant, and are like those made of rush or the date-palm. And beer is prepared in a peculiar way among the Egyptians; it is a drink common to many peoples, but the ways of preparing it in the different countries are different. One of the customs most zealously observed among the Egyptians is this, that they rear every child that is born, and circumcise the males, and excise the females,² as is also customary among the Jews, who are also Egyptians in origin, as I have already stated in my account of them.³ Aristobulus says that on account of the crocodiles no fish swim up into the Nile from the sea except the *cestreus* and the *thrissa* and the dolphin—the dolphin, because it is stronger than the crocodile, and the *cestreus*, because it is escorted by the *choeri*⁴ along the bank, in accordance with some natural affinity; and that the crocodiles keep away from the *choeri*, since the latter are round and have spines on the head which offer danger to the beasts. Now the *cestreus*, he says, runs up the river in spring when it is carrying its spawn, but for the purpose of spawning comes down in schools before the setting of the Pleiad, at which time they are captured, being caught in schools by the fenced enclosures. And some such cause might be conjectured also in the case of the *thrissa*. So much for Egypt.

¹ See critical note.

² i.e. remove portions of the *symphæ*, and sometimes of the *clitoris*, of the females. The operation is harmless, and analogous to that of circumcision.

³ 10. 2. 34.

⁴ i.e. "pig" fish (see Athenæus 8).

Περὶ δὲ Λιβύης ἐφεξῆς λέγωμεν, ὅπερ λείπεται μέρος τῆς συμπάσης γεωγραφίας.¹ εἴρηται μὲν οὖν καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ καὶ περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ νῦν ὅσα καίρια προσυπομνηστέον, προστιθέντας² καὶ τὰ μὴ λεχθέντα πρότερον. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρὸς τὰς ἡπείρους τὴν οἰκουμένην διελόντες ἀνίσως διεῖλον, ἐμφαίνει γὰρ τὸ τριχῇ τὸ εἰς τρία ἴσα, τοσοῦτο δ' ἀπολείπεται τοῦ τρίτου εἶναι μέρος τῆς οἰκουμένης ἢ Λιβύη, ὥστε καὶ συντεθεῖσα μετὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης οὐκ ἂν ἐξισάζειν δόξειε τῇ Ἀσίᾳ. τάχα δὲ καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐλάττων ἐστί, κατὰ δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πολλῶς τι, ἔρημος γάρ ἐστιν ἢ πολλὴ τῆς μεσογαίας καὶ τῆς παρωκεανίτιδος, κατοικίαις δὲ κατάστικτός ἐστι μικραῖς, καὶ σποράσι καὶ νομαδικαῖς ταῖς πλείσταις· πρὸς δὲ τῇ ἐρημίᾳ καὶ τὸ θηριοτρόφον ἐξέλαύνει καὶ ἐκ τῆς δυναμένης οἰκεῖσθαι· πολλὸν δὲ καὶ τῆς διακεκαυμένης ἐπιλαμβάνει ζώνης. ἢ μέντοι καθ' ἡμᾶς εὐδαιμόνως οἰκεῖται πᾶσα παραλία ἢ μεταξὺ Νείλου καὶ Στηλῶν, καὶ μάλιστα ἢ ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίοις γενομένη· ἀνδρῖαι δὲ τινες κἀνταῦθα παρεμπύπτουσιν, οἳ περὶ τε τὰς Σύρτεις καὶ τοὺς Μαρμαρίδας καὶ τὸν Καταβαθμόν.

Ἔστι δὲ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου τὸ σχῆμα, ὡς ἂν τις ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ νοήσῃ, βάσιν μὲν ἔχον τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλίαν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ

¹ γεωμετρίας CDEF.

² προστιθέντας F, προσθέντας other MSS.

III

1. Next let me describe Libya, which is the only part left for the completion of my Geography as a whole. Now I have said much about this country before,¹ but I must now comment also on other matters in so far as they may be timely, adding what has not been said before. Now the writers who have divided the inhabited world according to continents have divided it unequally, for the threefold division indicates a division into three equal parts; but Libya lacks so much of being a third part of the inhabited world that even if it were combined with Europe it would seem not to be equal to Asia. Perhaps it is even smaller than Europe; and in power it is much inferior, for the greater part of the interior and of its ocean-coast is desert, and it is dotted with settlements that are small, scattered, and mostly nomadic; and in addition to its deserts, its being a nursery of wild beasts drives out people even from land that could be inhabited; and it overlaps a considerable part of the torrid zone. However, the whole of the coast opposite to us, I mean that between the Nile and the Pillars, and particularly the part which was subject to the Carthaginians, is settled and prosperous; but here too some parts here and there are destitute of water, as, for example, in the regions about the Syrtes, the Marmaridae,² and Catabathmus.

Libya has the shape of a right-angled triangle, conceived of as drawn on a plane surface, having as base the coast opposite us, from Aegypt and the

¹ See § 23 following.

Νείλου μέχρι Μαυρουσίας καὶ Στηλῶν, πρὸς ὀρθὰς δὲ ταύτῃ πλευράν, ἣν ὁ Νεῖλος ποιεῖ μέχρι Αἰθιοπίας, προσεκβαλλόντων ἡμῶν ἕως Ὁκεανού, τὴν δ' ὑποτείνουσιν τῇ ὀρθῇ τὴν παρωκεανῆτιν ἅπασαν τὴν μεταξὺ Αἰθιοπῶν καὶ Μαυρουσίων. τὸ μὲν οὖν κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ λεχθέντος σχήματος, ἥδη πῶς ὑποπίπτει τῇ διακεκαυμένη, λέγομεν ἐξ εἰκασμοῦ διὰ τὸ ἀπρόσιτον, ὥστ' οὐδὲ τὸ μέγιστον πλάτος τῆς χώρας ἔχοιμεν ἂν λέγειν τὸ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν λόγοις ἔφαμεν, ὅτι ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας εἰς Μερόην τὸ βασιλεῖον τῶν Αἰθιοπῶν πρὸς νότον ἰόντι στάδιοί εἰσι περὶ μυρίους, ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἐπ' εὐθείας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς διακεκαυμένης καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἄλλοι τρισχίλιοι. τὸ γοῦν αὐτὸ θετέον τὸ μέγιστον πλάτος τῆς Λιβύης, μυρίους καὶ τρισχιλίους ἢ τετρακισχιλίους στάδιους, μήκος δὲ μικρῷ ἔλαττον ἢ διπλάσιον. τὰ καθ' ὅλον μὲν ταῦτα περὶ Λιβύης· τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα δὲ λεκτέον, ἀρξαμένοις ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων μερῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστέρων.

2. Οἰκοῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα Μαυρούσιοι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων λεγόμενοι, Μαῦροι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων,¹ Λιβυκὸν ἔθνος μέγα καὶ εὐδαιμον, ἀντίπορθμον τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ. κατὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ὁ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας τὰς Ἡρακλείους πορθμὸς ἐστίν, περὶ οὗ πολλὰ εἴρηται. ἔξω δὲ προελθόντι τοῦ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας πορθμοῦ, τὴν Λιβύην ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντι ὄρος ἐστίν, ὅπερ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες Ἀτλαντα καλοῦσιν, οἱ βάρβαροι δὲ Δύριν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πρόπους ἔκκειται τις

¹ Μαῦροι . . . ἐπιχωρίων, Kramer transfers from a position after εὐδαιμον.

Nile to Maurusia and the Pillars, and as the side perpendicular to this that which is formed by the Nile as far as Aethiopia and by me produced to the ocean, and as the side subtending the right angle the whole of the coast between the Aethiopians and the Maurusians. Now as for the part at the very vertex of the above-mentioned figure, which begins approximately with the torrid zone, I speak only from conjecture, because it is inaccessible, so that I cannot tell even its maximum breadth, although in a previous part of my work¹ I have said thus much, that, as one goes southward from Alexandria to Meroë, the royal seat of the Aethiopians, the distance is about ten thousand stadia, and from there in a straight line to the boundaries between the torrid zone and the inhabited world three thousand more. At any rate, the same should be put down as the maximum breadth of Libya, I mean thirteen or fourteen thousand stadia, and a little less than double that sum as the length. This, then, is my account of Libya as a whole, but I must describe it in detail, beginning with its western, or more famous, parts.

2. Here dwell a people whom the Greeks call Maurusians, and the Romans and the natives Mauri—a large and prosperous Libyan tribe, who live on the side of the strait opposite Iberia. Here also is the strait which is at the Pillars of Heracles, concerning which I have often spoken. On proceeding outside the strait at the Pillars, with Libya on the left, one comes to a mountain which the Greeks call Atlas and the barbarians Dyris. From this mountain pro-

¹ 1. 4. 2.

ὑστατος πρὸς δύσιν τῆς Μαυρουσίας αἱ Κώτεις
 λεγόμεναι· πλησίον δὲ καὶ πολίχνιον μικρὸν
 ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης, ὅπερ Τίγγα¹ καλοῦσιν οἱ
 βάρβαροι, Λύγγα² δ' ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος προση-
 γόρευκε, Ἐρατοσθένους δὲ Λίξον· κείται δ' ἀντί-
 πορθμον τοῖς Γαδείροις ἐν διάρματι σταδίων
 ἑκατοσίων, ὅσον ἐκάτερα διέχει τοῦ κατὰ τὰς
 Στήλας πορθμοῦ· πρὸς νότον δὲ τῇ Λίξῳ καὶ
 ταῖς Κώτεσι παράκειται κόλπος Ἐμπορικὸς
 C 826 καλούμενος, ἔχων Φοινικικὰς ἐμπορικὰς κατοικίας.
 ἔστι μὲν οὖν πᾶσα ἡ συνεχὴς τῷ κόλπῳ τοῦτ' ἐ-
 παραλία κολπώδης, ὑπεξαιρουμένη δὲ τοὺς κόλ-
 πους καὶ τὰς ἐσχὰς κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τριγῶ-
 νοειδές, ὃ ὑπέγραψα, νοείσθω μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τὴν
 μεσημβρίαν ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἑω λαμβάνουσα τὴν
 αὐξήσιν ἢ ἡπειρος. τὸ δ' ὅρος διὰ μέσης ἐκτεινό-
 μενον τῆς Μαυρουσίας τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων μέχρι
 καὶ Σύρτεων οἰκεῖται καὶ αὐτὸ καὶ ἄλλα παράλ-
 ληλα αὐτῇ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Μαυρουσίων,
 ἐν βάθει δὲ τῆς χώρας ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγίστου τῶν
 Λιβυκῶν ἐθνῶν, οἱ Γαίτουλοι λέγονται.

3. Πλείστα δὲ πλάσματα τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ
 τῇ ἐκτὸς προσεφεύσαντο οἱ συγγραφεῖς, ἀρχάμενοι
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀφέλα³ περίπλου· περὶ ὧν ἐμνήσθημέν
 πον καὶ πρότερον, καὶ νῦν δὲ λέγομεν, συγγνωμην
 αἰτούμενοι τῆς τερατολογίας, ἐάν πον βιασθῶμεν

¹ Τρίγκα E.

² Λόγκα E.

³ Ὀφρὺς Ald.; Tyrwhitt conj. Ἀτίλλα.

¹ The same as Tingis (3. 1. 8).

² Strabo is confusing Tingis (now Tangiers) with Lynx or
 Lixus (now El Araisch or Larasch); see § 8 following.

³ Cadiz.

⁴ i.e. "Mercantile."

jects a farthermost spur, as it were, towards the west of Maurusia—the Coteis, as it is called; and near by is a small town above the sea which the barbarians call Tinx,¹ though Artemidorus has given it the name Lynx and Bratosthenes Lixus.² It is situated across the strait opposite Gadeira³ at a distance of eight hundred stadia, which is about the distance of each of the two places from the strait at the Pillars. To the south of Lixus and the Coteis lies a gulf called the Emporicus⁴ Gulf, which contains settlements of Phœnician merchants. Now the whole of the coast continuous with this gulf is indented by gulfs, but one should exclude from consideration the gulfs and the projections of land, in accordance with the triangular figure which I have suggested, and conceive rather of the continent as increasing in extent in the direction of the south and east.⁵ The mountain,⁶ which extends through the middle of Maurusia from the Coteis to the Syrtes, is inhabited, both itself and other mountains that run parallel with Maurusia, at first by the Maurusians but deep in the interior by the largest of the Libyan tribes, who are called Gætulians.

3. The historians, beginning with *The Circumnavigation of Ophelas*,⁷ have added numerous other fabrications in regard to the outside coast of Libya; and these I have already mentioned somewhere before,⁸ but I am again speaking of them, asking pardon for introducing marvellous stories, if per-

¹ i.e. this side forms the hypotenuse and runs in a south-easterly direction.

² Atlas.

³ Ophelas of Cyrenê (Diodorus Siculus 18. 21, 20. 40-42, and Plutarch, *Demetrius* 14); see critical note.

⁴ 1. 1. 5, and 3. 2. 13.

ἐκπεσεῖν εἰς τι τοιοῦτο, φεύγοντες τὸ πάντα σιγῇ
 παραπέμπειν καὶ τρόπον τινὰ πηροῦν¹ τὴν
 ἱστορίαν. φασὶ δ' οὖν τὸν Ἑμπορικὸν κόλπον
 αὐτρον ἔχειν εἰσω δεχόμενον τὴν θάλατταν ἐν
 ταῖς πλημμυρίσι μέχρι καὶ ἑπτὰ σταδίων, προ-
 κείμενον δὲ τούτου ταπεινὸν καὶ ὁμαλὸν χωρίον,
 ἔχον Ἡρακλέους βωμόν. ἦν οὐκ ἐπικλύζεσθαι
 φασιν ὑπὸ τῆς πλημμυρίδος· ἦν δὲ δὴ τι τῶν
 πλασμάτων νομίζω τοῦτο. ἐγγὺς δὲ τούτῳ τὸ ἐν
 τοῖς ἐξῆς κόλποις κατοικίας λέγεσθαι παλαιὰς
 Τυρίων, ἃς ἐρήμους εἶναι νῦν, οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ
 τριακοσίων πόλεων, ἃς οἱ Φαρούσιοι καὶ οἱ
 Νιγρίται² ἐξεπόρθησαν· διέχειν δὲ τούτους τῆς
 Λιγγὸς φασιν ἡμερῶν τριάκοντα ὁδόν.

4. Τὸ μέντοι τὴν Μαυρουσίαν εὐδαίμονα εἶναι³
 χώραν πλὴν ὀλίγης ἐρήμου καὶ ποταμοῖς τε καὶ
 λίμναις κεχορηγηθῆσαι παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται.
 μεγαλόδενδρός τε καὶ πολὺδενδρος ὑπερβαλλόντως
 ἐστὶ καὶ πᾶμφoros· τὰς γοῦν μονοξύλους τρα-
 πέζας ποικιλωτάτας καὶ μεγίστας ἐκείνη τοῖς
 Ῥωμαίοις χορηγεῖ. τοὺς δὲ ποταμοὺς ἔχειν φασὶ
 καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ ἄλλα γένη ζώων ἐμπερὶ
 τοῖς ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τὰς τοῦ Νείλου
 πηγὰς πλησιάζειν οἴονται τοῖς ἄκροις τῆς Μαυ-
 ρουσίας. ἐν ποταμῷ δὲ τινι γεννᾶσθαι βδέλλας
 ἑπταπῆχεις, κατατετρημένα ἔχούσας τὰ βραγχία,
 δι' ὧν ἀναπνέουσι. καὶ ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι περὶ
 τῆς χώρας, ὅτι ἄμπελος φύεται δυσὶν ἀνδράσι τὸ
 πάχος δυσπερίληπτος, βότρυν πηχυαῖόν πως

¹ πηροῦν B, κληροῦν other MSS.

² Νιγρίται EΔ, Νιγρίται D, Νιγρήται other MSS.

³ ἔχειν B.

chance I shall be forced to digress into a thing of that sort, since I am unwilling wholly to pass them over in silence and in a way to cripple my history. Now they say that the Emporicus Gulf has a cave which at the full tides admits the sea inside it for a distance of even seven stadia, and that in front of this gulf there is a low, level place containing an altar of Heracles, which, they say, is never inundated by the tide—and it is this that I regard as one of their fabrications. And nearly as bad as this is the statement that on the gulfs which come next after the Emporicus Gulf there were ancient settlements of Tyrians, now deserted—no fewer than three hundred cities, which were destroyed by the Pharusians and the Nigritæ; and these people, they say, are at a distance of a thirty days' journey from Lynx.

4. However, it is agreed by all that Maurusia is a fertile country, except a small desert part, and is supplied with both lakes and rivers. It is surpassing in the size and in the number of its trees, and is also productive of everything; at any rate, this is the country which supplies the Romans with the tables that are made of one single piece of wood, very large and most variegated. The rivers are said to contain crocodiles, as also other kinds of animals similar to those in the Nile. Some think that even the sources of the Nile are near the extremities of Maurusia. And they say that in a certain river are found leeches¹ seven cubits long, with gills pierced through with holes, through which they breathe. They also say of this country that it produces a vine so thick that it can hardly be encircled by the arms of two men, and that it yields clusters of

¹ They meant leech-fish, i.e. lampreys.

ἀποδιδοῦσα· βοτάνη τε ὑψηλὴ πᾶσα καὶ λάχανον, οἶον¹ ἄρον² καὶ δρακόντιον, οἱ δὲ τῶν σταφυλίνων καυλοὶ καὶ ἵππομαράθου καὶ σκολύμων δωδεκαπήχεις, τὸ δὲ πάχος παλαιστῶν
 C 827 τεττάρων· καὶ δρακόντων δὲ καὶ ἐλεφάντων καὶ δορκάδων καὶ βουβάλων καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων ζώων, λεόντων τε καὶ παρδάλεων, παντοδαπὴ τροφὸς ἡ χώρα ἐστί. φέρει δὲ καὶ γαλαῖς αἰλούροισι ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας, πλὴν ὅτι τὰ ῥύγχη προπίπτωκε μᾶλλον, πιθήκων τε πάμπολυ πλεθός, περὶ ὧν καὶ Ποσειδώνιος εἶρηκεν, ὅτι πλέων ἐκ Γαδείρων εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν προσενεχθεῖη τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ καὶ ἴδοι τῶν θηρίων μεστόν τινα τούτων ἀλιτενῇ δρυμόν, τῶν μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς δένδρεσι, τῶν δ' ἐπὶ γῆς, ἐχόντων ἐνίων καὶ σκύμνους καὶ ἐπεχόντων μαστόν· γελᾶν οὖν ὀρών βαρυμάστους, ἐνίους δὲ φαλακρούς, τοὺς δὲ κηλήτας καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐπιφαίνοντας σίνη.

Β. Ὑπὲρ ταύτης δ' ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἔξω θαλάττῃ ἡ τῶν ἐσπερίων καλουμένων Αἰθιοπῶν χώρα, κακῶς οἰκουμένη τὸ πλεον. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ καμηλοπαρδάλεις φησὶν Ἰφικράτης³ γεννᾶσθαι καὶ ἐλέφαντας καὶ τοὺς καλουμένους ῥίξεις, οἱ ταυροειδεῖς μὲν εἰσι τὴν μορφήν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν διάιταν καὶ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὴν ἀλκὴν τὴν πρὸς μάχην

¹ οἶον, Jones inserts (Groskurd οἶον τοῦ).

² ἄρον, Corais, for *reapér*.

³ Ἰφικράτης, Corais.

¹ They meant in length, apparently, and not in circumference (op. 2. 1. 14 and 11. 10. 1).

² Apparently *Arum maculatum* (cuckoo-pint) and *Dracunculus* (op. Pliny 24. 91-92 and Theophrastus 1. 8. 6, 7. 12. 2).

³ A kind of carrot or parsnip.

about one cubit;¹ and that every herb grows high, and every vegetable, as, for example, *aram* and *dracontium*;² and the stalks of the *staphylini*³ and the *hippomarathi*⁴ and the *scolymi*⁵ grow twelve cubits high and four palms thick. And for serpents, also, and elephants and gazelles and *bubali*⁶ and similar animals, as also for lions and leopards, the country is a nurse in every way. It also produces ferrets⁷ equal in size to cats, and like them, except that their noses project further; and also a very great number of apes, concerning which Poseidonius states that, when he was sailing from Gadeira to Italy, he was carried close to the Libyan coast and saw on a low-lying shore a forest full of these animals, some in the trees and others on the ground, and some having young and suckling them; that he fell to laughing, however, when he saw some with heavy udders, some with bald heads, and others ruptured or displaying other disabilities of that kind.

5. Above Maurusia, on the outside sea, lies the country of the western Aethiopians, as they are called, a country for the most part poorly settled. Here too, according to Iphicrates,⁸ are found camelopards, elephants, and the *rhiscis*,⁹ as they are called, which are like bulls in their form, but like elephants in their manner of living and their

¹ i.e. horse-fennel.

² An edible kind of thistle.

³ Apparently the antelope *bubalis*.

⁴ Cp. 3. 2. 6.

⁵ Possibly a copyist's error for "Hypicrates" (see Vol. III, p. 245, note 2).

⁶ i.e. animals with noses "like roots"; perhaps the writer quoted meant the rhinoceros, but elsewhere (10. 4. 15) Strabo himself uses the word "rhinoceros."

ἐλέφασιν εἰκόασιν· δράκοντάς τε λέγει μεγάλους, ὥστε¹ καὶ πᾶν ἐπιπεφυκέναι· τοὺς δὲ λέοντας τοῖς πῶλοις τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἐπιτίθεσθαι, αἰμάξαντας δὲ φεύγειν, ἐπιουσῶν τῶν μητέρων· τὰς δ' ἐπειδὴν ἰδῶσιν ἡμαγμένους, κτείνειν· ἐπανιόντας δὲ τοὺς λέοντας ἐπὶ τὰ πτώματα νεκροφαγεῖν. Βόγον δέ, τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μαυρουσίων, ἀναβάντα ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐσπερίους Αἰθίοπας, καταπέμψαι τῇ γυναικὶ δῶρα καλάρμους τοῖς Ἰνδικοῖς ὁμοίους, ὧν ἕκαστον γόνυ χοίνικας χωρεῖν² ὀκτώ· καὶ ἀσπαράγων δ' ἐμφερῇ μεγέθει.

6. Εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐντὸς θάλατταν πλέουσιν ἀπὸ Λυγγὸς πόλις ἐστὶ Ζήλις καὶ Τίγξ,³ εἴτα τῶν Ἑπτὰ ἀδελφῶν ἀνήματα καὶ τὸ ὑπερκείμενον ὄρος ὄνομα Ἀβίλη,⁴ πολύθηρον καὶ μεγαλόδενδρον. τοῦ δὲ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας πορθμοῦ τὸ μὲν μήκος λέγεται σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι, τὸ δ' ἐλάχιστον πλάτος κατὰ τὸν Ἐλέφαντα ἐξήκοντα. εἰσπλεύσαντι δ' ἐξῆς πόλεις τε καὶ ποταμοὶ πλείους μέχρι Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν Μαυρουσίων καὶ τὴν Μασαυσυλίων⁵ γῆν. κεῖται⁶ δὲ καὶ ἄκρα μεγάλη πλησίον τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ Μεταγώνιον, τόπος ἀνδρὸς καὶ λυπρὸς, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τὸ ὄρος τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων⁷ μέχρι δευρο παρατείνει· μήκος δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τοὺς τῶν Μασαυσυλίων⁸ στάδιοι

¹ εἰς γὰρ, Corais.

² χωρεῖν Boas.

³ Τίγξ, the editors, for τίγα.

⁴ Ἀβήλη οὐ, Ἀβόλη Dñi.

⁵ Μασαυσυλίων Εἰ, Μασαυσίλων F, Μασαυσυλίων other MSS.

⁶ κεῖται, Kramer, for καλεῖται.

⁷ Κώτεων E, Κωταίων other MSS.

size and their courage in fighting. And he speaks of serpents so large that even grass grows upon their backs; and says that the lions attack the young of the elephants, but, after they have drawn blood, flee when the mothers approach, and that the mothers, when they see their young stained with blood, kill them, and that the lions return to the victims and eat them. And he says that Bogus, the king of the Maurusians, when he went up against the western Aethiopians, sent down to his wife as gifts reeds like those of India, of which each joint held eight choenices,¹ and also asparagus of similar size.

6. As one sails into the inner sea from Lynx, one comes to the city Zellis and to Tinx; and then to the Monuments of the Seven Brothers² and to the mountain that lies above them, Abilé by name, which abounds in wild animals and large trees. The length of the strait at the Pillars is said to be one hundred and twenty stadia, and the minimum breadth, measured at Elephas, sixty. On sailing into the sea, one comes next to several cities and rivers—to the Molochath³ River, which forms the boundary between the lands of the Maurusians and the Masacesylians. Near the river lies a large promontory, and also Metagonium, a waterless and barren place; and I might almost say that the mountain which begins at the Coteis extends as far as this; and its length from the Coteis to the boundaries of the Masacesylians

¹ About a gallon and a half.

² The seven "Monuments" or mountain-peaks.

³ Now the Mulujah.

⁴ Μασσασιύλιον, Kramer, for Μασασιύλιον F, Μασσασιύλιον other MSS.

πεντακισχίλιοι. ἔστι δὲ τὸ Μεταγώνιον κατὰ
 νέαν πον Καρχηδόνα ἐν τῇ περαιᾷ Τιμοσθένης
 δ' οὐκ εὖ κατὰ Μασσαλίαν φησίν. ἔστι δ' ἐκ
 C 828 Καρχηδόνα νέας διάρμα εἰς Μεταγώνιον στάδιοι
 τρισχίλιοι, παράπλους δὲ εἰς Μασσαλίαν ὑπὲρ
 ἑξακισχιλίων.

7. Οὕτω δ' εὐδαίμονα χώραν οἰκοῦντες τὴν
 πλείστην οἱ Μαυρούσιοι διατελοῦσιν, ὅμως καὶ
 μέχρι δεῦρο τοῦ χρόνου νομαδικῶς ζῶντες οἱ
 πολλοί. καλλωπίζονται δ' ὅμως κόμης ἐμπλοκῇ
 καὶ πάγωνι καὶ χρυσοφορίᾳ σμῖξει τε ὀδόντων
 καὶ ὀνυχισμῷ· σπάνιόν τε ἂν ἴδοις ἀπτομένους
 ἀλλήλων ἐν τοῖς περιπάτοις τοῦ παραμένειν
 αὐτοῖς ἄθικτον τὸν κόσμον τῶν τριχῶν. μάχονται
 δ' ἱππύται τὸ πλέον ἀπὸ ἄκοντος, σχοινοχαλίνους
 χρώμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις καὶ γυμνοῖς, ἔχουσι δὲ καὶ
 μαχαίρας· οἱ δὲ πιζοὶ τὰς τῶν ἐλεφάντων δορὰς
 ὡς ἀσπίδας προβάλλονται· τὰς δὲ τῶν λεόντων
 καὶ παρδάλεων καὶ ἄρκτων ἀμπέχονται καὶ
 ἐγκοιμῶνται. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ οὗτοι καὶ οἱ
 ἐφεξῆς Μασαισύλιοι¹ καὶ κοινῶς Λίβυες κατὰ
 τὸ πλέον ὁμοίσκευοὶ εἰσι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐμφερεῖς,
 μικροῖς ἵπποις χρώμενοι, ὁξέσι δὲ καὶ εὐπειθέσιν,
 ὥστ' ἀπὸ ῥαβδίου οἰακίζεσθαι. περιτραχήλια δὲ
 ξύλινα ἢ τρίχινα, ἀφ' ὧν ὁ ῥυτήρ ἀπήρτηται·
 ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ χωρὶς ὀλκῆς ἔπονται ὡς κύνες.
 πέλτη μικρὰ βυρσίνη, πλατύλογχα μικρά, ἄξω-
 στοὶ πλατύσημοι χιτῶνες, ἐπιπόρπημα, ὡς ἔφην,
 δορὰ καὶ προθωράκιον. Φαρούσιοι² δὲ καὶ

¹ Μασαισύλιοι E, Μασαίσιλοι F, Μασσέσυλοι D, Μασσαίσυλοι
 other MSS.

² Φαυρούσιοι E, Φαρούσιοι C

is five thousand stadia. Metagonium is about opposite New Carthage,¹ on the other side of the sea, but Timosthenes wrongly says that it is opposite Massalia.² The passage across from New Carthage to Metagonium is three thousand stadia, and the coasting-voyage to Massalia is over six thousand.

7. Although the most of the country inhabited by the Maurusians is so fertile, yet even to this time most of the people persist in living a nomadic life. But nevertheless they beautify their appearance by braiding their hair, growing beards, wearing golden ornaments, and also by cleaning their teeth and paring their nails. And only rarely can you see them touch one another in walking, for fear that the adornment of their hair may not remain intact. Their horsemen fight mostly with a javelin, using bridles made of rush, and riding bareback; but they also carry daggers. The foot-soldiers hold before them as shields the skins of elephants, and clothe themselves with the skins of lions, leopards, and bears, and sleep in them. I might almost say that these people, and the Masaesylians, who live next after them, and the Libyans in general, dress alike and are similar in all other respects, using horses that are small but swift, and so ready to obey that they are governed with a small rod. The horses wear collars made of wood³ or of hair, to which the rein is fastened, though some follow even without being led, like dogs. These people have small shields made of raw-hide, small spears with broad heads, wear ungirded tunics with wide borders, and, as I have said, use skins as mantles and shields.

¹ Now Cartagena.

² Now Marseilles.

³ i.e. of tree-wood.

Νίγηρες¹ οἱ ὑπὲρ τούτων οἰκοῦντες πρὸς τοῖς ἑσπερίοις Αἰθίοψι καὶ τοξεύουσι, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ Αἰθίοπες· χρώνται δὲ καὶ δρεπανηφόροις ἄρμασι. μίσγονται δὲ καὶ τοῖς Μαυρουσίοις οἱ Φαρούσιοι διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου σπανίως, ὑπὸ ταῖς κοιλίαις τῶν ἵππων ὑπαρτῶντες τοὺς ἀσκούς τοῦ ὕδατος· ἔστι δ' ὅτε καὶ εἰς Κίρταν ἀφικνοῦνται διὰ τινων τόπων ἐλωδῶν καὶ λιμνῶν. τινὰς δ' αὐτῶν καὶ Τρωγλοδυτικῶς οἰκεῖν φασιν ὀρύττοντας τὴν γῆν. λέγεται δὲ κἀνταῦθα τοὺς θερινοὺς ὄμβρους ἐπιπολάζειν, χειμῶνος δὲ εἶναι ἀνυδρίαν· ἐνίοις δὲ τῶν ταύτῃ βαρβάρων καὶ ὄψεων καὶ ἰχθύων δοραῖς ἀμπεχόναις τε καὶ στρώμασι χρῆσθαι. τοὺς δὲ Μαυρουσίους² ἐνιοὶ φασιν Ἰνδοὺς εἶναι τοὺς συγκατελθύντας Ἡρακλεῖ δεῦρο. μικρὸν μὲν οὖν πρὸ ἡμῶν οἱ περὶ Βόγον³ βασιλεῖς καὶ Βόκχον κατείχον αὐτήν, φίλοι Ῥωμαίων ὄντες· ἐκλιπόντων δὲ τούτων, Ἰούβας παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν, δόντος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν πρὸς τῇ πατρίδι· υἱὸς δ' ἦν Ἰούβα τοῦ πρὸς Καίσαρα τὸν θεὸν πολεμήσαντος μετὰ Σκιπίωνος. Ἰούβας μὲν οὖν νεωστὶ ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον, διαδέδεκται δὲ τὴν ἀρχήν υἱὸς Πτολεμαῖος, γεγονὼς ἐξ Ἀντωνίου θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας.

C 829 8. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δ' Ἐρατοσθένει μὲν ἀντιλέγει, διότι Αἰζον⁴ τινὰ φησι πόλιν περὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς

¹ Νιγηρῆτες DFA.

² For Μαυρουσίους, Meineke writes Φαρουσίους.

³ Βόγον, Casaubon, for Βόκχο. A, Βόκχον ε, Βόκχοι other MSS.

⁴ Αἰζον E3, Αἰζον other MSS.

GEOGRAPHY, 17. 3. 7-8

The Pharusians and Nigretes¹ who live above these people near the western Aethiopians also use bows, like the Aethiopians; and they also use scythe-bearing chariots. The Pharusians mingle only rarely even with the Maurusians when passing through the desert, since they carry skins of water fastened beneath the bellies of their horses. Sometimes, however, they come even to Cirta, passing through certain marshy regions and over lakes. Some of them are said to live like Troglodytes, digging homes in the earth. And it is said that here too the summer rains are prevalent, but that in winter there is a drought, and that some of the barbarians in this part of the world use also the skins of snakes and fish both as wraps and as bed-covers. And the Maurusians² are said by some to be the Indians who came thither with Heracles. Now a little before my time the kings of the house of Bogus and of Bocchus, who were friends of the Romans, possessed the country, but when these died Juba succeeded to the throne, Augustus Caesar having given him this in addition to his father's empire. He was the son of the Juba who with Scipio waged war against the deified Caesar. Now Juba died lately,³ but his son Ptolemy, whose mother was the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, has succeeded to the throne.

8. Artemidorus disputes the view of Eratosthenes because the latter calls a certain city in the neigh-

¹ Apparently a copyist's error for "Nigritae" (the spelling in 2. 5. 33, 16. 4. 37 and 17. 3. 3).

² Apparently an error for "Pharusians" (see Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 18, Pomponius Mela, 3. 10, Pliny, 5. 8, and critical note).

³ About A.D. 19.

Μαυρουσίας τὰ ἐσπέρια ἀντὶ Λυγγός· Φοινικικὰς δὲ πόλεις κατεσκαμμένας¹ παμπόλλας τινάς, ὧν οὐδὲν ἰδεῖν ἔστιν ἔχρος· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἐσπερίοις Αἰθίοψι, τοὺς ἀέρας πλατεῖς φήσας,² ταῖς τε ὀρθριναῖς ὥραις καὶ ταῖς δειλιναῖς παχεῖς καὶ ἀχλυνώδεις εἶναι τοὺς ἀέρας· πῶς γὰρ ἐν αὐχμώδεσι καὶ καυματηροῖς τόποις ταῦτ' εἶναι; αὐτὸς δὲ τούτων πολὺ χεῖρω λέγει περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους· μετανάστας γάρ τινας ἱστορεῖ Λωτοφάγους, οἱ τὴν ἀνυδρον νέμονται, σιτοῖντο δὲ λωτῶν, πόαν τινὰ καὶ ῥίζαν, ἀφ' ἧς οὐδὲν δέονται ποτοῦ· παρήκειν δ' αὐτοὺς μέχρι τῶν ὑπὲρ Κυρήνης τόπων· τοὺς δ' ἐκεῖ καὶ γαλακτοποτεῖν καὶ κρεωφαγεῖν, καίπερ ταῦτοκλινεῖς ὄντας· καὶ Γαβίνιος³ δὲ ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων συγγραφεὺς⁴ οὐκ ἀπέχεται τῆς τερατολογίας τῆς περὶ τὴν Μαυρουσίαν· πρὸς γὰρ τῇ Λυγγί⁵ Ἀνταίου μνημα ἱστορεῖ καὶ σκελετὸν πηχῶν ἐξήκοντα, ὃν Σερτώριον γυμνῶσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐπιβαλεῖν γῆν· καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων μυθώδη· φησὶ γὰρ τὰλλα μὲν θηρία φεύγειν τὸ πῦρ, τοὺς δ' ἐλέφαντας πολεμεῖν καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι, διότι τὴν ὕλην φθείρει· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαμάχεσθαι, κατασκόπους προπέμποντας, καί, ὅταν ἴδωσιν ἐκείνους φεύγοντας,⁶ φεύγειν καὶ αὐτούς, ἐπειδὴν δὲ⁷

¹ κατεσκαμμένας F, κατεσκευασμένας παρ.

² ταῖς ἀέρας πλατεῖς φήσας, Corals and others bracket, Meineke ejects.

³ Ταβίνιος F, Ταβίσιος το.

⁴ συγγραφέων MSS.

⁵ Λιγγί Dmsch.

⁶ φεύγοντας, Corals inserts.

bourhood of western extremities of Maurusia "Lixus" instead of Lynx; and because he calls "Phoenician" a very great number of rased cities of which no trace is to be seen;¹ and because, after calling the air among the western Aethiopians "salty,"² he says that the air is thick and misty in the hours both of early morning and of evening. For, argues Artemidorus, how can these things be in a region that is arid and torrid? But he himself gives a much worse account of the same region, for he tells a story of certain migrants, Lotophagi,³ who roam the waterless country and feed on lotus, a kind of plant and root, from eating which they have no need of drink; and that they extend as far as the region above Cyrenê; but that those in that region also drink milk and eat meat, although they are in the same latitude. And Galinius also, the Roman historian, does not abstain from telling marvellous stories of Maurusia; for example, he tells a story of a tomb of Antaeus near Lynx, and a skeleton sixty feet in length, which, he says, Sertorius exposed to view, and then covered again with earth.⁴ And he tells fabulous stories about the elephants; for example, he says that whereas the other animals flee from fire, the elephants carry on war with it and defend themselves against it, because it destroys the timber, and that they engage in battle with human beings, sending out scouts before them, and that when they see them fleeing, they flee too, and that when they

¹ See § 3 (above).

² The usual meaning of the Greek adjective is "broad" or "flat"; but Eratosthenes must have used it in the sense of "salty."

³ Lotus-eaters.

⁴ So Plutarch (*Sertorius* 9).

τραύματα λάβωσιν, ἰκετηρίαν¹ προτείνειν κλάδους ἢ βοιάνην ἢ κόριν.

9. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Μαυρουσίων γῆν ἢ τῶν Μασαισυλίων² ἐστίν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν λαμβάνουσα, τελευτῶσα δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν, ἣ καλεῖται Τρητόν,³ ὅριον τῆς τε Μασαισυλίων⁴ καὶ τῆς Μασυλιέων⁵ γῆς. στάδιοι δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Μεταγωνίου μέχρι τοῦ Τρητοῦ ἑξακισχίλιοι· οἱ δ' ἐλάττους φασίν. ἔχει δ' ἡ παραλία πόλεις τε πλείους καὶ ποταμούς καὶ χώραν εὐφυῆ, τῶν δ' ἐν ὀνόματι ἀρκεῖ μνησθῆναι. ἔστι δὲ πόλις Σίγα ἐν χιλίοις σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῶν λεχθέντων ὄρων, καὶ βασιλείου Σόφακος·⁶ κατέσπασται δὲ νῦν· τὴν δὲ χώραν μετὰ Σόφακα⁷ κατέσχε Μασανάσσης,⁸ εἰτα Μικίψας, εἰτα καὶ οἱ ἐκεῖνον διαδεξάμενοι, καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ Ἰούβας ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ νεωστὶ τελευτήσαντος Ἰούβα· κατέσπασται δὲ καὶ Ζάμα τὸ τούτου βασιλείου ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σίγαν⁹ Θεῶν λιμὴν ἐν ἑξακοσίοις σταδίοις· εἰτ' ἄλλοι ἄσημοι τόποι. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐν βάθει τῆς χώρας ὀρεῖνὰ καὶ ἔρημα¹⁰ (ἔσθ' ὅτε παρέσπартαι, ἃ κατέχουσιν οἱ Γαίτουλοι¹¹) μέχρι καὶ Σύρτεων, τὰ δ' ἐκεῖ πρὸς θαλάττη καὶ πεδία

¹ ἰκετηρίαν, Corais, for ἰκετήριον.

² Μασαισυλίων EF, Μασσαισυλίων other MSS.

³ Τρητόν, inserted by the later editors from conj. of Casaubon.

⁴ Μασαισυλίων F, Μασσαισυλίων z, Μασαισίων other MSS.

⁵ Μασυλιέων, Kramer, for Μασυλίων; Μασσυλιαίων, Corais.

⁶ Σόφακος C, Σοφάκος DFHzx, Σόφακος editors before Kramer.

⁷ Σόφακα (but o above w) C, Σοφάκα Dñ, Σοφάκαν xz.

⁸ Μασανάσσης Oí, Μασανίσσης editors before Kramer.

⁹ Σίγαν, Corais, for Σίγα.

receive wounds, as suppliants they hold out branches of a tree or an herb or dust.

9. After the land of the Maurusians, one comes to that of the Masacesylians, which takes its beginning at the Molochath River and ends at the promontory which is called Tretum, the boundary between the lands of the Masacesylians and the Masylians. The distance from Metagonium to Tretum is six thousand stadia, though some say less. The coast has several cities and rivers and a goodly territory, but it is sufficient to mention only those of renown. At a distance of one thousand stadia from the above-mentioned boundaries is Siga, which was the royal residence of Sophax, though it is now in ruins. After Sophax the country was possessed by Masanasses, and then by Micipsas, and then by his successors, and in my time by Juba, the father of the Juba who recently died. Zama, his royal residence, has also been laid in ruins by the Romans. After Siga, and at a distance of six hundred stadia, one comes to Theon Limen;¹ and then to the other, insignificant, places. Now the parts deep in the interior² are indeed mountainous and desert (sometimes they are interspersed with habitations and these parts are held by the Gaetulians³), even as far as the Syrtes, but the

¹ "Gods' Harbour."

² See 17. 3. 2 (end).

³ The text of the passage in parentheses is doubtful (see critical note).

¹⁰ After *ἑρμα* Groekurd inserts *καὶ δὲ καὶ εὐχρημα*; Meineke indicates a lacuna there; Corais conj. *ἕρη* for *ἑρμα*.

¹¹ *Γερσῦλοι* E, *Γέρουλοι* other MSS.

εὐδαίμονά ἐστι καὶ πόλεις πολλαὶ καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ λίμναι.

O 830 10. Ποσειδάωνιος δ' οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ ἀληθεύει,¹ φήσας ὀλίγοις καὶ μικροῖς διαρρεῖσθαι ποταμοῖς τὴν Λιβύην· αὐτοὺς γάρ, οὓς Ἀρτεμίδωρος εἶρηκε, τοὺς μεταξὺ τῆς Λυγγὸς καὶ Καρχηδόνης καὶ πολλοὺς εἶρηκε² καὶ μεγάλους. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογαίᾳ ταύτ' ἀληθέστερον εἰπεῖν· εἶρηκε δὲ τούτου τὴν αἰτίαν αὐτός, μὴ γὰρ κατομβρεῖσθαι τοῖς ἀρκτικοῖς μέρεσι, καθάπερ οὐδὲ τὴν Αἰθιοπίαν φασὶ διὸ πολλάκις λοιμικὰ ἐμπίπτειν ὑπὸ αὐχμῶν καὶ τὰς λίμνας τελμάτων πίμπλασθαι καὶ τὴν ἀκρίδα ἐπιπολάζειν. ἔτι φησὶ τὰ μὲν ἀνατολικά ὑγρὰ εἶναι, τὸν γὰρ ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα ταχὺ παραλλάττειν, τὰ δ' ἐσπέρια ξηρά, ἐκεῖ γὰρ καταστρέφειν. ὑγρὰ γὰρ καὶ ξηρά, τὰ μὲν παρ' ὑδάτων ἀφθονίαν ἢ σπάνιν λέγεται, τὰ δὲ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἡλίων βούλεται δὲ λέγειν τὰ παρὰ τοὺς ἡλίους· ταῦτα δὲ πάντες ἀρκτικοῖς καὶ μεσημβρινοῖς κλίμασιν ἀφορίζουσι· καὶ μὴν ἀνατολικά τε καὶ δυσμικά, τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὰς οἰκήσεις λεγόμενα, καθ' ἑκάστην τὴν οἴκησιν καὶ τὴν μετάπτωσιν τῶν ὀριζόντων ἄλλα ἐστίν, ὥστ' οὐδ' ἔνεστι³ καθολικῶς εἰπεῖν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπεριληπτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἀνατολικά ὑγρά, τὰ δὲ δυσμικά ξηρά. ὥς δὲ λέγεται πρὸς τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην καὶ τὰς

¹ ἀληθεύει E, ἀληθὲς uz, ἀληθῆ other MSS.

² τοὺς μεταξὺ . . . εἶρηκε, omitted by MSS. except EF.

³ οὐδ' ἔνεστι, Cossais, for οὐδὲν ἐστι.

⁴ The text is corrupt. Strabo probably wrote merely this: "for Artemidorus calls them many and large" (see critical note).

parts there near the sea consist of fertile plains, many cities, rivers, and lakes.

10. I do not know whether Poseidonius tells the truth when he says that Libya is intersected by rivers "only few and small"; for merely the rivers mentioned by Artemidorus, those between Lynx and Carthage, are by him called "both many and large."¹ This statement can be made more truthfully in regard to the interior of the country; and he himself² states the cause of this, saying that "no rain falls in the northern parts," as is also said to be the case in Aethiopia, and therefore pestilences often ensue because of droughts, and the lakes are filled with mud, and the locust is prevalent. And he further says that "the eastern regions are moist, for the sun passes quickly when it is rising, whereas the western regions are arid, for there it turns back."³ For regions are called moist and arid, partly in proportion to abundance or scarcity of waters, and partly in proportion to that of the sun's rays; but Poseidonius means to speak only of the effects of the sun's rays; and these effects are by all writers defined by latitude, north or south; and indeed both the eastern and western regions, when spoken of with reference to the habitations of man, vary according to each several habitation and the change in their horizons, so that it is also impossible to make a general assertion in regard to places whose number passes all comprehension that the eastern are moist and the western arid; but since such statements are made with reference to the in-

¹ Poseidonius.

² Thus slowing down in making the turn back, as Strabo interprets it.

ἰσχατιὰς τὰς τοιαύτας, ὅλα καὶ ἡ Ἰνδικὴ καὶ ἡ Ἰβηρία, λέγοι ἂν, εἰ ἄρα,¹ τὴν τοιαύτην ἀπόφασιν. τίς οὖν ἡ πιθανότης τῆς αἰτιολογίας; ἐν γὰρ περιφορᾷ συνεχεῖ τε καὶ ἀδιαλείπτῳ τοῦ ἡλίου τίς ἂν εἴη καταστροφή; τό τε τάχος τῆς παραλλαγῆς² πανταχοῦ ἴσον. ἄλλως τε παρὰ τὴν ἐνέργειάν³ ἐστὶ, τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἡ τῆς Μαυρουσίας τὰ πρὸς δύσιν ξηρὰ λέγειν ἀπάντων μάλιστα· καὶ γὰρ τὸ περιέχον εὐκρατον ἔχει⁴ καὶ πλείστων ὑδάτων εὐπορεῖ. εἰ δὲ τὸ καταστρέφειν τοιοῦτον εἴληπται, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα τὰ ὑστάτα τῆς οἰκουμένης ὑπὲρ γῆς γίνεταί, τί τοῦτο συντείνει πρὸς ξηρασίαν; καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις τόποις τῆς οἰκουμένης τοῖς ταυτοκλινέσι, τὸν ἴσον διαλιπὼν χρόνον τὸν τῆς νυκτός, ἐπάνεισι πάλιν καὶ θερμαίνει⁵ τὴν γῆν.

11. Ἔστι δὲ πού αὐτόθι καὶ ἀσφάλτου πηγὴ καὶ χαλκωρυχεῖα· καὶ σκορπίων δὲ καὶ πτηνῶν⁶ καὶ ἀπτέρων λέγεται πλῆθος, μεγέθει δὲ⁷ ἐπτασπονδύλων, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ φαλάγγια καὶ μεγέθει καὶ πλήθει διαφέροντα· σαύρας δὲ διπῆχεις φασίν. ἐν μὲν οὖν τῇ παρορείῳ λίθους εὕρισκεσθαί φασι τοὺς λυχνίτας καὶ καρχηδονίους λεγο-

¹ εἰ, *most omit*; ἄρα, *α omits*; the editors before Kramer read *κατὰ γε* instead of *εἰ ἄρα*.

² *καταστροφῆς* F.

³ *ἐνέργειας* F.

⁴ ἔχει, *Letronne*, for *ἔχειν*.

⁵ *εὐθερμαίνει* E.

⁶ E inserts *τε* after *πτηνῶν*.

⁷ After 44, *Letronne*, citing 15. 1. 37 (*σκορπίους . . . ὑπερβάλλοντας μεγέθει*) and *Lucian De Dipsad.* 3, inserts *ὑπερβαλλόντων καί*.

habited world as a whole and to such extremities of it as India and Iberia, perhaps he could make such a statement. What plausibility, however, can there be in his explanation of the cause? For in the revolution of the sun, which is continuous and unintermitting, what "turning back" could there be? And further, the speed of the sun's transit is everywhere equal. Besides, it is contrary to the evidence¹ to call the extremities of Iberia or Maurusia, I mean the extremities on the west, the most arid places in the world, for they not only have a temperate atmosphere but also are well supplied with numerous waters. But if the "turning back" of the sun is interpreted in this way, that there it is last above the inhabited world, wherein does this contribute to aridity? For there, as well as in the other places of the inhabited world that are in the same latitude, the sun leaves an equal interval of night, and comes back again and warms the earth.

11. Somewhere here² there are also copper mines and a spring of asphalt; and writers speak also of a multitude of scorpions, both winged and wingless, which in size are heptaspondylic,³ and likewise of tarantulas⁴ which are exceptional both in size and in number; and lizards which are said to be two cubits long. Now on the mountain-side⁵ are said to be found the "Lychnite"⁶ and Carthaginian

¹ One MS. reads "actuality" instead of "evidence" (see critical note).

² i.e. in Masacesylia.

³ i.e. they have "seven vertebrae" (the *Pandinus heros*); see critical note, and op. 15. 1. 37.

⁴ Op. 16. 4. 12.

⁵ Op. § 19 following.

⁶ i.e. "Luminous" stones; apparently a tourmaline.

C 831 μένουσι· ἐν δὲ τοῖς πεδίοις ὄστρακίων καὶ χηρα-
 μύδων¹ πλῆθος, οἷον ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ Ἀμμωνος
 λόγους εἰρήκαμεν· καὶ δένδρον δὲ ἐστὶ μελίλωτον
 καλούμενον, ἐξ οὗ σκευάζουσιν οἶνον. τινὲς δ'
 αὐτῶν καὶ δίκارπον ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν, καὶ δύο
 θεριστικὰ καρποῦνται, τὰ μὲν θερινά, τὰ δ'
 ἐαρινά· ἐστὶ δὲ ἡ καλάμη πεντάπηχυς τὸ ὕψος,
 πάχος δὲ τοῦ μικροῦ δακτύλου, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν
 διακοσιοκαίτετταρακοντάχουν ἀποδίδωσι. τοῦ δὲ
 ἔαρος οὐδὲ σπεύρουσιν, ἀλλὰ παλιούροις συνδεδε-
 μέναις ἐπικαταψήσαντες τὴν χώραν τῷ ἐκπεσόντι
 στάχυϊ κατὰ τὸν θερισμὸν ἀρκοῦνται· τελεσι-
 καρπεῖ γὰρ τὸν θερινὸν καρπὸν. διὰ δὲ τὸ
 πλῆθος τῶν θηρίων κνημίδας ἔχοντες ἐργάζονται
 καὶ τάλλα δὲ μέρη διφθεροῦνται· καθεύδοντες δὲ
 περιχρίουσι τοὺς κλινόποδας σκορδόοις τῶν
 σκορπίων χάριν καὶ παλιούροις περιδοῦσιν.

12. Ἦν δ' ἐν² τῇ παραλίᾳ ταύτῃ πόλις Ἰώλ-
 δνομα, ἣν ἐπικτίσας Ἰούβας ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου
 πατὴρ μετωνόμασε Καισάρειαν, ἔχουσιν καὶ
 λιμένα καὶ πρὸ τοῦ λιμένος νησίον. μεταξὺ δὲ
 τῆς Καισαρείας καὶ τοῦ Τρητοῦ μέγας ἐστὶ λιμὴν,
 ὃν Σάλδαν καλοῦσιν· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ὄριον τῆς
 ὑπὸ τῷ Ἰούβᾳ³ καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις
 πολυτρόπως γὰρ οἱ μερισμοὶ γεγέννηται τῆς
 χώρας, ἅτε τῶν νεμομένων αὐτὴν πλειόνων

¹ χηρίδων E, χηραμίτων Dx.

² E ἐν, Casaubon, for δέ.

³ 168a E.

¹ A carbunculus (see Pliny, 37. 25 and 30).

² l. 3, 4.

³ i.e. "honey-lotus." Strabo calls the melilotus a "tree,"

stones,¹ as they are called, and, in the plains, oyster-shells and mussel-shells in great quantities, like those mentioned by me in my description of Ammon.² And there is also a tree called melilotus,³ from which they prepare a wine. And some of the people have land that produces two crops of grain, reaping two harvests, one in spring and the other in summer; and the stalk is five cubits in height, has the thickness of the little finger, and yields a crop 240-fold. In the spring they do not even sow seed, but harrow the ground lightly with bundles of paliuri,⁴ and are satisfied with the seed-grain that has fallen out of the ear at the time of the harvest; for this produces a perfect summer crop. On account of the number of wild animals⁵ they work with leggings on and also clothe the rest of their bodies with skins. And when they lie down to sleep, they smear the feet of their beds with garlic and tie a bunch of paliuri around them, on account of the scorpions.

12. On this coast was a city named Iol, which Juba, the father of Ptolemy, rebuilt, changing its name to Caesareia; it has a harbour, and also, in front of the harbour, a small island. Between Caesareia and Tretum is a large harbour called Salda, which is now a boundary between the territories subject to Juba and the Romans; for the divisions of the country have been made in various ways, inasmuch as its occupants have been several

both here and in § 17 following, but other writers (e.g. Theophrastus, 9. 40, 49) apply the name to a kind of clover.

¹ A kind of thorny shrub (*Rhamnus paliurus*).

⁵ i.e. reptiles in particular, apparently.

γενομένων καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἄλλοτ' ἄλλως
 τούτων τοῖς μὲν φίλοις χρωμένων, τοῖς δὲ καὶ
 πολεμίοις· ὥστε καὶ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ χαρίζεσθαι
 συνέβαιεν ἄλλοις ἄλλα καὶ οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον.
 ἦν δὲ ἡ μὲν πρὸς τῇ Μαυρουσίᾳ προσοδικωτέρα τε
 καὶ δυναμικωτέρα, ἡ δὲ πρὸς τῇ Καρχηδονίᾳ καὶ
 τῇ Μασυλιέων¹ ἀνθηροτέρα τε καὶ κατεσκευασ-
 μένη βέλτιον, καίπερ κεκακωμένη διὰ τὰ Καρχη-
 δόνια τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα διὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἰουγούρθην
 πόλεμον· ἐκεῖνος γὰρ Ἀδάρβαλα ἐκπολιορκήσας
 ἐν Ἰτύκῃ καὶ ἀνελών, φίλον ὄντα Ῥωμαίων,
 ἐνέπλησε τὴν χώραν πόλεμον· εἰτ' ἄλλοι ἐπ'
 ἄλλοις συνέστησαν πόλεμοι, τελευταῖος δὲ ὁ πρὸς
 Σκιπίωνα Καίσαρι τῷ θεῷ συστάς, ἐν ᾧ καὶ
 Ἰούβας ἀπέθανε· συνηφανίσθησαν δὲ τοῖς ἡγεμόσι
 καὶ αἱ πόλεις, Τισιαοὺς τε καὶ Οὐάγα² καὶ Θάλα,
 ἔτι δὲ καὶ Κάψα, τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον τοῦ Ἰου-
 γούρθα, καὶ Ζάμα καὶ Ζίγγα³ καὶ πρὸς αἷς
 κατεπολέμησε Καῖσαρ Σκιπίωνα ὁ θεός, πρὸς
 Ῥουσπίνω⁴ μὲν πρῶτον νικῶν, εἰτα πρὸς Οὐζίτοις,
 εἰτα πρὸς Θάψφω καὶ τῇ πλησίον λίμνῃ, καὶ ταῖς
 ἄλλαις· πλησίον δὲ καὶ Ζέλλα καὶ Ἀχόλλα,
 ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις. εἰλε δ' ἐξ ἐφόδου Καῖσαρ τὴν
 Κέρκινναν⁵ νῆσον καὶ Θέναν, πολίχνην ἐπιθαλατ-
 τιδίαν. τούτων πασῶν αἱ μὲν τελείως ἠφανίσ-
 θησαν, αἱ δ' ἡμίσπαστοι κατελείφθησαν· Φαράν
 δ' οἱ Σκιπίωνος ἱππεῖς ἐνέπρησαν.

¹ Μασσαίλιον πτοζ, Μασσαυλιών α, Μασσυλιαίων other MSS.

² Οὐάγα, Letronne, Kramer, and Meineke, for Οὐάγα; C. Müller conj. Οὐάγα.

³ Ζίγγα, Kylander, for Ζάμα.

⁴ Ῥουσπίνω, Cornelia, for Ῥουσπίνω.

in number and the Romans have dealt with them in different ways at different times, treating some as friends and others as enemies, the result being that different parts were taken away from, or presented to, different peoples, but not in the same way. The country towards Maurusia not only produced more revenue but was also more powerful, whereas that towards Carthage and the Masylians was both more flourishing and better built up, although it had been put in a bad plight, first, on account of the Carthaginian Wars, and then on account of the war against Jugurtha; for he took by siege Adarbal, a friend of the Romans, at Itycê¹ and slew him, and thus filled all Libya with war; and then wars on wars broke out, and, last of all, the war that broke out between the deified Caesar and Scipio, in which even Juba was killed; and with the leaders the cities were wiped out too, I mean Tisilius, Vaga, and Thala, as also Capsa, the treasure-hold of Jugurtha, and Zama, and Zincha, and those cities near which the deified Caesar defeated Scipio, first winning a victory over him near Ruspinum, and then near Uzita, and then near Thapsus and the lake near by, and the other cities. And near by also are Zella and Acholla, free cities. And Caesar captured at the first onset the island Cercinna, and Thena, a town on the coast. Of all these, some were utterly wiped out and the others left half-destroyed; but Phara was burned by Scipio's cavalry.

¹ i.e. "Utica." But Sallust (*Jug.* 25-26) says "Cirta."

* Κέρκυρα, Casaubon inserts.

Ο 832 13. Μετὰ δ' οὖν Τρητὸν ἢ Μασυλιέων¹ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδονίων παραπλησία χώρα. Κίρτα τέ ἐστιν ἐν μεσογαίᾳ, τὸ Μασσανάσσου² καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς διαδόχων βασιλείον, πόλις εὐερεκεστάτη καὶ κατεσκευασμένη καλῶς τοῖς πᾶσι, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ Μικίψα, ὅστις καὶ Ἕλληνας συνώκισεν ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ τοσαύτην ἐποίησεν, ὥστ' ἐκπέμπειν μυρίους ἱππέας, διπλάσιους δὲ πεζούς. ἢ τε δὴ Κίρτα ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ δύο Ἰππῶνες, ὁ μὲν πλησίον Ἰτύκης, ὁ δὲ ἀπωτέρω πρὸς τῷ³ Τρητῷ μᾶλλον, ἀμφω βασιλεία. ἢ δὲ Ἰτύκη δευτέρα μετὰ Καρχηδόνα τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ ἀξιώματι καταλυθείσης δὲ Καρχηδόνος, ἐκείνη ἦν ὡς ἂν μητρόπολις τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ ὁρμητήριον πρὸς τὰς ἐν Λιβύῃ πράξεις. Ἰδρυται δ' ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κόλπῳ τῷ Καρχηδονιακῷ, πρὸς θατέρῳ τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων τῶν ποιούντων τὸν κόλπον, ὧν τὸ μὲν πρὸς τῇ Ἰτύκῃ καλοῦσιν Ἀπολλώνιον, θάτερον δ' Ἑρμαίαν· καὶ εἰσιν ἐν ἐπόψει⁴ ἀλλήλαις αἱ πόλεις. ῥεῖ δὲ τῆς Ἰτύκης πλησίον ὁ Βαγράδας⁵ ποταμός. εἰσὶ δ' ἀπὸ Τρητοῦ μέχρι Καρχηδόνος στάδιοι δισχίλιοι πεντακοσιοι. οὔτε⁶ τοῦθ' ὁμολογεῖται δὲ τὸ διάστημα οὔτε τὸ μέχρι Σύρτεων.

14. Καὶ Καρχηδὼν δὲ ἐπὶ χερρονήσου τινὸς Ἰδρυται, περιγραφούσης κύκλον τριακοσίων ἐξήκοντα σταδίων ἔχοντα τείχος, οὗ τὸ ἐξηκονταστάδιον μήκος⁷ αὐτὸς ὁ αὐχὴν ἐπέχει, καθήκον⁸

¹ Μασυλιέων E, Μασσαιυλιέων α, Μασυλιαίων ε, Μασσυλιαίων other MSS.

² Μασσανάσσου, Kramer, for Μασσανάσσου ἱερᾶ, Μασσανάσου ποτα, Σαννάσσου O, Μασσανάσσου other MSS.

13. Now after Tretum one comes to the land of the Masylians, and to the land of the Carthaginians, which is similar thereto. Cirta, the royal residence of Masanasses and his successors, is in the interior; it is very strongly fortified and has been beautifully built up in every way, particularly by Micipsas, who not only settled a colony of Greeks in it, but also made it so great that it could send forth ten thousand cavalry and twice as many infantry. Cirta, then, is here, and so are the two Hippos, one near Itycê and the other farther away, rather towards Tretum; and both are royal residences. Itycê was second only to Carthage in size and importance, and when Carthage was destroyed, that city served the Romans as a metropolis, and as a base of operations for their activities in Libya. It is situated in the same gulf as Carthage, near one of the two promontories which form the gulf, of which the one near Itycê is called Apollonium and the other Hermaea; and the two cities are in sight of one another. Near Itycê flows the Bagradas River. The distance from Tretum to Carthage is two thousand five hundred stadia. But neither this distance nor that to the Syrtes is generally agreed upon.

14. Carthage, also, is situated on a kind of peninsula, which comprises a circuit of three hundred and sixty stadia; and this circuit has a wall; and sixty stadia of the length of this circuit are occupied by the neck itself, which extend from sea to

³ τφ, Corais, for τη.

⁴ εν ὕψει E.

⁵ Βαγράδας E, Μαγάδρας hi, Βαγάδρας other MSS.

⁶ οὔτε, Corais, for οὐδέ.

⁷ τεῖχος Dhi.

⁸ καθήκον, Groskurd, for καθήκων.

ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ὅπου τοῖς Καρχη-
δονίοις ἦσαν αἱ τῶν ἐλεφάντων στάσεις, καὶ τόπος
εὐρυχωρής. κατὰ μέσσην δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἡ ἀκρό-
πολις, ἣν ἐκάλουν Βύρσαν, ὁφρὺς ἱκανῶς ὀρθία,
κύκλῳ περιοικουμένη, κατὰ δὲ τὴν κορυφὴν
ἔχουσα Ἀσκληπιεῖον, ὅπερ κατὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ἡ
γυνὴ τοῦ Ἀσδρούβα συνέπρησεν αὐτῇ.¹ ὑπό-
κεινται δὲ τῇ ἀκροπόλει οἱ τε λιμένες καὶ ὁ Κώθων,
νησίον περιφερὲς εὐρίπῳ περιεχόμενον, ἔχοντι²
νεωσαίλους ἐκατέρωθεν κύκλῳ.

16. Κτίσμα δ' ἐστὶ Διδούς ἀγαγούσης ἐκ Τύρου
λαόν· οὕτω δ' εὐτυχῆς ἡ ἀποικία τοῖς Φοίνιξιν
ὑπῆρξε καὶ αὕτη καὶ ἡ μέχρι τῆς Ἰβηρίας τῆς
τε ἄλλης καὶ τῆς ἔξω Στηλῶν, ὥστε τῆς Εὐρώπης
ἔτι νῦν τὴν ἀρίστην νέμονται Φοίνικες κατὰ τὴν
ἡπειρον καὶ τὰς προσεχείς νήσους, τὴν τε Λιβύην
κατεκτήσαντο πᾶσαν, ὅσσην³ μὴ νομαδικῶς οἶόν
τ' ἦν οἰκεῖν. ἀφ' ἧς δυνάμεως πόλιν τε ἀντί-
παλον τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατεσκευάσαντο καὶ τρεῖς ἐπολέ-
μησαν μεγάλους πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολέμους. γένοιτο
δ' ἂν εὐδηλὸς ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὑστάτου
πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ κατελύθησαν ὑπὸ Σκιπίωνος τοῦ
Αἰμίλιανου, καὶ ἡ πόλις ἄρδην ἠφάνισθη. ὅτε
C 833 γὰρ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν τούτον τὸν πόλεμον,⁴
πόλεις μὲν εἶχον τριακοσίας ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ, ἀνθρώ-
πων δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ἐβδομήκοντα·
πολιορκούμενοι δὲ καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες τραπέσθαι
πρὸς ἑνδοσιν, πανοπλιῶν μὲν ἔδωκαν μυριάδας

¹ αὐτῇ, Corais, for αὐτῇ.

² ἔχοντι, Corais, for ἔχον τε.

³ ὅσσην E, ὅσας other MSS.

⁴ πόλεμον EF, τρέπον other MSS.

sea; and this, a spacious place, is where the Carthaginians had their elephant-stalls. Near the middle of the city was the acropolis, which they called Byrsa;¹ it was a fairly steep height and inhabited on all sides, and at the top it had a temple of Asclepius, which, at the time of the capture of the city, the wife of Asdrubal burnt along with herself. Below the acropolis lie the harbours, as also Cothon, a circular isle surrounded by a strait, which latter has ship-houses all round on either side.²

15. Carthage was founded by Dido, who brought a host of people from Tyre. The colonisation proved to be so fortunate an enterprise for the Phoenicians, both this at Carthage and that which extended as far as Iberia—I mean the part of Iberia outside the Pillars as well as the rest of it—that even to this day the best part of continental Europe and also the adjacent islands are occupied by Phoenicians; and they also gained possession of all that part of Libya which men can live in without living a nomadic life. From this dominion they not only raised their city to be a rival of Rome, but also waged three great wars against the Romans. Their power might become clearly evident from the last war, in which they were defeated by Scipio Aemilianus and their city was utterly wiped out. For when they began to wage this war they had three hundred cities in Libya and seven hundred thousand people in their city; and when they were being besieged and were forced to resort to surrender, they gave up two hundred thousand full

¹ "Hide."

² i.e. both on the island and on the mainland.

εἴκοσι, καταπελτικά δὲ ὄργανα τρισχίλια,¹ ὥς οὐ πολεμηθησόμενοι· κριθέντος δὲ πάλιν τοῦ ἀναπολεμεῖν, ἐξαίφνης ὀπλοποιῖαν συνεστήσαντο, καὶ ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἀνεφέροντο θυρεοὶ μὲν ἑκατὸν καὶ τετταράκοντα πεπηγότες, μάχαιραι δὲ τριακόσiai καὶ λόγχαι πεντακόσiai, χίλια δὲ βέλη καταπελτικά, τρίχα δὲ τοῖς καταπέλταις αἱ θεράπαιναι παρείχον. ἔτι τοίνυν ναῦς ἔχοντες δώδεκα ἔξ ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ πολέμῳ συνθήκας, τότε, καίπερ ἤδη συμπεφευγότες εἰς τὴν Βύρσαν, ἐν διμήνῳ κατεσκευάσαντο ναῦς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι καταφράκτους, καὶ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ Κώθωνος φρουρουμένου, διώρυξαν ἄλλο στόμα, καὶ προήλθεν αἰφνιδίως ὁ στόλος· ὕλη γὰρ ἦν ἀποκειμένη παλαιὰ καὶ τεχνιτῶν πλήθος προσεδρεῦον καὶ σιταρχούμενον² δημοσίᾳ. τοιαύτη δ' οὕσα Καρχηδῶν ὁμως εὔλω καὶ κατεσκάφη. τὴν δὲ χώραν, τὴν μὲν ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέδειξαν Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις, τῆς δὲ Μασανάσσης ἀπέδειξαν κύριον καὶ τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοὺς περὶ Μικίψαν. μάλιστα γὰρ ἐσπουδάσθη παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὁ Μασανάσσης δι' ἀρετὴν καὶ φιλίαν· καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοὺς Νομάδας πολιτικούς κατασκευάσας καὶ γεωργοὺς, ἔτι δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ ληστεύειν διδάξας στρατεύειν. ἴδιον γὰρ τι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις συνέβη

¹ For τρισχίλια Letronne (citing Polybius 38. 4 and Appian 80) conj. δισχίλια.

² σιταρχούμενον πλ.

¹ See critical note.

suits of armour and three thousand¹ catapults, on the assumption that they would not be engaged in war again; but when they resolved to renew the war, they suddenly organised the manufacture of arms, and each day produced one hundred and forty finished shields, three hundred swords, five hundred spears, and one thousand missiles for the catapults; and the women-servants furnished hair for the catapults. Furthermore, although from fifty years back they had possessed only twelve ships, in accordance with the treaty made at the second war, they then, although they had already fled together for refuge into the Byrsa, built one hundred and twenty decked ships in two months; and since the mouth of Cothon was being guarded, they dug another mouth through and their fleet sallied forth unexpectedly; for old timber had been stored away in readiness, and a large number of skilled workmen, maintained at public expense, had been lying in wait for this occasion. But though Carthage was so resourceful, still it was captured and rased to the ground. As for the country, the Romans proclaimed one part of it a Province, I mean the part which had been subject to the Carthaginians, and appointed as sovereign of the other part Masanasses, as also his descendants, the house of Micipsas;² for Masanasses was held in very high respect among the Romans because of his valour and friendship; and indeed it was he who transformed the Nomads into citizens and farmers, and taught them to be soldiers instead of brigands. For a peculiar thing had hap-

¹ i.e. the three sons: Micipsas king, Golossa head of the department of war, and Mastanaba head of the department of justice (Appian, § 106).

τούτοις· χώραν γὰρ οἰκοῦντες εὐδαίμονα, πλὴν τοῦ θηρίοις πλεονάζειν, ἐάσαντες ἐκφθεῖρειν¹ ταῦτα καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι μετὰ ἀδείας ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἐτρέποντο, τὴν δὲ γῆν τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφείσαν. οὕτω δ' αὐτοῖς συνέβαινε πλάνητα καὶ μετανάστην βίον ζῆν, μηδὲν ἦττον τῶν ὑπὸ ἀπορίας καὶ λυπρότητος τόπων ἢ ἀέρων εἰς τοῦτο περισταμένων τῶν βίων, ὥστε καὶ ἴδιον τοῦθ' εὐρίσκεσθαι τοῦνομα τοὺς Μασαυσίλους, καλοῦνται γὰρ Νομάδες, ἀνάγκη δὲ τοὺς ταιούτους εὐτελεῖς εἶναι τοῖς βίοις καὶ τὸ πλέον βιζοφάγους ἢ κρεωφάγους, γάλακτι δὲ καὶ τυρῷ τρεφεμένους. ἡρημαμένης δ' οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τῆς Καρχηδόνος, καὶ σχεδὸν τι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, ὅνπερ καὶ Κόρινθος, ἀνελήφθη πάλιν περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς πῶς χρόνους ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ, πέμψαντος ἐποίκους Ῥωμαίων τοὺς προαιρουμένους καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινάς· καὶ νῦν εἰ τις ἄλλη καλῶς οἰκεῖται τῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ πόλεων.

C 834 16. ² Κατὰ μέσον δὲ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Καρχηδονίου κόλπου νῆσός ἐστι Κόρσουρα. ἀντίπορθμος δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Σικελία τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἢ κατὰ Λιλύβαιον, ὅσον ἐν διαστήματι χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων σταδίων· τοσαύτον γὰρ φασί³ τὸ ἐκ Λιλυβαίου μέχρι Καρχηδόνης. οὐ πολὺ δὲ τῆς Κορσούρας διέχουσιν οὐδὲ τῆς Σικελίας

¹ ἐκφθεῖρειν (as in 17. 1. 44), Jones, for ἐκφέρειν.

² Meineke ejects Κατὰ μέσον . . . Ἀγλαυροί from the text, following conj. of Kramer. ³ φασί F, φασί other MSS.

¹ "Nomades" ("Nomads") is the Greek name corresponding to the Latin "Numidae" ("Numidians").

pened in the case of these people, that is, although they lived in a country blest by nature, except for the fact that it abounded in wild animals, they would forbear to destroy these and thus work the land in security, and would turn against one another, abandoning the land to the wild animals. In this way it came to pass that they kept leading a wandering and migratory life, no less so than peoples who are driven by poverty and by wretched soil or climate to resort to this kind of life; so that the Masacesyllians have obtained this as their special designation, for they are called Nomades.¹ Such people of necessity must lead a frugal life, being more often root-eaters than meat-eaters, and using milk and cheese for food. Be that as it may, Carthage for a long time remained desolate, about the same length of time as Corinth,² but it was restored again at about the same time as Corinth by the deified Caesar, who sent thither as colonists such Romans as preferred to go there and some soldiers; and now it is as prosperous a city as any other in Libya.

16. Opposite³ the middle of the mouth of the Carthaginian Gulf is Corsura,⁴ an island. Across the arm of the sea, opposite this region, is that part of Sicily wherein lies Lilybaeum, at a distance of about one thousand five hundred stadia; for the distance from Lilybaeum to Carthage is said to be as great as this. Not far distant from Corsura,

¹ Corinth was destroyed by L. Mummius in 146 B.C., but was restored by Julius Caesar and Augustus.

² This passage, "Opposite . . . other islands," is ejected from the text by Moineke (see critical note).

³ "Corsura," unless it is here confused in some way with Cossura (Pantellaria), is otherwise unknown.

ἄλλαι τε νῆσοι καὶ Αἰγίμουρος.¹ διάπλους δ' ἐστὶν ἐκ Καρχηδόνας ἐξήκοντα σταδίων εἰς τὴν προσεχῆ περαιάν, ὅθεν εἰς Νέφεριν ἀνάβασις σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἰκοσι, πόλιν² ἐρυμνὴν ἐπὶ πέτρας ὤκισμένην. ἐν αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ κόλπῳ, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδών, Τύνις ἐστὶ πόλις καὶ θερμὰ καὶ λατομίαι τινές· εἰθ' ἡ Ἑρμαία ἄκρα τραχεῖα, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ³ πόλις ὁμώνυμος· εἰτα Νεάπολις· εἰτ' ἄκρα Ταφίτις, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ λόφος Ἀσπίς καλούμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοιότητος, ὅν περ συνώκισεν ὁ τῆς Σικελίας τύραννος Ἀγαθοκλῆς, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις. συγκατεσπάρσθησαν δὲ τῇ Καρχηδονίᾳ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων αἱ πόλεις αὗται. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ταφίτιδος ἐν τετρακοσίοις σταδίοις νήσος ἐστὶ Κόσσυρος⁴ κατὰ Σελινόυντα τῆς Σικελίας ποταμόν, καὶ πόλιν ἔχουσα ὁμώνυμον, ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίων οὖσα⁵ τὴν περίμετρον, διέχουσα τῆς Σικελίας περὶ ἑξακοσίους σταδίους· ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ Μελίτη νήσος ἐν πεντακοσίοις σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῆς Κοσσουρου.⁶ εἰτα Ἀδρύμης⁷ πόλις, ἐν ᾗ καὶ νεώρια ἦν· εἰθ' αἱ Ταριχεῖαι λεγόμεναι, νησία πολλὰ καὶ πυκνά· εἰτα Θάψος πόλις, καὶ μετὰ ταύτην νήσος πέλαγιά Λοπαδοῦσσα· εἰτα ἄκρα

¹ Αἰγίμουρος F.² 2', after «όλιν», Corals omits.³ αὐτῆς E, αὐτῇ other MSS.⁴ Κόσσυρα μοζ.⁵ οὖσα MSS.⁶ Κοσσούρας μοζ.⁷ Ἀδρυμῆς F, Ἀδρύμης hie, Ἀδρυμῆς E, Ἀδρύμης μοζ.¹ Al Djamur.² i.e. apparently the eastern side of the Carthaginian Gulf.³ Tunis, or Tunes, was situated to the south of Carthage and at the head of a vast marshy lagoon.

nor yet from Sicily, are Aegimuros¹ and other islands. The voyage from Carthage across to the nearest point of the opposite mainland² is sixty stadia, from which the journey inland to Nepheris is one hundred and twenty stadia—a city fortified by nature and built upon a rock. But on the same gulf as that on which Carthage is situated lies a city Tynis,³ as also hot springs and stone-quarries; and then one comes to the rugged promontory Hermaea, and to a city on it bearing the same name; and then to Neapolis; and then to a promontory Taphitis, and to a hill on it, which, from the resemblance, is called Aspis;⁴ this is the hill that Agathocles, the tyrant of Sicily, colonised at the time when he sailed against the Carthaginians. But these cities were demolished by the Romans at the same time as Carthage. At a distance of four hundred stadia from Taphitis lies an island Cossurus,⁵ opposite the Selinus River in Sicily, and a city bearing the same name, which is one hundred and fifty stadia in circuit and is about six hundred stadia distant from Sicily; and there is also an island Melitè⁶ at a distance of five hundred stadia from the island Cossurus.⁷ Then one comes to a city Adrymes,⁸ at which there was also a naval arsenal; and then to the Taricheinae, as they are called, which are numerous small islands lying close together; and then to a city Thapsus; and after this to Lopadussa, an island in the open sea; and then to a promontory

¹ i.e. "Shield."

² The same, apparently, as Cossura (cp. 2. 5. 19 and 6. 2. 11).

³ Malta.

⁷ See preceding footnote.

⁸ Also called Adrumetum.

Ἀμμωνος Βαλίθωνος, πρὸς ἣ θυννοσκοπεῖον.¹ εἶτα Θένα² πόλιν παρὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν κειμένη τῆς μικρᾶς Σύρτεως. πολλαὶ δ' εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλαι μεταξὺ πολίχναι οὐκ ἄξιαί μνήμης. παράκειται δὲ τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς Σύρτεως νῆσος παραμήκης, ἡ Κέρκινα,³ εὐμεγέθης, ἔχουσα ὁμώνυμον πύλιν, καὶ ἄλλη ἐλάττων Κερκινῆτις.⁴

17. Συνεχῆς δ' ἐστὶν ἡ μικρὰ Σύρτις, ἣν καὶ Λωτοφαγίτιν Σύρτιν λέγουσιν. ἐστὶ δ' ὁ μὲν κύκλος τοῦ κόλπου τούτου σταδίων χιλίων ἑξακοσίων, τὸ δὲ πλάτος τοῦ στόματος ἑξακοσίων καθ' ἑκατέραν δὲ⁵ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν ποιοῦσαν τὸ στόμα προσεχεῖς εἰσὶ τῇ ἡπείρῳ νῆσοι, ἡ τε λεχθεῖσα Κέρκινα καὶ ἡ Μήνεξι, πᾶρις τοῖς μεγέθεσι. τὴν δὲ Μήνεγγα νομίζουσιν εἶναι τὴν τῶν Λωτοφάγων γῆν τὴν ὑφ' Ὀμήρου λεγομένην, καὶ δέκνυνται τινὰ σύμβολα, καὶ βωμὸς Ὀδυσσεώς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ καρπός· πολὺ γάρ ἐστι τὸ δένδρον ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ καλούμενον λωτόν, ἔχον ἡδιστον καρπόν. πλείους δ' εἰσὶν ἐν αὐτῇ πολίχναι, C 835 μία δ' ὁμώνυμος τῇ νήσῳ. καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ Σύρτει πολίχναι τινές εἰσι. κατὰ δὲ τὸν μυχόν ἐστὶ παμμέγεθες ἐμπόριον, ποταμὸν ἔχον ἐμβάλλοντα εἰς τὸν κόλπον· διατείνει δὲ μέχρι δεῦρο τὰ τῶν ἀμπώτεων πάθη καὶ τῶν πλημμυρίδων, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν τῶν ἰχθύων ἐπιπηδῶσιν οἱ πρόσχωροι κατὰ σπουδὴν θέοντες.

18. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σύρτιν Ζοῦχίς ἐστὶ λίμνη

¹ ἢ θυννοσκοπεῖον, conij. Kramer, for θυννοσκοπίαν; E reads ἐν ἢ θυννοσκοπίᾳ.

² Θένα, Cognata, for Θαῖνα.

³ Κέρκινα F.

⁴ Κερκινῆτις F, Κερκινῆτις i.

of Ammon Balithon, near which is a place for watching for the tanny-fish;¹ and then to a city Thena, which lies near the beginning of the Little Syrtis. In the interval lie numerous small towns not worth mentioning. Near the beginning of the Syrtis lies a long island, Cercinna, which is rather large and contains a city of the same name; and there is another smaller island, Cercinnitis.

17. Continuous with these is the Little Syrtis, which is also called the Syrtis of the Lotus-eaters. The circuit of this gulf is one thousand six hundred stadia, and the breadth of the mouth six hundred; and at each of the two promontories which form its mouth are islands close to the mainland—the Cercinna above-mentioned and Meninx, which are about equal in size. Meninx is regarded as the land of the Lotus-eaters mentioned by Homer; and certain tokens of this are pointed out—both an altar of Odysseus and the fruit itself; for the tree which is called the lotus abounds in the island, and its fruit is delightful. There are several towns on Meninx, and one of them bears the same name as the island. On the coast of the Syrtis itself are several small towns. In the recess of the gulf is a very large emporium, which has a river that empties into the gulf; and the effects of the flow and ebb of the tides extend thus far, at which times the neighbouring inhabitants rush forth on the run to catch the fish.

18. After the Syrtis, one comes to Zuchis, a lake

¹ Cp. 5. 2. 6, 8.

* 84, omitted by MSS, except 4.

σταδίων τετρακοσίων στενὸν ἔχουσα εἰσπλουν καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν πόλις ὁμώνυμος πορφυροβαφεῖα ἔχουσα καὶ ταριχείας παντοδαπίας· εἴτ' ἄλλη λίμνη πολὺ ἐλάττων· καὶ μετὰ ταύτην Ἀβρό-
τονον πόλις καὶ ἄλλαι τινές, συνεχῶς δὲ Νεάπολις, ἦν καὶ Λέπτιν καλοῦσιν· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐστὶ διάρμα τὸ ἐπὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ἐπιζεφυρίων τρισχίλιοι ἑξακόσιοι στάδιοι. ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶ ποταμός· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα διατείχισμά τι, ὃ ἐποίησαν Καρχη-
δόνιοι, γεφυροῦντες βάραθρά¹ τινα εἰς τὴν χώραν ἀνέχοντα· εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἀλίμενοί τινες ἐνταῦθα τόποι, τῆς ἄλλης παραλίας ἐχούσης λιμένας. εἴτ' ἄκρα ὑψηλὴ καὶ ὑλώδης, ἀρχὴ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτεως, καλοῦσι δὲ Κεφαλῆς· εἰς ταύτην δὲ τὴν ἄκραν ἐκ Καρχηδόνης στάδιοι εἰσι μικρῷ πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ Καρχηδόνης παρα-
λίας μέχρι Κεφαλῶν καὶ μέχρι τῆς Μασσαιουλίων² ἢ τῶν Λιβοφοινίκων γῆ μέχρι τῆς τῶν Γαιτούλων³ ὁρεινῆς, ἥδη Λιβυκῆς οὐσῆς. ἡ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν Γαιτούλων ἐστὶν ἡ τῶν Γαραμάντων γῆ παράλ-
ληλος ἐκείνῃ, ὅθεν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι κομίζονται λίθοι. τοὺς δὲ Γαράμαντας ἀπὸ τῶν Λιβυόπων τῶν⁴ παρωκεανιτῶν ἀφεστάναι φασὶν ἡμερῶν ἑννέα ἢ καὶ δέκα ὁδόν, τοῦ δὲ Ἀμμωνος καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα. μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς Γαιτούλων καὶ

¹ βάθρα Dñi.

² Μασσαιουλίων, Kramer, for Μασσαιουλείων F, Μασσαιουλίων other MSS.

³ Γαιτούλων, Xylander, for Γετούλων.

⁴ καί, before τῶν, Meineke omits.

¹ The Cinifo.

with a circuit of four hundred stadia; it has a narrow entrance, and near it is a city bearing the same name which contains dye-factories and all kinds of fish-salting establishments; and then to another lake, which is much smaller; and after this to a city Abrotonum and to several others; and contiguous to these is Neapolis, which is also called Leptis; and from here the passage across to the Epizephyrian Locrians is three thousand six hundred stadia. Next in order one comes to a river;¹ and afterwards to a kind of cross-wall which the Carthaginians built, wishing to bridge over some gorges which extend up into the interior. There are also some harbourless regions here, although the rest of the coast has harbours. Then one comes to a lofty, wooded promontory, which forms the beginning of the Great Syrtis and is called Cephalae;² and the distance to this promontory from Carthage is a little more than five thousand stadia.

19. Above the coast-line which extends from Carthage to Cephalae and to the land of Masaesylians lies the land of the Libo-Phoenicians, which extends to the mountainous country of the Gaetulians, where Libya³ begins. The land above the Gaetulians is that of the Garamantes, which lies parallel to the former and is the land whence the Carthaginian stones are brought.⁴ The Garamantes are said to be distant from the Aethiopians who live on the ocean a nine or ten days' journey, and from Ammon fifteen. Between the Gaetulians and our seaboard⁵ there

¹ "Heds."

² i.e. the true Libya, as distinguished from Libo-Phoenicia.

³ See 17. 3. 11.

⁴ i.e. the Mediterranean seaboard.

τῆς ἡμετέρας παραλίας πολλὰ μὲν πεδία, πολλὰ δὲ ὄρη καὶ λίμναι μεγάλαι καὶ ποταμοί, ὧν τινες καὶ καταδύντες ὑπὸ γῆς ἀφανεῖς γίνονται. λιτοὶ δὲ σφόδρα τοῖς βίοις εἰσὶ καὶ τῷ κόσμῳ, πολυγύναικες δὲ καὶ πολὺπαιδες, τὰλλα δὲ ἐμφερεῖς τοῖς νομάσι τῶν Ἀράβων· καὶ ἵπποι δὲ καὶ βόες μακροτραχηλότεροι¹ τῶν παρ' ἄλλοις. ἵπποφόρβια δ' ἐστὶν ἐσπουνδασμένα διαφερόντως τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν, ὥστε καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐξετάζεσθαι πῶλων κατ' ἔτος εἰς μυριάδας δέκα. τὰ δὲ πρόβατα γάλακτι καὶ κρέασιν ἐκτρέφεται, καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τοῖς Λιθίοψι. τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ.

20. Ἡ δὲ μεγάλη Σύρτις τὸν μὲν κύκλον ἔχει σταδίων τρισχιλίων² ἐννακοσίων τριάκοντά που, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τὸν μυχὸν διάμετρον χιλίων πεντακοσίων, τοσοῦτον δὲ που καὶ τὸ τοῦ στόματος πλάτος. ἡ χαλεπότης δὲ καὶ ταύτης τῆς Σύρτεως καὶ τῆς μικρᾶς, ὅτι πολλαχοῦ τεναγώδης ἐστὶν ὁ βυθὸς καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἀμπώτεις καὶ τὰς πλημμυρίδας συμβαίνει τισὶν ἐμπίπτειν εἰς τὰ βράχη καὶ καθίζειν, σπάνιον δ' εἶναι τὸ σωζόμενον σκάφος. διόπερ πόρρωθεν τὸν παράπλου ποιοῦνται, φυλαττόμενοι, μὴ ἐμπέσοιεν εἰς τοὺς κόλπους ὑπ' ἀνέμων ἀφύλακτοι ληφθέντες· τὸ μὲντοι παρακίνδυνον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων διαπειρᾶσθαι ποιεῖ, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν παρὰ γῆν περίπλων· εἰσπλέοντι δὲ τὴν μεγάλην Σύρτιν ἐν δεξιᾷ μετὰ τὰς Κεφαλὰς ἐστὶ λίμνη τριακοσίων που σταδίων τὸ μήκος, ἐβδομήκοντα δὲ τὸ πλάτος, ἐκδεδοῦσα εἰς τὸν κόλπον,

¹ μακροτραχηλοὶ E, μακροχελότεροι CDHx.

² τρισχιλίῳν (γ), Kramer insertis.

are not only many plains, but also many mountains, large lakes, and rivers, some of which sink beneath the earth and become invisible. The inhabitants are very simple in their modes of life and in their dress; but the men have many wives and many children, and in other respects are like the nomadic Arabians; and both horses and cattle have longer necks than those of other countries. Horse-breeding is followed with such exceptional interest by the kings that the number of colts every year amounts to one hundred thousand. The sheep are brought up on milk and meats, particularly in the regions near Aethiopia. Such is my account of the interior.

20. The Great Syrtis has a circuit of about three thousand and nine hundred and thirty stadia, and a diameter, to the inmost recess, of one thousand five hundred stadia, and also a breadth at the mouth of about one thousand five hundred. The difficulty with both this Syrtis and the Little Syrtis is that in many places their deep waters contain shallows, and the result is, at the ebb and the flow of the tides, that sailors sometimes fall into the shallows and stick there, and that the safe escape of a boat is rare. On this account sailors keep at a distance when voyaging along the coast, taking precautions not to be caught off their guard and driven by winds into these gulfs. However, the disposition of man to take risks causes him to try anything in the world, and particularly voyages along coasts. Now as one sails into the Great Syrtis, on the right, after Cephalæ is passed, one comes to a lake about three hundred stadia in length and seventy in breadth, which empties into the gulf and contains both small islands

ἔχουσα καὶ νησία καὶ ὑφορμον πρὸ τοῦ στόματος.
 μετὰ δὲ τὴν λίμνην τόπος ἐστὶν Ἀσπίς καὶ λιμὴν
 κάλλιστος τῶν ἐν τῇ Σύρτει. συνεχὴς δὲ ὁ
 Εὐφράτης πύργος ἐστίν, ὅριον τῆς πρότερον
 Καρχηδονίας γῆς καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίας τῆς ὑπὸ
 Πτολεμαίῳ· εἴτ' ἄλλος τόπος, Χάραξ καλού-
 μενος, ᾧ ἐμπορίῳ ἐχρῶντο Καρχηδόνιοι κομίζοντες
 οἶνον, ἀντιφορτιζόμενοι δὲ ὅπων καὶ σίλφιον παρὰ
 τῶν ἐκ Κυρήνης λάθρα παρακομίζόντων· εἰθ' οἱ
 Φιλαίνων βωμοί· καὶ μετὰ τούτους Αὐτόμαλα,
 φρούριον φυλακὴν ἔχον, ἰδρυμένον κατὰ τὸν
 μυχὸν τοῦ κόλπου παντός. ἔστι δ' ὁ διὰ τοῦ
 μυχοῦ τούτου παράλληλος, τοῦ μὲν δι' Ἀλεξαν-
 δρείας μικρῶ νοτιώτερος, χιλίοις σταδίοις, τοῦ δὲ
 διὰ Καρχηδόνας ἐλάττωσιν ἢ δισχιλίοις· συμ-
 πίπτοι¹ δ' ἂν τῇ μὲν καθ' Ἡρώων πόλιν τὴν ἐν τῇ
 μυχῷ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου, τῇ δὲ κατὰ τὴν
 μεσόγαίαν τῶν Μασαισυλίων² καὶ τῶν Μαυρου-
 σίων.³ τὸ λειπόμενον ἤδη τῆς παραλίας ἐστὶν
 εἰς πόλιν Βερενίκην στάδιοι χίλιοι⁴ πεντακόσιοι.
 ὑπέρκεινται δὲ τοῦ μήκους τούτου⁵ παρήκοντες καὶ
 μέχρι τῶν Φιλαίνων βωμῶν οἱ προσαγορευόμενοι
 Νασαμίωνες, Λιβυκὸν ἔθνος· ἔχει δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ
 διάστημα καὶ λιμένας οὐ πολλοὺς ὑδρεῖά τε
 σπάνια. ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα λεγομένη Ψευδοπενιάς,⁶
 ἐφ' ἧς ἡ Βερενίκη τὴν θέσιν ἔχει παρὰ λίμνην
 τινὰ Τριτωνιάδα, ἐν ᾗ μάλιστα νησίον ἐστὶ καὶ

¹ συμπίπτοι, Jones, for πίπτοι. ² Μασαισίλων MSS.

³ ἔπου, before τὸ λειπόμενον, Kramer objects.

⁴ χίλιοι, Letronne, for ἐνναποχιλίοι.

⁵ πλάτους, after τούτου, the editors omit.

⁶ Ψευδοπενιάς E.

and a mooring place in front of its mouth. After the harbour one comes to a place called Aspis,¹ and to the finest harbour in the Syrtis. Continuous with this is the Euphrantas Tower, the boundary between the former country of the Carthaginians and the Cyrenacan country as it was under Ptolemy;² and then one comes to another place, called Charax, which the Carthaginians used as an emporium, taking wine thither and in exchange receiving loads of silphium-juice and silphium from merchants who brought them clandestinely from Cyrenê; and then to the Altars of the Philaeni; and after these to Automala, a stronghold which has a garrison and is situated at the inmost recess of the whole gulf. The parallel of latitude through this gulf is a little more to the south than that through Alexandria, one thousand stadia, and than that through Carthage, less than two thousand stadia; but it would coincide with the parallel which passes through the Heroönpolis situated on the recess of the Arabian Gulf and through the interior of the countries of the Masæsylians and the Maurusians. The remainder of the coast from here on to the city Berenicê is one thousand five hundred stadia in length. Lying inland above this stretch of coast, and extending even as far as the Altars of the Philaeni, is the country of the Nasamones, as they are called, a Libyan tribe. In the intervening distance there are only a few harbours; and the watering-places are scarce. There is, however, a promontory called Pseudo-penias, on which Berenicê is situated, near a certain lake, Tritonias, in which the principal things

¹ *i.e.* "Shield."² See 17. 1. 5.

ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν αὐτῷ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ
 λίμνη¹ Ἑσπερίδων, καὶ ποταμὸς ἐμβάλλει
 Λάθων. ἐνδοτέρω δὲ τῆς Βερενίκης ἐστὶ τὸ
 μικρὸν ἄκρωτήριον λεγόμενον Βόρειον, ὃ ποιεῖ
 τὸ στόμα τῆς Σύρτεως πρὸς τὰς Κεφαλὰς.
 κεῖται δὲ ἡ Βερενίκη κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Πελοπον-
 νήσου, κατὰ τὸν καλούμενον Ἰχθύν· καὶ ἔτι κατὰ
 τὴν Ζάκυνθον, ἐν διάρματι σταδίων τρισχιλίων
 ἑξακοσίων. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως τριακοσταῖος
 πεζὴ περιώδευσε τὴν Σύρτιν Μάρκος Κίτων, κατὰ-
 γων στρατιὰν πλειόνων ἢ μυρίων ἀνδρῶν, εἰς μέρη
 διελθὼν τῶν ὑδρείων χάριν· ὤδευσε δὲ πεζὸς ἐν
 ἄμμῳ βαθεῖα καὶ καύμασι, μετὰ δὲ Βερενίκην
 πόλιν ἐστὶ Ταύχειρα,² ἣν καὶ Ἀρσινόην καλοῦσιν·
 C 837 εἰθ' ἡ Βάρκη πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαῖς· εἰτα
 Φυκοὺς ἄκρα, ταπεινὴ μὲν, πλείστον δ' ἐκκειμένη³
 πρὸς ἄρκτον παρὰ τὴν ἄλλην Λιβυκὴν παραλίαν·
 κεῖται δὲ κατὰ Ταίναρον τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐν διάρ-
 ματι δισχιλίων ὀκτακοσίων σταδίων· ἔστι δὲ
 καὶ πολίχνην ὁμώνυμον τῇ ἄκρᾳ. οὐ πολὺ δὲ
 τοῦ Φυκοῦντος ἀπέχει τὸ τῶν Κυρηναίων ἐπίγειον
 ἢ Ἀπολλωνία,⁴ ὅσον ἑκατὸν καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα
 σταδίοις, τῆς δὲ Βερενίκης χιλίοις, τῆς δὲ Κυρήνης
 ὀγδοήκοντα, πόλεως μεγάλης ἐν τραπεζοειδεῖ
 πεδίῳ κειμένης, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πελίκους ἐρωῶμεν
 αὐτήν.

¹ For λίμνη, Dodwell conj. λίμνη, and Kramer and Moineke
 so write (but see Kramer's note).

² Ταύχειρα B, Τάχχειρα CDEHISW, Τεύχειρα other MSS.

³ δ' ἐκκειμένη, Casaubon; for δὲ κειμένη.

⁴ Ἀπολλωνία (as in § 21 following), Moineke, for Ἀπολ-
 λωνία.

are an isle and on it a temple of Aphroditê. In this region are also the Harbour¹ of the Hesperides and the river Lathon which empties into it. Farther inside² than Berenicê lies the small promontory called Boreium, which with Cephalæ forms the mouth of the Syrtis. Berenicê lies opposite the promontories of the Peloponnesus, opposite Ichthys, as it is called, and also opposite Zacynthos, the distance across being three thousand six hundred³ stadia. Setting out from this city Marcus Cato travelled round the Syrtis by land in thirty days,⁴ leading an army of more than ten thousand men, having separated them into divisions on account of the scarcity of watering-places; and he travelled on foot in deep sand and scorching heat. After Berenicê one comes to a city Taucheira, which is also called Arsinoê; and then to a city formerly called Barcé, but now Ptolemais; and then to a promontory Phycus, which is low-lying and projects farthest towards the north as compared with the rest of the Libyan coast; it lies opposite Taenarum in Laconia, the distance across being two thousand and eight hundred stadia; and there is also a small town which bears the same name as the promontory. Not far distant from Phycus is the naval station of the Cyrenæans, Apollonia, about one hundred and seventy stadia from Phycus, one thousand from Berenicê, and eighty from Cyrenê, a large city situated in a trapezium-shaped plain, as it looked to me from the sea.

¹ Some would emend "Harbour" to "Lake" (see critical note).

² i.e. inside the Syrtis, towards the south (see Map XV, end of vol.).

³ Cp. 10. 2. 18.

⁴ In 47 B.C., on his march to join Metellus Scipio.

21. Ἔστι δὲ Θηραίων κτίσμα, Λακωνικῆς νήσου, ἣν καὶ Καλλίστην ὠνόμαζον τὸ παλαιόν, ὡς φησι καὶ Καλλίμαχος·

Καλλίστη τὸ πάροιθε, τὸ δ' ὕστερον οὖνομα
Θήρη,
μήτηρ εὐίππου πατρίδος ἡμετέρης.

κεῖται δὲ τὸ τῶν Κυρηναίων ἐπίνειον κατὰ τὸ ἐσπέριον τῆς Κρήτης ἄκρου, τὸ τοῦ Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἐν διάρματι δισχιλίων¹ σταδίων· ὁ πλοῦς Λευκουότῳ. λέγεται δὲ ἡ Κυρήνη κτίσμα Βάπτου· πρόγονον δὲ τοῦτου ἑαυτοῦ φάσκει Καλλίμαχος· ἠϋξήθη δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας· καὶ γὰρ ἵπποτρόφος ἐστὶν ἀρίστη καὶ καλλίκαρπος, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνδρας ἀξιολόγους ἔσχε καὶ δυναμένους ἐλευθερίας ἀξιολόγως προΐστασθαι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπερκειμένους βαρβάρους ἰσχυρῶς ἀντέχειν. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν αὐτόνομος ἦν ἡ πόλις· εἰτα οἱ τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατασχόντες Μακεδόνες αὐξηθέντες ἐπέθεντο αὐτοῖς, ἀρξάντων τῶν περὶ Θίβρωνα τῶν ἀνελόντων τὸν Ἀρπαλον· βασιλευθέντες δὲ χρόνους τινὰς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐξουσίαν ἦλθον, καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ἐπαρχία τῇ Κρήτῃ συνεζευγμένη. τῆς δὲ Κυρήνης ἐστὶ περιπόλια ἢ τε Ἀπολλωνία καὶ ἡ Βάρκη καὶ ἡ Ταύχειρα² καὶ Βερενίκη καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πολίχνια τὰ πλησίον.

22. Ὀμορεῖ δὲ τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ ἡ τὸ σίλφιον φέρουσα καὶ τὸν ὄπον τὸν Κυρηναίων, ὃν ἐκφέρει τὸ σίλφιον ὀπισθέν. ἐγγὺς δ' ἦλθε τοῦ ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐπελθόντων τῶν βαρβάρων κατὰ ἔχθραν τινὰ καὶ

¹ δισχιλίω (B) Casaubon, for χιλίω (A).

² Ταύχειρα (eu above au) B, Τεύχειρα mss.

21. Cyrenê was founded by colonists from Thera, a Laconian island, which in ancient times was called Callistê, as Callimachus says: "Callistê was its first name, but its later name was Thera, mother of my fatherland, famed for its good horses." The naval station of the Cyrenaeans lies opposite the western promontory of Crete, Criume-ton, the distance across being two thousand stadia. The voyage is made with *Leuconotus*.¹ Cyrenê is said to have been founded by Battus;² and Callimachus asserts that Battus was his ancestor. Cyrenê grew strong because of the fertility of its territory, for it is excellent for the breeding of horses and produces beautiful fruit, and it had many men who were noteworthy and who were able to defend its liberty in a noteworthy manner and to resist strongly the barbarians who lived above them. Now in ancient times the city was independent; and then the Macedonians, who had taken possession of Aegypt, grew in power and attacked the Cyrenaeans, under the leadership of Thibron and his associates, who had slain Harpalus; and having been ruled by kings for some time the city came under the power of the Romans and is now joined with Crete into one Province. But Apollonia, Barcê, Taucheira, Berenicê, and the other towns near by, are dependencies of Cyrenê.

22. Bordering on Cyrenaea is the country which produces silphium and the Cyrenaeian juice, which latter is produced by the silphium through the extraction of its juice. But it came near giving out when the barbarians invaded the country be-

¹ A south wind (see l. 2. 21).

² About 631 B.C.

φθειράντων¹ τὰς ρίζας τοῦ φυτοῦ. εἰσὶ δὲ νομάδες. ἄνδρες δ' ἐγένοντο γνώριμοι Κυρηναῖοι Ἀρίστιππος τε ὁ Σωκρατικός, ὅστις καὶ τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν κατεβάλετο φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ θυγάτηρ, Ἀρήτη τοῦνομα, ἥπερ διεδέξατο τὴν σχολήν, καὶ ὁ ταύτην πάλιν διαδεξάμενος υἱὸς Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ κληθεὶς Μητροδίδακτος, καὶ Ἀντίκερις, ὁ δοκῶν ἐπανορθῶσαι τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν αἵρεσιν καὶ παραγαγεῖν αὐτ' αὐτῆς τὴν Ἀννικερίαν. Κυρηναῖος δ' O 838 ἐστὶ καὶ Καλλίμαχος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἀμφότεροι τετιμημένοι παρὰ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῦσιν, ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς ἅμα καὶ περὶ γραμματικὴν ἐσπουδακώς, ὁ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, εἴ τις ἄλλος, διαφέρων. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ Καρνεάδης (οὗτος δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας ἄριστος φιλοσόφων ὁμολογεῖται) καὶ ὁ Κρόνος δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐκεῖθεν ἐστίν, ὁ τοῦ διαλεκτικοῦ Διοδώρου διδάσκαλος, τοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ Κρόνου προσαγορευθέντος, μετενεγκάντων τινῶν τὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπίθετον ἐπὶ τὸν μαθητὴν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐστὶν ἡ λοιπὴ τῶν Κυρηναίων παραλία μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ σταδίων δισχιλίων διακοσίων, οὐ πᾶν εὐπάραπλους· καὶ γὰρ λιμένες ὀλίγοι καὶ ὕφορμοι καὶ κατοικίαι καὶ ὕδρεϊα. τῶν δὲ μάλιστα ὀνομαζομένων κατὰ τὸν παράπλου τόπων τό τε Ναύσταθμόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ Ζεφύριον πρόσορμον ἔχον καὶ ἄλλο Ζεφύριον καὶ ἄκρα Χερρόνησος λιμένα ἔχουσα· κεῖται δὲ

¹ φθειράντων B.

cause of some grudge and destroyed the roots of the plant. The inhabitants are nomads. The Cyrenaeans who became famous were Aristippus the Socratic philosopher, who also laid the foundations of the Cyrenaic philosophy; and his daughter, Areté by name, who succeeded him as head of the school; and again her son Aristippus, Areté's successor, who was called Métrodidaetus;¹ and Anniceris, who is reputed to have revised the doctrines of the Cyrenaic sect and to have introduced in place of it those of the Annicerian sect. Callimachus, also, was a Cyrenacan, and Eratosthenes, both of whom were held in honour by the Aegyptian kings, the former being a poet and at the same time a zealous student of letters, and the latter being superior, not only in these respects, but also in philosophy, and in mathematics, if ever a man was. Furthermore, Carneades, who by common agreement was the best of the Academic philosophers, and also Apollonius Cronus, were from Cyrené, the latter being the teacher of Diodorus the Dialectician, who also was given the appellation "Cronus," certain persons having transferred the epithet of the teacher to the pupil. After Apollonia one comes to the remainder of the coast of the Cyrenaeans, which extends as far as Catabathmus, a distance of two thousand two hundred stadia; the coasting-voyage is not at all easy, for there are but few harbours, mooring-places, settlements, and watering-places. Among the places along the coast that are best known are Naustathmus and Zephyrium, which has anchorage, and a second Zephyrium, and a promontory Cherroneus, which has a harbour. This

¹ i.e. "Mother-taught."

κατὰ Κύκλον¹ τῆς Κρήτης ἐν διάρματι χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων σταδίων νότῳ· εἶτα Ἡράκλειόν τι ἱερὸν καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κόμη Παλίουρος· εἶτα λιμὴν Μενέλαος καὶ Ἀρδανίς,² ἅκρα ταπεινὴ ὑφορμον ἔχουσα· εἶτα μέγας λιμὴν, καθ' ὃν ἡ ἐν τῇ Κρήτῃ Χερρόνησος ἱδρυται, δισχιλίων³ πού σταδίων διάρμα ἀπολείπουσα μεταξύ· ὅλη γὰρ σχεδὸν τι τῇ παραλίᾳ ταύτῃ ἀντίκειται παράλληλος ἡ Κρήτη στενὴ καὶ μακρά. μετὰ δὲ τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ἄλλος λιμὴν Πλῦνος, καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν Τετραπυργία·⁴ καλεῖται δὲ ὁ τόπος Κατάβαθμος· μέχρι δεῦρο ἡ Κυρηναία. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἤδη μέχρι Παραιτουρίου, κύκειθεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, εἴρηται ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς.

23. Τὴν δ' ὑπερκειμένην ἐν βάθει χώραν τῆς Σύρτews καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίας κατέχουσιν οἱ Λίβυες, παράλυτρον καὶ αὐχμηράν· πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ Νασαμώνες, ἔπειτα Ψύλλοι καὶ τινες Γαίτουλοι,⁵ ἔπειτα Γαράμαντες· πρὸς ἑω δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον οἱ Μαρμαρίδαι,⁶ προσχωροῦντες ἐπὶ πλεον τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ καὶ παρατείνοντες μέχρι Ἀμμωνος. τεταρταίους μὲν οὖν φασιν ἀπὸ τοῦ μυχοῦ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτews τοῦ κατ' Αὐτόμαλά πως⁷ βαδίζοντας ὥς

¹ For Κύκλον, Cornis (citing S. 5. 1) writes Κύρκων; but Kramer rightly objects, proposing Μένταλον instead.

² Ἀρδανίς, Meineke, following Kramer, for Ἀρδανίς.

³ δισχιλίων, Letronne and most later editors, for τρις· χιλίων.

⁴ The words καλεῖται . . . Κυρηναία are rightly transposed from a position after Ἀλεξάνδρειαν by Kramer, who also omits ἡ καὶ before εἴρηται.

⁵ Γάτουλοι MSS.

⁶ Μαρμαρίδαι B, Μαρμαρίται other MSS.

promontory lies opposite Cyclus¹ in Crete; and the distance across is one thousand five hundred stadia if one has a south-west wind; and then one comes to a kind of temple of Heracles, and, above it, to a village called Paliurus; and then one comes to a harbour, Menelatis, and to Ardanis, which is a low-lying promontory with a mooring-place; and then to a large harbour, opposite which lies the Cherronesus in Crete, the interval between the two places being about two² thousand stadia; indeed, I might almost say that Crète as a whole, being narrow and long, lies opposite, and parallel, to this coast. After the large harbour one comes to another harbour, which is called Plynus, and above it lies Tetrapiyrgia;³ but the place is called Catabathmus; and Cyrenaea extends thus far. The remaining part of the coast, extending to Paraetonium and thence to Alexandria, I have already mentioned in my account of Egypt.

23. The country lying deep in the interior above the Syrtis and Cyrenaea, a barren and arid region, is occupied by the Libyans: first by the Nasamones, and then by the Psyllians and certain Gactulians, and then by the Garamantes, and, still more towards the east, by the Marmaridae, who border to a greater extent on Cyrenaea and extend as far as Ammon. Now it is said that persons going on foot from the recess of the Great Syrtis, from about the neighbourhood of Automala, approximately in the

¹ "Cyclus" is doubtful (see critical note).

² The MSS. read "three" (see critical note).

³ i.e. "Four Towers."

⁷ τοῦ κατ' Αὐτόμαλά πως, Kramer, for τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸ μαλακῶς.

ἐπὶ χειμερινὰς ἀνατολὰς εἰς Αἰγίλα¹ ἀφικνεῖσθαι.
 ἔστι δὲ ὁ τόπος οὗτος ἐμπερὴς τῷ Ἀμμωνί,
 φοινικοτρόφος τε καὶ εὐνδρος· ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς
 Κυρηναίας² πρὸς μεσημβρίαν· μέχρι μὲν σταδίων
 ἑκατὸν καὶ δενδροφόρος ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ· μέχρι δ'
 ἄλλων ἑκατὸν σπείρεται μόνον, οὐκ ὀρυζοτροφεῖ³
 δ' ἡ γῆ διὰ τὸν αὐχμὸν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τούτων ἡ τὸ
 σίλφιον φέρουσα⁴ ἐστίν· εἴθ' ἡ ἀοίκητος καὶ ἡ
 C 839 τῶν Γαραμάντων. ἔστι δ' ἡ τὸ σίλφιον φέρουσα
 στενὴ καὶ παραμῆκης καὶ παράξηρος, μήκος μὲν
 ὥς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνατολὰς ἰόντι ὅσον σταδίων χιλίων,
 πλάτος δὲ τριακοσίων ἢ μικρῷ πλείονων τό γε
 γνῶριμον· εἰκάζειν μὲν γὰρ ἅπασαν πᾶρεστι
 διηνεκῶς τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ παραλλήλου κειμένην
 τοιαύτην εἶναι κατὰ τε τοὺς ἀέρας καὶ τὴν τοῦ
 φυτοῦ φοράν, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐμπίπτουσιν ἐρημίαι πλείους,
 οὐ⁵ τοὺς πάντας τόπους ἴσμεν. παραπλησίως δ'
 ἀγνοεῖται καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἀμμωνος καὶ τῶν
 αὐάσεων μέχρι τῆς Αἰθιοπίας. οὐδ' ἂν ἔχοιμεν
 λέγειν τοὺς ὄρους οὔτε τῆς Αἰθιοπίας οὔτε τῆς
 Λιβύης, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τῆς πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ τρανώς,
 μή τι γε τῆς πρὸς τῷ ὠκεανῷ.

24. Τὰ μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης⁶
 οὕτω διάκειται· ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν ἀρίστην

¹ εἰς Αἰγίλα, Kramer inserta.

² τῆς, after Κυρηναίας, Groskurd ejects.

³ E reads οὐ ὀρυζοτροφεῖ, other MSS. ὀρυζοτροφεῖ, before which Corais and the later editors insert εἰς.

⁴ φέρουσα, omitted by all MSS. except 4.

⁵ εἰς, Hopper inserta.

direction of winter sunrise,¹ arrive at Augila on the fourth day. This region resembles Ammon, being productive of palm-trees and also well supplied with water. It lies above Cyrenaea to the south, and for a distance of one hundred stadia produces trees, but for another hundred the land is only sown, although, on account of its aridity, the land does not grow rice.² Above this region is the country which produces silphium; and then one comes to the uninhabited country and to that of the Garamantes. The country which produces silphium is narrow, long, and somewhat arid, extending in length, as one goes approximately towards the east, about one thousand stadia, and in breadth three hundred or a little more, at least that part which is known; for we may conjecture that all lands lying in unbroken succession on the same parallel of latitude are similar as regards both climate and plants, but since several deserts intervene, we do not know all these regions. Similarly, the regions above Ammon and the oases as far as Aethiopia are likewise unknown. Neither can we tell the boundaries either of Aethiopia or of Libya, nor yet accurately even those of the country next to Aegypt, much less of that which borders on the Ocean.

24. This, then, is the lay of the different parts of our inhabited world; but since the Romans occupy

¹ See Vol. I, p. 105.

² One major MS. reads "roots" instead of "rice" (see critical note).

³ Τὰ μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης (as in 2. 5. 34), Kramer, for τὰ μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης (Dhz adding τὰ before μέρη).

αὐτῆς καὶ γνωριμωτάτην κατέχουσιν, ἅπαντας
 ὑπερβεβλημένοι τοὺς πρότερον ἡγεμόνας, ὧν
 μνήμην ἴσμεν, ἄξιον καὶ διὰ βραχέων καὶ τὰ
 τούτων εἰπεῖν. ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἐκ μιᾶς ὀρμηθέντες
 πόλεως τῆς Ῥώμης ἅπασαν τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἔσχον
 διὰ τὸ πολεμεῖν καὶ πολιτικῶς ἄρχειν, εἴρηται,
 καὶ διότι μετὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν τὰ κύκλῳ προσεκλή-
 σαντο, τῇ αὐτῇ ἀρετῇ χρώμενοι. τριῶν δὲ
 ἡπείρων οὐσῶν, τὴν μὲν Εὐρώπην σχεδὸν τι-
 πᾶσαν ἔχουσι, πλὴν τῆς¹ ἔξω τοῦ Ἰστροῦ καὶ
 τῶν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ῥήνου καὶ τοῦ Τανναΐδος παρω-
 κειαντῶν· τῆς δὲ Λιβύης ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλία
 πᾶσα ὑπ' αὐτοῖς ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ ἄλλη ἀοίκητος ἐστίν
 ἢ λυπρῶς καὶ νομαδικῶς οἰκεῖται· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ
 τῆς Ἀσίας ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλία πᾶσα ὑποχείριός
 ἐστίν, εἰ μὴ τις τὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Ζυγῶν καὶ
 Ἠνιόχων ἐν λόγῳ τίθεται, ληστικῶς καὶ νομα-
 δικῶς ζώντων ἐν στενοῖς καὶ λυπροῖς χωρίοις·
 τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας καὶ τῆς ἐν βάθει τὴν μὲν
 ἔχουσιν αὐτοί, τὴν δὲ Παρθυαῖοι καὶ οἱ² ὑπὲρ
 τούτων βάρβαροι, πρὸς τε ταῖς ἀνατολαῖς καὶ
 ταῖς ἀρκτοῖς Ἰνδοὶ καὶ Βάκτριοι καὶ Σκύθαι,
 εἰτ' Ἀραβες καὶ Αἰθίοπες· προστίθεται δὲ ἀέ-
 τι παρ' ἐκείνων αὐτοῖς. ταύτης δὲ τῆς συμπάσης
 χώρας τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἢ μὲν βασιλεύεται, ἢ³
 ὁ ἔχουσιν αὐτοὶ καλέσαντες ἐπαρχίαν, καὶ πέμ-
 πουσιν ἡγεμόνας καὶ φορολόγους. εἰσὶ δὲ τινες

¹ τῶν Ε.² cf. omitted by all MSS. except E.³ ἢν, Corais, for ἢ.¹ 6. 4. 2.⁴ Don.² Danub.³ See 11. 2. 12.⁴ Rhine.⁵ i.e. on the south.

the best and the best known portions of it, having surpassed all former rulers of whom we have record, it is worth while, even though briefly, to add the following account of them. Now I have already stated¹ that, setting out with only one city, Rome, the Romans acquired the whole of Italy through warfare and statesmanlike rulership, and that, after Italy, by exercising the same superior qualities, they also acquired the regions round about Italy. And of the continents, being three in number, they hold almost the whole of Europe, except that part of it which lies outside the Ister² River and the parts along the ocean which lie between the Rhenus³ and the Tanaïs⁴ Rivers. Of Libya, the whole of the coast on Our Sea is subject to them; and the rest of the country is uninhabited or else inhabited only in a wretched or nomadic fashion. In like manner, of Asia also, the whole of the coast on Our Sea is subject to them, unless one takes into account the regions of the Achæi and the Zygi and the Heniochi,⁵ who live a piratical and nomadic life in narrow and sterile districts; and of the interior and the country deep inland, one part is held by the Romans themselves and another by the Parthians and the barbarians beyond them; and on the east and north live Indians and Bactrians and Scythians, and then⁶ Arabians and Aethiopians; but some further portion is constantly being taken from these peoples and added to the possessions of the Romans. Of this whole country that is subject to the Romans, some parts are indeed ruled by kings, but the Romans retain others themselves, calling them Provinces, and send to them praefects and collectors of tribute. But there are also some free cities,

καὶ ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις, αἱ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς κατὰ φιλίαν προσελθούσαι, τὰς δ' ἡλευθέρωσαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ τιμὴν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ δυνάσται τινὲς καὶ φύλαρχοι καὶ ἱερεῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῖς. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ζῶσι κατὰ τινὰς πατρίους νόμους.

Ο 840 25. Αἱ δ' ἐπαρχίαι διήρηνται ἄλλοτε μὲν ἄλλως, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ὡς Καῖσαρ ὁ Σεβαστὸς διέταξεν· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ πατρίς ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτῷ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης κατέστη κύριος διὰ βίου, δίχα διεῖλε πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀπέδειξεν ἑαυτῷ, τὴν δὲ τῷ δήμῳ· ἑαυτῷ μὲν, ὅση στρατιωτικῆς φρουρᾶς ἔχει χρεῖαν (αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ βάρβαρος καὶ πλησιόχωρος τοῖς μήπω κεχειρωμένοις ἔθνεσιν ἢ λυπρὰ καὶ δυσγεώργητος, ὥσθ' ὑπὸ ἀπορίας τῶν ἄλλων, ἐρυμάτων δ' εὐπορίας ἀφηνιάζειν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν), τῷ δήμῳ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην, ὅση¹ εἰρηνικὴ καὶ χωρὶς ὅπλων ἄρχεσθαι ῥαδία· ἐκατέραν δὲ τὴν μερίδα εἰς ἐπαρχίας διένειμε πλείους, ὧν αἱ μὲν καλοῦνται Καῖσαρος, αἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου. καὶ εἰς μὲν τὰς Καῖσαρος ἡγεμόνας² καὶ διοικητὰς Καῖσαρ πέμπει, διαιρῶν ἄλλοτε ἄλλως τὰς χώρας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς καιροὺς πολιτευόμενος, εἰς δὲ τὰς δημοσίας ὁ δῆμος στρατηγούς ἢ ὑπάτους. καὶ αὗται δ' εἰς μερισμοὺς ἄγονται διαφόρους, ἐπειδὴν

¹ ὅση F, ὅσην ὅν other MSS.

² ἡγεμόνας, Casaubon, for ἡγεμονίας F, ἡγεμονίας other MSS.

¹ i.e. "tribal chiefs."

² In Latin *principatus*.

³ During office called "propraetors."

of which some came over to the Romans at the outset as friends, whereas others were set free by the Romans themselves as a mark of honour. There are also some potentates and phylarchs¹ and priests subject to them. Now these live in accordance with certain ancestral laws.

25. But the Provinces have been divided in different ways at different times, though at the present time they are as Augustus Caesar arranged them; for when his native land committed to him the foremost place² of authority and he became established as lord for life of war and peace, he divided the whole of his empire into two parts, and assigned one portion to himself and the other to the Roman people; to himself, all parts that had need of a military guard (that is, the part that was barbarian and in the neighbourhood of tribes not yet subdued, or lands that were sterile and difficult to bring under cultivation, so that, being unprovided with everything else, but well provided with strongholds, they would try to throw off the bridle and refuse obedience), and to the Roman people all the rest, in so far as it was peaceable and easy to rule without arms; and he divided each of the two portions into several Provinces, of which some are called "Provinces of Caesar" and the others "Provinces of the People." And to the "Provinces of Caesar" Caesar sends legati³ and procurators, dividing the countries in different ways at different times and administering them as the occasion requires, whereas to the "Provinces of the People" the people send praetors or proconsuls, and these Provinces also are brought under different divisions whenever expediency requires. But at the outset

κελεύει τὸ συμφέρον. ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρχαῖς γε¹ διέθηκε ποιήσας ὑπατικάς μὲν δύο, Λιβύην τε, ὅση ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἔξω τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰούβα μὲν πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ ἐκείνου παιδί, καὶ Ἀσίαν τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλως καὶ τοῦ Ταύρου πλὴν Γαλατῶν καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Ἀμύντα γενομένων ἐθνῶν, ἔτι δὲ Βιθυνίας καὶ τῆς Προποντίδος· δέκα δὲ στρατηγικάς,² κατὰ μὲν τὴν Εὐρώπην καὶ τὰς πρὸς αὐτῇ νήσους τήν τε ἐκτὸς Ἰβηρίαν λεγομένην, ὅση περὶ τὸν Βαῖτιν ποταμὸν καὶ τὸν Ἄσαν³ καὶ τῆς Κελτικῆς τὴν Ναρβωνίτιν, τρίτην δὲ Σαρδῶν μετὰ Κύρνου, καὶ Σικελίαν τετάρτην, πέμπτην δὲ καὶ ἕκτην τῆς Ἰλλυρίδος τὴν πρὸς τῇ Ἠπειρῷ καὶ Μακεδονίᾳ, ἑβδόμην δ' Ἀχαιοὺς μέχρι Θετταλίας καὶ Λίτωλῶν καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τινῶν Ἠπειρωτικῶν ἐθνῶν, ὅσα τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ προσώριστο, ὀγδόην δὲ Κρήτην μετὰ τῆς Κυρηναίας, ἐννάτην δὲ Κύπρον, δεκάτην δὲ Βιθυνίαν μετὰ τῆς Προποντίδος καὶ τοῦ Πόντου τινῶν μερῶν. τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐπαρχίας ἔχει Καῖσαρ, ὧν εἰς ἃς μὲν πέμπει τοὺς ἐπιμελησομένους ὑπατικούς ἀνδρας, εἰς ἃς δὲ στρατηγικούς, εἰς ἃς δὲ καὶ ἱππικούς. καὶ βασιλεῖς δὲ καὶ δυνάσται καὶ δεκαρχαὶ τῆς ἐκείνου μερίδος καὶ εἰσὶ καὶ ὑπὴρξαν αἱ.

¹ γε, Cornis, for τε.

² στρατηγικάς, Cornis, for στρατηγίας.

³ καὶ τὸν Ἄσαν, editors before Kramer, for καὶ τὸν Ἀτταν (Ἀτταν MSS.), which is suspected by later editors and rejected by Meineke.

Caesar organised the Provinces of the People by creating, first, two consular provinces; I mean (1) Libya, in so far as it was subject to the Romans, except the part which was formerly subject to Juba and is now subject to Ptolemy his son, and (2) the part of Asia that lies this side the Halys River and the Taurus, except the countries of the Galatians and of the tribes which had been subject to Amyntas, and also of Bithynia and the Propontis; and, secondly, ten praetorial provinces, first, in Europe and the islands near it, I mean (1) Iberia Ulterior, as it is called, in the neighbourhood of the Baetis and Anas¹ Rivers, (2) Narbonitis in Celtica, (3) Sardo² together with Cynus,³ (4) Sicily, (5 and 6) Macedonia and, in Illyria, the country next to Epeirus, (7) Achaia as far as Thessaly and Actolia and Acarnania and certain Epeirotic tribes which border on Macedonia, (8) Crete along with Cyrenaea, (9) Cypros, and (10) Bithynia along with the Propontis and certain parts of the Pontus. But the rest of the Provinces are held by Caesar; and to some of these he sends as curators men of consular rank, to others men of praetorian rank, and to others men of the rank of knights. Kings, also, and potentates and decarchies are now, and always have been, in Caesar's portion.

¹ "Anas" is a correction for "Atax," the Atax being the present Aude in France.

² Sardinia.

³ Corsica.



INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

[The translator has tried to make this *Index* virtually complete. The references are to volume and page.]

A

- AARASSUS, a city in Pisidia, 5, 481
 Aba in Phœcia, whence Thracian colonists set out for Eubœa, 5, 5
 Aba, daughter of Xenophanes and queen of Cilicia, 6, 343
 Abas, the oracle of, in Phœcia, 4, 369
 "Abantes," Homer's name for the Eubœans, 5, 5
 "Abantis," a former name of Eubœa, 5, 5
 Abaris, "Hyperborean" priest and prophet of Apollo, healer, traveller, and deliverer from plagues; held in high esteem by the Greeks, 3, 201
 Abas the hero, brought a colony to the plain of the Thessalians and named the plain "Pelægian Argos," 4, 403; early king of Abantis (Eubœa), 5, 5
 Abdera in Iberia, founded by the Phœnicians, 2, 81
 Abdera (Balastra) in Thrace, scene of the myths about Abderus, and ruled over by Diomedes, 3, 365; named after Abderus, 3, 367; temple of Jason at, built by Parmenion, 5, 333; "beautiful colony of the Tetans," 6, 239
 Abderus of Abdera in Thrace; the myths about, 3, 365; devoured by the horses of Diomedes, 3, 367
 Abenons, king of the Sirracs in the time of King Pharnaces, once sent forth 20,000 cavalry, 5, 243
 Abella (Avella Vecchia), in Campania, 2, 461
 Abil ("Resourceless men"), the Homerics, "men most just," are wagon-dwelling Scythians and Sarmatians, 3, 179, 181, 189, 195, 205, 209, 245 ("just and resourceless"), 5, 419
 Abila (or Abilyx, *q.v.*), Mt., in Mauritania, at the Strait of Gibraltar, abounds in wild animals and trees, 8, 165
 Abilyx (Ape) Mountain, in Libya, by some regarded as one of the Pillars of Hercules, 2, 135
 Abisarus, a king in India, 7, 49
 Abonoteichus in Paphlagonia, 5, 387
 Aboracé, in the Syndic territory, near the Olmmerian Bosporus, 5, 199
 Aborras River, the, in Mesopotamia, 7, 233
 Abrettené, in Mysia in Asia, 5, 499
 Abrotonum, a city on coast of Libya, 8, 195
 Abus, Mt., in Asia, whence flow the Euphrates and the Araxes, 5, 321; a part of the Taurus, 5, 335
 Abydon (the Homerics Amydon), on the Axios River in Macedonia, 3, 341, 343, 345, 347
 Abydus, 6, 5; 30 stadia from Sestos, 3, 379; by Scylax called a boundary of Troy, 6, 9, 19, 21; the voyage to, from Byzantium, 6, 13; the parts round, colonised by the Thracians after the Trojan War, 8, 23; mentioned by Homer, 6, 37; history and geographical position of, 6, 41; length of pontoon-bridge at, 6, 43; after the Trojan War the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- home of Thracians, and then of Milesians, and later burned by Darius, 6, 43; distance from, to the Aescopus River, 6, 45; 70 stadia from Dardanus, 6, 59; colonized by Milesians, 6, 207
- Abydos near the Nile, where are the Memnonium, of the same workmanship as the Labyrinth, and a marvellous fountain ("Strabo's Well"), 8, 111; now only a small settlement, 8, 113; Osiris worshipped at, 8, 117
- Acacianum, in Arcadia, falsified by some writers, according to Oallimachus, 8, 193
- Academia, the, at Athens, 4, 205
- Academo, philogeophers, the; Cynosurus the last of, 8, 206
- Aclandrus (Balandra) River, the, in southern Italy, 8, 117
- Acarnas the Athenian, founded Boli in Cyprus, 6, 381
- Acarnas, Cape, in Cyprus, 6, 378, 381, 383
- Acetia, the Thetian (*Missa Nitron*), from which gum arabic is obtained, 8, 97; the Acetylitan, a grove of, near Alydus, sacred to Apollo, 8, 113
- Acantius (Hierice), on the isthmus of Achaia, founded by the Andrians, 3, 353; on the Sinaitic Gulf near the canal of Xerxes, 3, 353
- Acanthus, in Libya, above Memphis, 8, 97
- Acarnan, son of Almasoon; Acarnania named after, 5, 73
- Acarnania, borders on the Ambracian Gulf, 3, 351; acquired by Diomedes, 8, 395; bounded by the Achelous River, 4, 17; deserted lands of, well adapted to horse-raising, 4, 339; borders on Thessaly, 4, 335; description of, 5, 33-31; Leontes once a peninsula of, 5, 31; once ruled by Leontes, father of Penelope, and his sons, 5, 35, 69; various places in, 5, 61, 63; acquired by Laertes and the Cephalonians, 6, 67; took part in the Trojan war, but was not so named at that time, 5, 69, though Euphorus says it did not take part in it, 5, 71; obtained autonomy from the Romans, 5, 73; the Curres withdrew to, from Actolia, 5, 77; now included within a Roman Province, 8, 315
- Acarnanians, the, a Greek people, 4, 5; joined the Actolians in war, 4, 383; disputed the possession of Paracelotia with the Actolians, 5, 67; now reduced to impotence, 5, 65; so named, according to Archa-machus, because they kept their heads "undorn," 5, 185
- Acarnanians, *The Policy of the*, by Aristotle, 3, 389
- Acathurium Gulf, the, in the Arabian Gulf, 7, 317
- Actia in Phoenicia (see Ptolemais), 7, 371
- Actrae (see Acherrae)
- Actrae River, the, in India, 7, 37, 38, 47, 49, 51
- Achaia in Asia, settled by the Achaeans in Jason's crew, 5, 203; welcomed Mithridates Eupator, 5, 208; coast of, 5, 207; life and country of, 5, 2
- Achaia in the Peloponnese (also referred to as "Ionia"), occupied by the Achaeans from Iacoda, 4, 133; subject to Agamemnon, 4, 147; colonized by Telemachus after the return of the Heracleidae, 4, 223
- Achaia in Thessaly, by some called the same as Pithia, 4, 403
- Achaean, the; abrupt cliffs in Tri-phylla, 4, 63
- "Achaeon Argos," Laconia called, by Homer, 4, 187, and the whole Peloponnese called, 4, 155
- Achaean League, the, joined by the Argives, 4, 188; voluntarily gave Arcas of Sicyon the supreme authority; and places belonging to, 4, 307; famous for its constitution, arbitrator for the Thetans, and dissolved by the Macedonians, 4, 311; organization, administration, and members of, and the time of its reaching the height of its power, and the time of its dissolution, 4, 317; dissolution of, compared with that of the Amphiclyonic, 4, 307
- Achaean, the; Homeric use of term, 1, 129, 4, 403, 5, 495; migrations of, 1, 227; in Asia, 1, 495; cities of, in southern Italy, 3, 41; sent Leontepos to colonize Metapontum, 8, 56;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- an Aeolic tribe, drove the Ionians out of the Peloponnese, 4, 7; country of, extends from Cape Araxus to Elyenia, 4, 15; once had charge of temple at Olympia, 4, 103; in Laconia, emigrated to Peloponnesian Ionia (Achaia), 4, 135, 137; in Thessaly, came with Pelops into the Peloponnese and settled in Laconia, 4, 135; came under the dominion of Rome, 4, 185; drove the Athenian Ionians out of the Aeginae, 4, 209, 219; long remained a powerful and independent people, both under kings and later under democracy, 4, 211; after the submission of Ilissos divided its territory among the neighbours, 4, 215; once surpassed even the Lacedaemonians, 4, 217; the twelve places settled by, 4, 219; in Pontus, are a colony of the Orchomenians, 4, 241; all the Pelhidae in Thessaly, subjects of Achilleus, so called, 4, 401, 413; Naval Station of, at Troy, 4, 61, 71, about 20 stadia from the present Ilissos, if not to be identified with the Harbour of the Achaeans, only about 12 stadia from it, 4, 73, where are the altars of the twelve gods, 4, 159; the beach of, in Cyprus, 4, 377
- Achaeorum**, great diviner among the Boeotians, 7, 289
- Achaeum**, the, where begins the part of the mainland that belongs to Temodes, 4, 63, 89, 91, 93
- Achaemenidae**, the, a tribe in Persia, 7, 187
- Achaea**, grandfather of Attilus I., 4, 167
- Achaea**, the son of Xuthus, after whom the Achaeans were named, 4, 309
- Achala**, a city in Aris, 5, 379
- Acharnae** in Asia, between Trilobis and Nyas, where is the Plutonium, and also the Charonium, at which remarkable cures occur, 6, 259
- Acheron** River, the; rises in the Caucasus and empties into Lake Maeotis, 5, 243
- Achelois** the river-god, defeated by Heracles, 5, 57, 59
- Achelous** River (Aspropotamos), once called "Thoa," the; by sitting up sea joined Isles to mainland, 1, 321; joined by the Inachus, 2, 79; empties into the sea, 2, 309, 311; separates Aetolia from Acarnania, 4, 17, 5, 23, 25, 55; myths concerning god of, 5, 57, 59
- Achelous** River (also called Pelus), in Asia, 4, 43
- Achelous** River, the, in Pithiotis, flows near Iamnia, 4, 413
- Acheron** (Arno?) River, the, in Italy, which flows past Pandosia in Bruttium, 3, 17
- Acheron** (Phanarottos) River, the, in Thesprotia, 3, 17; flows past Pandosia and empties into Glycyra Innes ("Sweet Harbour"), 2, 299; flows from the Acheronian Lake, 3, 301
- Acheron** River, the, in Triphylia, empties into the Alpheus; why so named, 4, 53
- Acheron** (Gela), in Campania, 2, 451
- Acheronian Lake** (Lago di Fusaro), the, in Campania, 1, 95, 2, 439, 443; by some identified with Gulf Iacrianus and by Apollodorus with Gulf Averna, 2, 447
- Acheronian Lake**, the (a marsh near Kastr), whence flows the Acheron River in Thesprotia, 3, 301 (in footnote 2, page 299, "Fusaro" is an error)
- Achilleum** in Asia, a village on the Cimmerian Bosphorus where the strait is narrowest, 3, 341; has a temple of Achilles, 5, 197
- Achilleum**, the, in the Troad, fortified by the Mitylenaeans against Sigeum, 4, 77; where is the monument of Achilles, 4, 79, 91
- Achilles**, the shield of, bordered by Oceanus, 1, 13; sacked Lemnos but spared Lemnos, 1, 165; the island Leuce, off the mouth of the Borythenes in the Euxine, sacred to, 2, 221, 227; the Race Course of (Cape Tendra), 3, 227, 229; grandfather of the Pyrrhus who ruled over the Molossians, 3, 309; the subjects of, called Pithiidae, 3, 185; promised seven cities on the Imerian and Achaean Gulfs by Agamemnon, 4, 109, one of these being Pedaeus

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- (Methoné, now Modon), 4. 111, 116; promised to bring Patroclus back to his native city Opus in Locris, 4. 379; the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 393-419; son-in-law of Lycomedes and father of Neoptolemus, 4. 427; "alone knew how to hurl the Pelian ashén spear," 5. 21; temple of, at Achilleion on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 197; numerous cities in the Troad outside Ilium sacked by, and Briseis taken captive by, at Irgossum, 6. 15; slew King Cycnus of Colophon, 6. 35; monument of, near Sigeum in the Troad, 6. 61; on the commission of Hector, 6. 71; pursued Aeneas to Irgossum, 6. 105, 107; laid waste Thebæ and Irgossum, taking captive Chryseis and Briseis, 6. 121; Palæade of, at Astys, 6. 129; slew Hecion, 6. 149, and his seven sons, 5. 151
- Acholia in Libya, a free city, 3. 181
- Achdon River, the, in Tripolytia, flows past Chas and the tomb of Iar-danus, 4. 65
- Acila, Cape, in Arabia, opposite Cape Deiré, 7. 315
- Acilmené in Asia; followers of Ar-menus settled in, 5. 231, 233; the Euphrates borders on, 5. 297, 425; geographical position of, 5. 321; annexed to Armenia, 5. 325; has many temples of Anahit, 5. 341
- Aciris (Agris) River, the, in Italy, 3. 49
- Aciséné (Acilmené?) in Armenia; Artaxias the king of, 5. 325
- Acmon, one of the Idaean Dactyls, 5. 117
- Aconite, the plant, grows in the territory of Hieraclos Ponticus, 5. 381
- Aconites, the, a tribe in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Acotius, Mt., in Phœcia, extending 60 stadia to Parapotami, and whither the Orchomenians emigrated, 4. 341
- Acorns, eaten two-thirds of the year by Lusitanian mountaineers, 2. 76; the, in Persia, 7. 181
- Acoz (see Aquæ Statiellæ)
- Aora, a village on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 197
- Aoræa, in Lacedæa, 4. 47
- Acrocephalus (or Acrocephalus, *q.v.*), a city on Lake Copais, 4. 321
- Acrocephalus (or Acrocephalus, *q.v.*), now in ruins near Karilitra in Arcadia, on a height near Mt. Ptoleus and Lake Copais, 4. 329, and identified with the Homeric Arad, which by some is said to have been swallowed up by Lake Copais, 4. 331
- Aragantini, theemporium of the, 20 Roman miles from the Hieraclium, 3. 67
- Acragas, still endures, 3. 81; the salt-lakes near, on which people float like wood, 3. 91
- Acrathus, Cape, on the Strymonic Gulf, 3. 253
- Acridophagi ("Locust-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia; manner of capture of locusts by, 7. 327
- Acridus, reputed to have been the first head of the Amphictyonic League, 4. 357
- Acritus (Cape Gallo), the beginning of the Messenian Gulf, 4. 113
- Acrocorinthus, the, one of the two strategic points in the Peloponnesus, according to Demetrius of Pharos, 4. 119, 121; taken by Aratus from Antigonus Gonatas, 4. 217; whence Strabo says he beheld Cleonæ, 4. 187; description of, 4. 191-196; altitude of, 3½ stadia, 4. 191; has a small temple of Aphrodite and the spring Pædoné, 4. 193; wide view from summit of, 4. 196
- Acroclæus, a fortress near Ilium in Illyria, 3. 205
- Acrothos, a city "near the crest of Athos," 3. 365, 367
- Acro, the eastern coast of Argolis, colonized by Agæus and Demophilus after the return of the Hieracliæ, 4. 225
- Acté (or Actia, *i.e.* Attica), takes a crescent-shaped bend towards Oropus, 4. 343
- Actian Apollo (see Apollo, the Actian), the; temple of, near the Ambracian Gulf, 5. 25, 31
- Actian Games, the, sacred to Actian Apollo, designated as "Olympian," celebrated in the suburbs of Nicopolis Actia, 3. 305

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Actiô (or Actê, i.e. Attica), named after Actæon, 4, 265
- Actium, first city of Acarnania at mouth of Ambracian Gulf, 5, 31; 670 stadia from the Evenus River, 5, 63; Antony's misfortune at, 8, 39, and flight from, 8, 181
- Actium, the War of (31 B.C.); Bogus the king of the Maurusians put to death by Agrippa during, 4, 111
- Acusilaüs the Argive (fl. fifth century B.C.; wrote works entitled *History* and *Genealogies*); on the Cabaïri, 5, 116
- Acutela in Iberia, city of the Vacæans, 2, 65
- Acyphas (see Pindus, the city), 4, 415
- Ada, daughter of Hecatomnus, wife of her brother Hildrieus, succeeded her husband, was banished by her brother Pixodarus, but was restored to her kingdom by Alexander, 6, 285
- Ada, daughter of Pixodarus by Aphenis a Cappadocian, 6, 285
- Adada, a city in Media, 5, 481
- Adas in Asia Minor, 6, 159
- Adarbal (Adherbal), friend of the Romans, slain by Jugurtha at Ityô (Utica, 112 B.C.), 8, 181
- Adda River, the (see Addua)
- Addua (Adda) River, the, 2, 227; rises in Mt. Adula and empties into Lake Larius, 2, 273, 313
- Adelmantus (known only as courtier of Demetrius Poliorcetes), a native of Lampsacus, 6, 37
- Adherbal (see Adarbal)
- Adiabênê, in Assyria, 7, 193; borders on Babylonia, 7, 203, 223; belongs to Babylonia but has its own ruler, 7, 225
- Adiabeni, the, in Assyria, also called Saacopedes ("Sack-foot"), 7, 225
- Adiatorix, the son of Dornnechius the tetrarch of the Galatians, attacked the Romans shortly before the Battle of Actium but was later slain together with his son, 5, 379, 437
- Adibogion, wife of Menodotus the Pergamenean, mother of Mithridates, and, according to report, the concubine of Mithridates Eupator, 6, 169
- Adige River, the (see footnote 3 in Vol. II, p. 284)
- Admetus, said to have founded Tamyrae in Euboea in honour of Apollo, 5, 15
- Adonis, Byblus in Syria sacred to, 7, 263
- Adonis River, the, in Syria, 7, 263
- Ador (Adon?), caused the fortress Artageras on the Euphrates to revolt, 5, 327
- Ad Plotas (see Plotas)
- Adramyttium; geographical position of, 6, 6, 123; by Charon placed in the Troad, 6, 9; colony of the Athenians, 6, 103; is Myasian, though once subject to the Lydians, and said to have been founded by them—a notable city, but suffered misfortunes, 6, 129
- Adramyttium, Gulf of (or Idæan Gulf), 6, 13; where live most of the Læleges and Cilicians, 6, 97, 103, 133
- Adrapea (Gadrapæ?), in Bactriana, 7, 147
- Adrasteia (or Adrestela), the goddess, no temple of, at Adrasteia in the Troad, 6, 29, 31
- Adrasteia the goddess; temple of, near Cyzicus, 6, 31
- Adrasteia (see Adrasteia, Plain of), in the Troad, 6, 21, 25; named after King Adrastus, the first founder of a temple of Nemesis, 6, 29
- Adrasteia, the Plain of, now subject to Cyzicus, 5, 461, 503
- Adrasteia, Mt., opposite Cyzicus, for a time occupied by Mithridates, 5, 503
- Adrastus (Adrestus) the king, son of Merope, 4, 186; the chariot ("harmia") of, said to have been smashed to pieces at Ilarina in Boeotia, 4, 295; Diomedes the heir of, 5, 71; first founder of a temple of Nemesis, and Adrasteia in the Troad named after, 6, 29
- Adrestus (see Adrastus), 6, 31
- Adria, in Italy (see Atria); Matrinum the port-town of, 2, 429
- Adrian Mountain, the, cuts Dalmatia into two parts, 3, 261
- Adrias (see Adriatic Sea)
- Adriatic Sea, the, comprises the Ionian Gulf, 1, 475; forms a boundary of Italy, 1, 493; colony of Veneti on, 2, 235; shape and size of, 2, 305; said to have been named

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- after the city Atria (Adria), 2, 317;
temple of Diomedes in very rooms of,
2, 319; visible, according to Poly-
bina, from the Ilacmus Mountain,
2, 321; term "Adriatic" originally
applied only to inner part of, but
now also to whole of, and derived
from the name of a river, 2, 307, 309
(see footnote on "a river")
- Adrumetum (see Adrynos)
- Adrynos (Adrumetum), in Cartha-
gina, where is a naval arsenal, 2,
191
- Adula (Saint-Gothard), Mt., in the
Alps, 2, 227, 272, 313
- Adultery; death the penalty for, in
Arabia Felix, 7, 305
- Aea, on the Phaeis River in Colchis;
Jason's expedition to, 1, 75, 167, 171
- Aea, the spring, empties into the
Axius River, 2, 343, 347
- Aegialae, the; the kings of the
Molossians belonged to family of,
2, 297; ancestors of Alexander the
Great, 6, 57
- Aeacus, son of Zeus and Argina, king
of Argina, head of the house of the
Aeacidae, and finally one of the
judges in Hades, 2, 297, 4, 179
- "Aeaea," home of Circe, invented by
Homer, 1, 75, 171
- Aeacium, a sacred precinct in Locris
named after Aeacus who was slain
by Patroclus, 4, 281
- Aeacus, slain involuntarily by Patro-
clus; a sacred precinct and spring in
Locris named after, 4, 281
- Aeasie, a spring in Locris named after
Aeacus who was slain by Patroclus,
4, 281
- Aeas River, the, in Greece, flows to-
wards the west into Apollonia, 2, 79
- Aecl, the (see Aegul)
- Aeolus (Lips), in Nubaea; hot
springs at, once ceased to flow be-
cause of earthquake, 1, 233; lies
opposite Cyrene in Locris, and is 160
stadia distant from it, 4, 379;
settled by Ilione, 5, 7
- Aeolis, the, at Nesusus, a Roman
officer, 2, 203
- Aeoli, the, separated from the Se-
quani by the Arar River, 2, 199; geo-
graphical position of, 2, 225, 229
- Aeolus, ruler of Colchis, 1, 167, 169, 171
- Aega, the promontory; used to be the
name of the whole of the mountain
now called Capri or Caprea, 2, 135
- Aegae in Asia, an Aeolian city, 6, 159
- Aegae, one of the twelve cities in which
the Achaeans settled, has a temple
of Poseidon, but inhabitants of were
later transferred to Aegira, 4, 219;
also called Aega, now uninhabited,
and is owned by Argium, 4, 223
- Aegae (Lips), in Nubaea, has the
same name as the city in Achaea,
4, 219; whence, probably, the
Argaeus Sea took its name, 4, 221;
on a high mountain, where is the
temple of Aegaeus Poseidon, lying
120 stadia from Anchedon, 4, 207
- Aegaeon in Cilicia, 6, 355
- Argaeus Sea, the; dimensions of, and
islands in, 1, 477, 481; washes
Greece on two sides, 2, 205, 207,
227, 253, 581; probably took its
name from Aegae (Lips) in
Nubaea, 4, 221; borders on Oete,
5, 171; origin of name of, 6, 133
- Aegaeus (Nalia), Mt., in Meme-
ntia; the Memerian Pythia at foot of, 4,
109
- Aegira, one of the twelve cities in
which the Achaeans settled, 4, 219
- Aegirum in Megara, 4, 225
- Aegista in Sicily (Agusta or Segesta or
Aegestaeon, now near Calatani),
founded by Aegista the Trojan,
2, 11, 87, 81; the hot springs at, 2,
91; where Aeneas is said to have
landed, 6, 107; rivers near, named
by Aeneas, 6, 109
- Aegista the Trojan, founded Aegista
in Sicily, 2, 11, 81
- Aegus, son of King Pandion, received
from his father the shore-lands of
Attica, 4, 247, 249
- Aegiali (or Aegialia), earlier name of
Seyon, 4, 207
- Aegialians, the, inhabitants of the
Peloponnesian Isthmus (Achaea), 4, 167
- Aegialus, a village and shore in
Paphlagonia, mentioned by Homer,
5, 377, 287
- Aegialus (or Aegialia, "Shore-land"),
the, in the Peloponnesus, the
Homeric, 4, 185; joined the
Achaean League, and was once
called Icula, 4, 207, 209

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Agelais, the Attic demo, 4. 371
 Agelips, the Homeris, in the island
 Leucas, 5. 33
 Agimius, king of the Dorian Tetra-
 polis, driven from throne, brought
 back by Hieron, and adopted the
 latter's son, Hyllos, 4. 387
 Agimurus (Al Djamur), lies off Sicily
 and Libya, 1. 473, 3. 103
 Agina, the island, in the Myrtoan
 Sea, 1. 477; lies off Epilauris in the
 Saronic Gulf, 4. 153; belonged to a
 kind of Amphictyonic League of
 seven cities, 4. 175; description and
 history of, 4. 175-181; 180 stadia
 in circuit, and once mistress of the
 sea, 4. 179; once called Camora,
 various colonizations of, and silver
 first coined in, 4. 181; "lies to-
 wards the blasts of the south
 wind" from Salamis, 4. 251; Pelias,
 father of Achilleus, fled from, to
 Thessaly, 4. 423
 Argina, a place in Hellespont, 4. 177
 "Arginetan merchandise," proverbial
 petty wares, 4. 181
 Arginotans, the, called Myrmidons
 ("Ante"), 4. 179; sent forth
 colonists to Odyssia in Oeta and
 to Umbria in Italy, 4. 181; shared
 in the glory of the victory at
 Salamis, 4. 253
 Arginum, a city of the Tymphaeans
 in northern Greece, 3. 311
 Argisthus, prevails upon Clytem-
 nestra, 1. 57
 Argium (Vostitza), in Achaia, made
 up of seven or eight communities,
 4. 23; the Homeris, 4. 135; one of
 the twelve cities in which the
 Achaeans settled, 4. 219; has a
 considerable population, and here,
 in story, Zeus was nursed by a goat,
 4. 223; 1400 stadia from Cape Maleas
 and 200 from Cyrrha, 4. 233; the
 oracle given out to people of, 5. 21
 Arginetan Apollo, the; temple of, on
 the island Anaphi, 5. 161
 Argiletos (Apollo), 1. 109
 Argopotami, now in ruins; the battle
 at, 3. 141; where the stone (i.e.
 meteor) fell during the Persian war,
 3. 277
 Argus (Ereua?) in Iberia, where the
 sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21

Aegypt, the Lower, a "gift of the
 Nile," 1. 111; subject to inundations,
 1. 119; the gift of the Nile, 1.
 131; formerly covered by sea, 1.
 135; geographical position of, 1.
 481; not watered by rains, but
 supplied by Aethiopia, 2. 189;
 canals and dikes in, like those in the
 land of the Hienai in Italy, 2. 309;
 Homer ignorant of, according to
 Apollodorus, 3. 189; a voyage of
 three or four days, and 5000 stadia
 distant, from Cape Saronion in
 Oeta, 5. 125; the kings of, co-
 operated with the Chiklan pirates,
 6. 329; in many respects like India,
 7. 41; borders on Syria, 7. 239;
 detailed description and history of,
 8. 7-241; inundated by the Nile,
 8. 7; divided into Nomes, 8. 9, and
 lowermost, 8. 11; the Delta of, also
 called Lower Aegypt, 8. 12-15;
 named by Chamirya, 8. 19; different
 definitions of, 8. 21; Alexandria the
 most important place in, 8. 23; the
 shore of, 8. 35, 37-41; the later
 kings of, and their final overthrow
 by Augustus, 8. 47; now a Roman
 province, 8. 49; well organized by
 the Romans, 8. 51; large revenues
 of, 8. 53, 61; natural advantages of,
 8. 65; products of soil of, 8. 69-71;
 canals in, 8. 61-65, 75-79; mouths
 of Nile in, 8. 65-71; Nomes in,
 8. 67-109; lakes in, 8. 67; diffi-
 cult to enter from Phoenicia and
 Judaea, 8. 71; plan of construction
 of temples in, 8. 81; the Lower, i.e.
 the Delta, 8. 15, probably once sub-
 merged by sea, 8. 39; from the
 outlet generally inclined to peace,
 8. 135; products peculiar to, 8. 149
 Aegyptian Delta, has a base of 1500
 stadia, 7. 69
 Aegyptian fortress, the, in Syria, 7.
 245
 Aegyptian fugitives, the, called "Som-
 brian," 8. 5
 Aegyptian kings, the; the line of,
 failed, 8. 145
 Aegyptian Memoirs, the, on the
 straightforward character of the
 Egyptians, 3. 201
 Aegyptian priests, the, believed that
 island Atlantis once existed, 1. 221

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Aegyptian Serow**, the (see Serow)
- Aegyptian Sea**, the; the part of the Mediterranean off Egypt, 1. 120, 473, 481, 6. 373, 8. 31
- Aegyptian Sparrows** (mulberry-tree), the, found in Aethiopia, 7. 351
- Aegyptian tribes**, the, in Judaea, 7. 281
- Aegyptian women**, sometimes bear from four to seven children, 7. 37
- Aegyptians**, the; migrations of, to Aethiopia and Colchia, 1. 227; the island of the, 1. 235; philosophers, not by nature, but by training and habit, 1. 365; the fugitive, 1. 457; custom of, in exposing the sick upon the streets, followed by the Isaurians in Iberia, 2. 77; said by some writers to be akin to the Colchians, 5. 211; often mentioned by Homer, 5. 423; compared with the Indians, 7. 21; invented geometry, 7. 271; regarded as ancestors of the Judeans, 7. 281; according to Moses, wrong in representing divine beings by the image of beasts, 7. 283; use asphalt for embalming corpses, 7. 297; treacherously murdered Pompey the Great near Mt. Casius, 7. 219; lead a civilized life, 8. 9; early kings of, especially prejudiced against the Greeks, 8. 37-39; native stock of, at Alexandria, 8. 51; not warriors, 8. 135; circumcise males and excise females, 8. 168
- "Aegyptians, the Village of the,"** in Egypt, 8. 55
- Aegyptus River**, the (see Nile)
- Aegys**, in north-western Laconia, used as a base of operations by Eurysthenes and Procles, 4. 133; on the borders of Laconia and Arcadia, 5. 11
- Aela**, a city near the head of the Arabian Gulf, 7. 277
- Aelana**, on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 313
- Aelanitis**, a gulf in the recess of the Arabian Gulf near Arabia and Gaza, 7. 277, 313, 341, 343
- Aelius Otho** (consul with C. Sestius, A.D. 4), transplanted 50,000 persons from among the Getae to Thrace, now called Moesia, 3. 209
- Aelius Gallus**, praetor of Egypt, commander of expedition to Arabia Felix, 1. 453; sent by Augustus to explore Arabia, Aethiopia, and other places, 7. 353; utterly deceived by Syllaeus the Nabataean, and met with great difficulties in his expedition, 7. 353-363; voyage of, up the Nile, 8. 83; Strabo at Thibea with, 8. 123; would have subdued the whole of Arabia Felix, had not Syllaeus betrayed him, 8. 137
- Aemilian Way**, the, 2. 327; built by M. Aemilius Scaurus through Phasael to Derton, 2. 379-331; another Aemilian Way, succeeding the Flaminian, 2. 531
- Aemilianus, Quintus Fulvius Maximus Allobrogicus**, put down 200,000 Celts at the confluence of the Rhodanus and Rar Rivers, 2. 197, 219
- Aemilius Paulus** (see Paulus)
- Aemuria**, the lake (see Philiremma)
- Aenea**, one of the cities destroyed by Gassander, 3. 343, 349
- Aenea** (Ceteo?), see Nen Gomb, 6. 91
- Aeneas**, explorer and founder of cities, 1. 177; wanderings of, a traditional fact, 2. 55; activities, and death, of, in Italy, 2. 379; sojourned at Laurentum and Ardea, 2. 383; Calata, the nurse of, 2. 397; Dardania in the Trojan subject to, 5. 461; leader of the Dardanians in the Trojan War, 6. 19, 49; the parts subject to, 6. 49; by the Romans regarded as their first founder, 6. 57; Dardania subject to, 6. 65; Ascanius the son of, with Romulus, founded Rome, 6. 109; variant accounts of, 6. 107; by some said to have landed at Augusta in Sicily with Eryx, to have settled Eryx and Lilybaeum, and then to have settled in Italy, 6. 107, 109; tertiary subject to, 6. 119
- Aenaeisippa**, an island off Egypt, 8. 55
- Aenaeisiphya**, a promontory in Egypt, 8. 55
- Aeniana**, a city in Asia, 5. 249
- Aenianians**, the; once lived about Dothum and Mt. Ossa, 1. 227; inhabitants of Mt. Ossa, bordering on the Epirotidian Locrians, 4. 287; destroyed by the Acetolians and the Athamanians, 4. 309; the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Homeric "Hellenians," 4. 443, 447; long lived in the Boian Plain, but were driven out by the Lapiths, 4. 449; in Asia, 5. 340, 335
- "Aenides," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 416
- Aenios River, the, in the Troad (error for Aeneas?), 6. 39
- Aeneas (Nero, or Hystoroceros), Mt., in Ophallonia, has a temple of Zeus Aeneas, 5. 61
- Aeneas (called "Aeginthos," now Hues), near the Helorus River and on the Melas Gulf; once called Polytoria, 3. 279; founded by Mythionares and Omeasans, and still earlier by the Alpeconnosians, 3. 373; so named after the Aeneas River and village near Ossa, 3. 375
- Aeolian cities in Asia, the; Aegae one of, 6. 159
- Aeolian colonisation, the, in Asia, preceded the Ionian by four generations, 6. 7, 199
- Aeolian colony, the, led by Pentilias, composed largely of Boeotians, 4. 287
- Aeolian fleet, the, despatched to Asia by the sons of Oeneas, 4. 283
- Aeolians, the; migrations of, 1. 227; use of the name to-day, 4. 5, 7; took up their abode among the Aetolians, 4. 367, and destroyed the Pelopians under Aetolus, 4. 367; some of, in the army of Pentilias, settled in Naboea, 3. 13; destroyed Oeneas in Aetolia, and moved Pytho in Aetolia to higher ground, 5. 29; compelled to migrate from Thessaly, and settled in Aetolia, 5. 81, 83; once held the mastery, after the Trojan War, 5. 463; in Asia, scattered throughout all Trojan country, 6. 7; cities of, on the Adramyttene Gulf, 6. 13; the country and cities of, 6. 23, 27; stretch of coast subject to, in ancient times, 6. 79; call a certain month "Pomortion" ("Locusts"), 6. 137; seized the Old Smyrna, 6. 303
- Aeolis diadoi, the; the same as the Doris, 4. 5; spoken by the Hellenians, 4. 9
- Aeolis in Asia, a part of the Oly-
- Halys country, 1. 497; Phocaea the end of, 6. 5; extent of, 6. 7; by Homer united with Troy into one country, 6. 23
- Aeolus, king of the winds and of the Liparaean Islands; an historical fact, 1. 73, 85; Islands of, produced by volcanic eruption, 1. 99, and volcanic disturbances in, 1. 313; identified with the Liparaean Islands, 1. 473; "steward of the winds," and lived on Strongyli (Stromboli), 3. 10, 29; father of Ceropline and ancestor of Eurypylos, 4. 435
- Aeolus, the, of Euripides, on the kingdom of Salomonus in Asia, 4. 90
- Aeolia, "beautiful," the Homeric, 4. 109; now called Tharia, and situated on a lofty hill, 4. 115; by some identified with Methone, 4. 117
- "Aepy" ("Sleep") well-built," the Homeric, 4. 71, 73
- Aegyptus, son of Nekus, founded Irtene in Asia, 4. 190
- Aeoli (Aeol), the, in Lathia, 2. 379; nearest neighbours of the Curites, 2. 387, 415
- Aequum Pallacum (see Pallacum, Aequum)
- Aeria (Carpentras), 2. 197
- Aesacus River, the, in Italy, 3. 41
- Aeschines, the Athenian orator, ridiculed by Demosthenes, 3. 109
- Aeschines the orator, native of Miletus, contemporary of Socrates, remained in exile to the end because of his unrestrained speech, 3. 207
- Aeschylus the tragic poet; his *Proemium Undeund* quoted on the Aethiopiens, 1. 123; his mythical epithets of him, 1. 157; *Proemium Undeund* of, quoted, 2. 187; on the origin of the Pelasgi, 2. 345; on the origin of the name of Ithacum, 3. 25; speaks of "dog-headed" and other fabulous peoples, 3. 191; on the "law-abiding" Scythians, 3. 190; uses the poetic figure of "part with the whole," 4. 37; on "Sacred Bura and thunder-smitten Rhypes" in Aethia, 4. 225; on the geographical position of Aegina, 4. 251; in his *Glauco Pontus*, mentions Buboe in Naboea, 3. 15;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- mentions the worship of Cotys among the Thracians, 5. 105, and describes the worship of Dionysus, 5. 107; in his *Niddé*, confounds things that are different, Mt. Sipylus with Mt. Ida, and places Astrakela in Phrygia, 5. 519; in his *Myrmidons*, on the Calcas and Mysus Rivers, 6. 139; in his *Perse* refers to Okeia, the mother of Menon, 7. 159
- Acæpius River**, the, in Asia, 5. 413, 459, 461; borders on the Hellespont, 5. 499, 503; borders on the Troad, 6. 3, 5, 9, 19, 23, 25, 27, 91; rises in a hill of Mt. Ida, 6. 85; the Carousus empties into, 6. 89; *Palaestropala* 30 stadia from, 6. 91
- Acerusia** (Iacrus) in Samnium, destroyed in the Marston War, 2. 416, 463
- Acis** (Hain) River, the, once a boundary between Chalcidic Oclia and Italy, 2. 351, 371; distance to, from Garganium, 3. 133
- Acisium**, in Italy; geographical position of, 2. 373
- Acrætes**, tomb of, mentioned by Homer, 6. 47, 75
- Aethalia** (Eflia), lake between Italy and Corsica, 1. 473; visible from Volaterræ, and contains iron-mines, 2. 355; *Portus Argæus* in, 2. 367
- Aethalæia**, the, a torrent in the territory of Scæpala, 5. 115
- Aethiæa**, the, an Epeirote tribe; geographical position of Aethiæa, the country of, 3. 311; annexed to Thessaly, once lived on Mt. Pindus, but are now extinct, 4. 417
- Aethiæa** (see Aethiæa, the)
- Aethiopia**, mentioned by Homer, 1. 5; subject to inundations, 1. 119; meaning of the term, 1. 133; Ephorus on, 1. 135; a desert country, 1. 501; waters the land of Egypt, 2. 189; in many respects like India, 7. 41; under guard of three Roman cohorts, 8. 43; extremities of, now reached by large fleets, 8. 53; boundaries of, unknown, 8. 509
- Aethiopian** merchandises, brought to Coptus, 8. 119
- Aethiopian** women, some, arm for battle, and wear copper ring through lip, 8. 145
- Aethiopiæa**, the; position of, 1. 9; "sundered in twain" by the Arabian Gulf, 1. 111, 119, 129; by the Nile, 1. 117; more parched than the Indians and divided into two groups, 1. 195; the western, position of, 1. 461; Homer quoted on, 2. 181, 5. 432; mentioned by Hesiod, 3. 197; compared with the Indians, 7. 31; explanation of black complexion and woolly hair of, 7. 29; first subdued by Semosiris the Assyrian, 7. 315; weapons used by, 7. 329; Homer on, 7. 309; held as subjects the Megabari and the Hittites, 8. 7; modes of life of, 8. 9; do not use the Red Sea, 8. 21; now disposed to peace, 8. 136; once captured Syenê, Elephantina, and Philæ, and pulled down the statue of Cnemus, but were repulsed and subdued by Ptolemæus, 8. 137; their weapons of war, 8. 139; pardoned by Augustus for their attacks, 8. 141; life, food, and worship of, 8. 143; weapons and dress of, 8. 145; religion, atheism, and customs among, 8. 147
- "**Aethiopia**" Zana, the, of Pœsiddonia, 1. 371
- Aetna**, Mts., the region of, inhabited by Cyclopes, 1. 73; the eruptions of, make the land suited to the vine, 2. 453; Typhon lies beneath, 2. 467; eruptions of, 3. 25; the rivers flowing from, have good harbours at mouth, 3. 63; ash-dust from, has a quality suited to the vine, 3. 71; regions round, overrun by Rinnus, 3. 85; description of eruptions of, 3. 87-91; holds in fœters the giant Typhon, 6. 177
- Aetna**, the new name given to Catana (q.v.) by Hiero, 3. 67; but later given to city at foot of Mt. Aetna (now Santa Maria di Licodia), 8. 69, 87
- Aetolia**, promontories of, formerly islands, 1. 221; acquired by Diomedea, 3. 305; Mt. Corax (Vardunay) in, 3. 327; bounded by the Achelœus River, 4. 17; named after Aetolus, 4. 108; deserted lands of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- well adapted to horse-raising, 4. 229; borders on Thessaly, 4. 225; description of, 5. 33-31; divided into two parts, the "Old" and "Epistola," 5. 27; various places in, 5. 63; "Epistola" assigned to Calydon, 5. 65; settled by the Curetes, 5. 85; now included within a Roman Province, 5. 215
- Arctian Catalogue*, the, in Homer, 4. 285
- Arctolara*, the, colonized Temea in Bruttium, 3. 17; a Greek people, 4. 5; under Oxythus returned with the Heracleidae, 4. 91; drove the Epitane out of Hile, 4. 103; the country of, never ravaged, according to Ephorus, 4. 367; were awarded Naupactus in Western Locris by Philip, 4. 385; once powerful, 4. 389; by Homer always spoken of under one name, 4. 393; the Curetes belonged to, 4. 395; helped the Romans to conquer the Macedonians at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly, 4. 445; dispute of, with the Acarnanians, 5. 57; tribe of, now reduced to impotence, 5. 65; powerful for a time, 5. 67; were never subject to any other people, according to Ephorus, 5. 75, 79; with Actolus, founded the earliest cities in Actolia, 5. 77; akin to the Illyrians, 5. 79
- Arctolara, The Policy of the*, by Aristotle, 3. 189
- Arctolus*, son of Eudymus, from Hile; Ephorus' account of, 4. 101, 103; with the Epitane took up abode in Actolia but were destroyed by the Acollans, 4. 369; drove the Curetes out of Actolia and founded earliest cities there, and statue of, at Therna in Actolia, 5. 77, 79, 83
- Axoncia*, the Attic deme, 4. 271
- Axoncia*, the Attic deme, 4. 271
- Atrachis*, one of Pompey's generals; defeated at Herda in Iberia by Julius Caesar, 2. 99
- Asia* (see *Ophidians*)
- Agasus*, colonized the region about Actia in Argolis after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 225
- Agamedes*, and Trophonius, built the second temple at Delphi, 4. 361
- Agamemnon*, from ignorance of geography blundered in attacking Myia, 1. 35; breastplate of, 1. 145; summoned Diomedes and Alcaeus to the Trojan War, 2. 305; promised to Achilles seven oxen on the Messenian and Asinean Gulfs, 4. 109, one of these being Pedasus (Methone, now Modon), 4. 111; the dominions of, 4. 167; the men of, sent to collect sailors, cursed Methone, 4. 177; "found Menestheus standing still," 4. 255; received an oracle at Delphi, 4. 347, 349; won over Diomedes, but not Alcaeus, to join the Trojan expedition, 5. 71; wished to remain behind at Troy, to prophesize Alcaeus, 5. 105; Cleus and Malaia, descendants of, founded Phrygian Cyme in Asia, 5. 7; led 1000 ships against Troy, according to Plinius the Roman quater, 5. 55; laid a curse on Ilium, 5. 83; Chryseis presented to, 5. 121; said to have built a temple near Ephesus, 5. 233
- Agapenor*, founded Paphos in Cyprus, 5. 281
- Agatharides*, Peripatetic philosopher and historian, native of Calicut, 5. 283; fellow-citizen of Ctesias, on the origin of the name of the Erythraean ("Red") Sea, 7. 351
- Agathis*, on the Aramie River, founded by the Massiliotes, 2. 183
- Agathocles*, son of Lydamachus, slain by his father, 5. 165
- Agathocles*, one of the successors of Alexander and father of Lydamachus, 5. 163
- Agathoches* (tyrant of the Siciliotes at Syracuse, b. about 361 B.C.—d. 289 B.C.), conquered Hipponium in Bruttium and built naval station there, 3. 10; served as general of the Tarantini (about 300 B.C.), 3. 115
- Agathyrus* (Capo d'Orlando), 30 Roman miles from Tyndaris, 3. 57
- Agathis*, Mother (see *Rhea*); the famous temple of, in Pomeius in Galatia, 5. 471
- Agathis*, Lacedaemonian king, father of the Archidamus who served as commander for Tarentum, 3. 115

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Aghia (see Meliboea)
 Aghrimish-Dagh (see Cimmerius Mountain), 2, 337
 Agides, the; descendants of Agis, the Lacedaemonian ruler, 4, 141
 Agis, a village in Asia, 7, 162
 Agis, the son of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, fought and subjected the Helots, 4, 135
 Agni-Cerna, a promontory in Aegypt, 8, 67
 Agrotus of Paros, pupil of Phidias, by some said to have made the remarkable statue of Nemesis at Rhamnus, 4, 263
 Agra, in the Attic deme Agryia, 4, 277
 Agratius, former name of Cyrus, 7, 165
 Agrasus, the, an Aetolian tribe, 5, 22, 29
 Agrasus, the, in Arabia, 7, 309
 Agri, the, a tribe of the Maeotae, 5, 201
 Agri River, the (see Asiris)
 Agrinos, the, transferred to the city Hira, 4, 23
 Agrion, the, border on the Triballi, 8, 271; see footnote on "Hydruntina," 8, 275; live about Mt. Rhodope, 3, 261; mastered by the Paconians, 3, 263
 Agri, the (see Cynaeopolis)
 Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (consul 37, 28, 27 B.C.); transferred the Ubi across the Rhene, 2, 231; built roads from Lugdunum, 2, 239; adorned Rome, 2, 405; connected Lakes Avernus and Lucrine with a canal, and Lake Avernus with Cumae with a tunnel, 2, 441; Campus of (see Campus of Agrippa); Map of (see Map of Agrippa); cut down forest about Avernus, 2, 445; transported the Pallis Lias, by Egeippus, from Lampasus, 6, 37; settled two Roman legions in Berytus (Beirut) and extended its territory, 7, 265
 Agrippa, Map of (see "Map, our geographical"; and D. Diodorus, Quellen u. Forsch. z. alt. Gesch. u. Geogr., Heft 12, 1906)
 Agria, the Homeric, son of Peithaco, reigned over region of Phleura, 5, 75, 85
 Agryia, the Attic deme, 4, 277

Agrylla (see Cacer) in Italy, held by Pelasgians, 2, 365
 Agryllae, the treasury of, at Delphi, 2, 341
 Ahonobartus, Gnaeus Domitius (consul 122 B.C.), routed the Celti, 2, 197, 219
 Alabidae, the, ruled over Salamis, 4, 253
 Alani (see Horsa in Arcadia)
 Alas (Ajax), the Laertian, king of the Opuntians, a native of Narycum, 4, 381; "hated by Athena," and "destroyed by Poseidon," 4, 81
 Alas (Ajax), son of Telamon and ruler of Salamis, and founder of the house of the Alacidae, 4, 263; "brought 12 ships from Salamis," 4, 265; tomb, temple, and statue of, near Rhodion, 5, 59
 Alas (Ajax), son of Teucer, founded a temple at Olib in Cilicia, 6, 242
 Albas, by some called the brother of Hileps, 6, 7; colonized Hrotria from Athens, 5, 13
 Albas, a barbarian name, 3, 237
 Ajax (see Alas)
 Akkerman (see Tyrus)
 Al Djamar, the island (see Argimura)
 Albani in Curia; the river flowing into, is crossed many times by the same road, 6, 27; home of Apollonius Molon, 6, 281, 299; a noteworthy city, 6, 291; a city of luxury and debauchery, and infested with scorpions, 6, 299; 200 stadia from Laguna, 6, 307
 Albas, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8, 149
 Alaccia, the Attic deme, 4, 271
 Alacca, a small town in Sicily, 20
 Roman tales from Agathyrus, 3, 57, 81
 Alalcomenae, a town on the island Astoria, 5, 51
 Alalcomenae in Boeotia near Lake Copais, near which is the tomb of Telusae, 4, 273, and where is an ancient temple of Athena (Alalcomenae), and where they say she was born, 4, 231, and whither the Thebans once fled for refuge, 4, 232
 Alalcomenae, a populous city of the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Deseribes on the Brigon River, 3. 311
- Alalcomenian Athenê, the, mentioned by Homer, 4. 331
- Alalcomenium (see Alalcomenae) in Boeotia, 20 stadia from Ocalê and 60 from Haliartus, 4. 331
- Alatri (see Alotrium)
- Alania, a city near the Odyreus River, 5. 407, now deserted, 5. 409
- "Alasence," an emendation to, in the Homeric text, 5. 405; the Odyreus River flows through country of, 5. 409
- Alazonia, near Scorpis in Asia, 5. 411
- Alia Pucosa, on the Valerian Way, 2. 403, 410; near the Marsi, 2. 473; used by the Romans as a prison, 2. 493
- Alia Longa, on Mt. Albanus (Monte Cavo), founded by Ascanius, 2. 370; rule of, extended to the Tiber, 2. 381; lived in harmony with the Romans, but was later destroyed, except the temple, and its inhabitants were adjudged Roman citizens, 2. 387, 389
- Alion wine, the, 2. 309
- Albania in Asia, invaded by Pompey, 5. 197; bounded on the north by the Caucasus, 5. 207, 209; has fertile territory, 5. 217; the pass from, into Iberia, 5. 221; northern side of, protected by the Caucasian Mountains, and bounded on the south by Armenia, 5. 223; produces remarkable crops, 5. 225; extent of coast of, 5. 245; has a temple of Selent, 5. 431
- Albanians, the Achæi, are excellent subjects, but from neglect by the Romans sometimes attempt revolutions, 5. 145; more inclined to the shepherd's life than the Iberians, 5. 223; neglect the soil but have remarkable crops, 5. 225; detailed description of, 5. 227-231; sent forth an army of 88,000 against Pompey, 5. 227; the king, priest, and worship of, 5. 229; extremely respectful to old age, 5. 231; geographical position of, 5. 209; take pride in their cavalry, 5. 331
- Albanus, Lacus Laco di Albano), 2. 423
- Albanus, Mt. (Monte Cavo), 2. 370, 411, 421, 423
- Alban Mountain (Mt. Velika), the, in the land of the Iapodes in Italy; a part of the Alps, 2. 304, 3. 265, 309
- Albenses, the, occupy the northerly parts of the Alps, 2. 369
- Albingunum (Albenga) in Italy; inhabitants of, called Ligures Ingauni, 2. 303
- Alfocci, the, occupy the northerly parts of the Alps, 2. 369
- Alia (Ribe) River, the, revealed to geographers by the Romans, 1. 51; the, in Germany, flows nearly parallel to the Ithema, 3. 155; parts beyond wholly unknown, 3. 171
- Albia Waters (La Solfatara), the, 2. 417
- Alseer-de-Fal in Iberia (see Salacia)
- Alseus, the poet; wrongly refers to the Charis River as the "Cecilius," 4. 323, 329; threw away his arms in battle, 5. 77, but later show Phrynon the Albenian general, 5. 77; calls Aristarchus a city of the Lelages, 5. 101; native of Milyrê, 5. 141; author of Sapphic poems, 5. 143; interpreted by Quilna, 5. 147; on the "Carian cross," 5. 381
- Alcostis, "fair among women," 1. 165
- Alchaedamus, king of the Rhombæan nomads, an ally of the Syrian Basma, 7. 253
- Almacon, son of Amphiaras, founded Argos Amphilocheum on the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 305; with Diomedes destroyed the Aediana, 4. 369; refused to join the Trojan expedition, 5. 71; according to Ephorus, king of Asarnania before the Trojan War, 5. 72
- Almeceus, the; an epic poem on the deeds of Almacon, authorship unknown, 5. 35
- Alman of Sicile (B. about 675 B.C.), deals in fables, 1. 157; founder of Dorian lyric poetry, used the poetic figure of "part with the whole," 4. 37; on the Carystian wine, 5. 11; on the Hryschæans in Asarnania, 5. 65; on the "Andrea" at Sparta,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

5. 151; on "the Cerebian, a Phrygian melody," 5. 519
 Aegyptian Gulf, the, a part of the Cretan Gulf, 4. 19
 Aelian Plain, the, in Cilicia, mentioned by Homer, 5. 423; 5. 355
 Aleium in Asia, 4. 35; by Homer called "Hill of Aleium," and now Aleium, a territory about Amphipolis, 4. 41
 Aleius River, the, in Asia, 4. 43
 Alia (situated on the Plateau du Mont-Auxois between Alie and Sainte Reine, now in ruins), where Verulingotorix was taken captive, 2. 219
 Alia (see Ilium)
 Altes, the colossus of Corinth after the return of the Horacidae, 4. 215
 Alota in Iapygia, 2. 121
 Alotrium (Alatri), in Italy, 2. 413
 Alua, father of Ang and grandfather of Telephus; myth of, 6. 135
 Alexander the orator, surnamed *Lychus* ("Lamp"), contemporary of Cicero, a native of Ephesus, statesman, historian, and author of two poems, one astronomical and the other geographical, 6. 221
 Alexander, the Aetolian poet (b. about 315 B.C.), on the Aetolian Lake in Asia Minor, 5. 465, 6. 373; the second man to write the talk of the closed, 6. 153
 Alexander, the son of Antiochus, defeated Demetrius, the son of Seleucus, 6. 165
 Alexander Balas (king of Syria 160-145 B.C.), defeated by Demetrius Nicator, 6. 165 and Ptolemy Philometor, 7. 247
 Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.); added to knowledge of geography, 1. 48; advised to treat Greeks as friends and barbarians as enemies, 1. 249; made accurate geographical investigations, 1. 259; crossed the Euphrates, 1. 301; set up affairs as limits of his Indian expedition, 2. 139; complained to the Romans about the pirates of Antium (Anzio), 2. 161; expedition of, against the Thracians and Getans, but from scarcity of boats he could not capture King Syrmus on Pene Island in the later, 2. 201; frankly rebuked by the Celt about the Adriatic, 2. 203; fixed the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace as the Nestos River, 2. 216; received letter from Crates the mining engineer in regard to drainage in the basin of Lake Opeate, 4. 366; Leonatus, a comrade of, fell in the Larian War, 4. 415; said to have had intercourse with Thalestris the queen of the Amazons, 5. 237; exploits of, greatly exaggerated by historians, 5. 239, 247, 256; failed to capture Spilamenus and Bessus, the Persian generals, 5. 269; went to the Iaxartes River, 5. 271; conquered fewer tribes in Asia than the Greeks, 5. 279; broke up a heathen custom in Bactria, and founded and destroyed cities there and in Sagiana, 5. 283; said to have married Roxane, and to have destroyed the city of the Hecatomitidae, 5. 285; attempted an expedition against certain tribes beyond Hyrcania, but later defeated, 5. 287, 289; put an end to the audacity of the Comani, 5. 309; sent Menn to gold mines in Armenia, 5. 329; captured Sagabenus in Phidra, 5. 479; the Belgians in Phidra voluntarily subject to, 5. 485; utterly defeated the satraps of Darius near the Granicus River in the Troad, 6. 27; claimed kin with the Hians, adorned their temples, and otherwise assisted them, 6. 61; Alexandra (formerly Antigone) in the Troad named after, by Lyimachus, 6. 63; helped to annotate and preserve the "Iliad" of the "Hektor" of Homer, in his zeal for the poet, 6. 55; descended from the Aetolians, and much admired by Julius Caesar, 6. 57; Agathocles the father of Lyimachus, one of the successors of, 6. 163; captured Miletus, and Halicarnassus, 6. 309; offered to restore the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, but his offer was refused, 6. 237; extended limits of precinct of Ephesian Artemis as place of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

refuge, 6. 229; sacred precinct above Chalchida in Asia dedicated to, 6. 229; seized Hellenismasus and appointed Ada queen of the Carians, 6. 255; destroyed Milyas in Phœlia, 6. 321; led his phalanx along the coast of Cilicia against Issus and the forces of Darius, 6. 355; Stasenor of Soli in Cyprus appointed general by, 6. 381; expedition of, to India, 7. 3; subdued a large part of India and gave it to Ptolemy, 7. 6; ambition of, when in India, 7. 7; captured Aornus in India at one assault, 7. 11; unshy exalted by Satrapes, 7. 12; thought the sources of the Nile were in India, 7. 41; explored India, 7. 45; the route thereto taken by, 7. 45; welcomed by King Taxilos in India, 7. 47; received 150 dogs from Sophtes in India, 7. 55; set sail on the Hydaspes in India, 7. 55, 57; seriously wounded in India, 7. 57; composite of, in India, 7. 59; said to have advanced as far as the Ganges River, 7. 61; taught a lesson in endurance by sophtes in India, 7. 107, 109; accompanied by Calanus the Indian sophist, 7. 119; commended Mandane the Indian sophist, 7. 121; campaign of, in Asia, 7. 122-129; took away certain places from the Arians and founded settlements of his own, 7. 143; passed through the country of the Paropamisadae, and pursued Bessus into Bactriana, 7. 145; spent the winter on Mt. Paropamisus, 7. 147; joined by Craterus in Carmania, 7. 149; forced his way through various defiles and across various rivers in Persia, 7. 163; crossed the Araxes River near Persepolis, and burnt up the royal palace there, 7. 165; carried off Persian treasures to Susa, 7. 169; deposed King Darius, 7. 189; conquered Darius at Gangamela near Arbela, 7. 197; died at Babylon, 7. 199; destroyed most of the artificial cataracts in the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, 7. 205; intended to acquire Aratta,

7. 209, 211; found that nuchtha in Babylonia was inflammable, 7. 217; built a mole between Tyre and the mainland, 7. 267; took Tyre by siege, 7. 269; raised Gaza in Phœnicia to the ground, 7. 277; intended to seize Arabia Felix and make it his royal abode, 7. 273; admired the advantages of the site of Alexandria, fortified it, and made it a great city, 8. 29 ff.; Rhoxana, his wife, and his children departed from Egypt to Macedonia, 8. 37; dramatic story of visit of, to the temple of Ammon and the oracle among the Branchidae, 8. 113; called the son of Zeus, 8. 114, 117. Alexander the Judæan, first to proclaim himself king, instead of priest, of Judaea, 7. 299. Alexander, son of Priam (see Paris). Alexander the Molossian (appointed king of Epirus by Philip about 342 B.C.), killed at Pandosia in Bruttium (about 330 B.C.), 3. 17, 115, 117. Alexander Philalethes, of Laodicea, head of school of medicine at Carura in Strabo's time, 5. 519. Alexandria in the Troad: longest equinoctial day at has 15 equinoctial hours, 1. 513, 5. 113; founded by Antigonus and called Antigonia, but changed its name to Alexandria, 6. 5, 53, 65; ancient site of, 6. 63; where the "Judgment of Paris" is said to have taken place, 6. 103. Alexandrian Games, the, celebrated in honour of Alexander the Great at a precinct above Chalchida in Asia, 6. 329. Alexandria in Egypt (see Map of, at the end of this volume): 4000 stadia from Lyos or Rhodes, 1. 52, 223; library of, accessible to Eratosthenes and Hipparchus, 1. 259; distance from, to equator, 1. 509; rotation of index of sun-dial at, on day of equinox, is as five to three, 1. 511; healthfulness of, 2. 315; receives aromatics from Leuco Coma in Arabia, 7. 359; detailed description and history of, 8. 23 ff.; the harbours and Heptastadion

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- at, 8. 37, 39; advantages of site of, 8. 29-31, 53-55; shape, and dimensions, and buildings, of, 8. 33-35; Alexander buried at, 8. 35; Antony slew himself at, 8. 39, 43; the streets of, 8. 41; the several successors of Alexander at, 8. 43-47; Pompey slain near, 8. 47; present and past governments at, 8. 49-53; diversions of people at, 8. 55; full of the bird called "ibis," 8. 161; about 10,000 stadia from Meroë and 13,000 from the torrid zone, 8. 157; parallel of latitude of, as compared with the Great Syrtis, 8. 159
- Alexandrians, the; one tribe of, were Greeks in origin, 8. 51
- Alexandrium, a stronghold in Syria, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Alexandrus, son of Antipater, founded Urapopolis on Athmos of Athos, 3. 357
- Alizidi (see Eriocassæ)
- Alinda in Caria, where Queen Ada resided, 6. 285
- Aliveri (see Tamynas)
- Alisium in the Troad, a place fabricated by Demetrius, 6. 59
- Alitarchus River, the, in Asia, empties into the Cyrus River, 5. 219, 229
- Alitæe (Alitæ), in Bactrianum, 2. 425
- Alitrochades, son of Androctatus, king of Palimbothea in India, 1. 305
- Allobroges, the, formerly a militant people, 2. 109; geographical position of, 2. 231; subject to the praetors sent to Narbonnia, 2. 271
- Allotrigans, the; a tribe in Iberia of no importance, 2. 77
- Alluvium, the, of the Nile, 1. 131
- Almonds, the, in Media, 8. 317
- "Alphé," the Homeric "Alybé" amended to, by some, 5. 405, 407
- "Alphé," the Homeric "Alybé" amended to, by some, 5. 405, 407, 6. 91
- Alopé (near Meliden) in Epimenidias Locris, 4. 381
- Alopé, in the country of the Opuntian Locrians, damaged by earthquake, 1. 225
- Alopé in Ocellus Locris, 4. 387
- Alopé in Phthiotis, Thessaly, 4. 387; subject to Achilles, 4. 401; historians in doubt about, 4. 409
- Alopeia, an island in Lake Mæotis, 8. 185
- Alopeconnesians, the; earlier founders of Aenus on the Melas Gulf, 8. 373
- Alopeconnesus, on the Melas Gulf, 2. 373
- Alorum in Laconia, where is the temple of the Hælian Artemis, 4. 75
- Alorus, in Macedonia, 2. 239; a Bottæan city, and identified (?) with Thessalonica, 8. 341, 345
- Alphæus, the, of the Turditanians, 2. 13
- Alpheus (Eurphus) River, the, "floweth in wide stream through the land of the Pylians," 4. 21, 31, 87; the course of, 4. 47, 49; so named, it is said, because its waters cure leprosy, 4. 61; flows past Tiryns, 4. 71, and past Olympia, 4. 87; receives the Rhipous, 4. 99, and the Hymanthos, 4. 101; marvellous circumstance pertaining to, 8. 75, 93, 4. 231; once inundated the land round the temple at Olympia, 4. 233
- Alpous, tower at, collapsed because of earthquake, 1. 295
- Alps, the, form a boundary of Celtica, 1. 491; the source of various rivers, 2. 225; general description of country and peoples of, 2. 265-295; begin at Vada Sabota (now Vado), 2. 263, 329, 427; stretch as far as the Alpiæ Mountains (Mt. Veilæ), 2. 265; the source of the Rhodanus and the Ilherus, 2. 273, 283, 289; size and height of, 2. 293, 299; description of base of, 2. 303; begin at Ocellum, 2. 329
- Alps, the Julian (see Cera, Mt.)
- Alsum (Palo), a small town between Ossa and Oetia, 2. 363
- "Alsus," the Greek word, means a "sacred grove," but is used by the poets of any "sacred precinct," even if bare of trees, 4. 379
- Altos, the Homeric; "lord of the Lelaps" in the Troad, 6. 17, 181; Pedæus subject to, 4. 99
- Althæmones the Argive, with Dorians founded ten cities in Oete, 5. 143,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 6, 371**; son of Cisseus the founder of Argos, 5, 149
- Altinum (Alatino)**, near Ravenna, 2, 318
- Alura (see Alurix)**
- Aluria (or Alura, or Dorium)** in Messenia, identified by some with the Homeric Dorium, 4, 75
- Alus (or Halus, g. n.)**, the Homeric, in Philistia, subject to Achilleus, 4, 401; historians in doubt about, 4, 409
- Alvona, Mt. (see Minile)**
- Alyattes**, king of Lydia and father of Croesus, sent gifts to Delphi and consulted oracles, 4, 357; great mound and tomb of, at Sardis, "a monument of prostitution," 5, 177, 179; source of wealth of, 5, 371; once ruler over a few Greeks in Asia, 7, 187
- Alyô (Χαλγιδό)**, the Homeric, in Cappadocia Pontica, "the birth-place of silver," 5, 403, 413; term amended by certain critics to "Alôp" or "Alôô," 5, 405, 407, 413, 5, 91
- Alyconian Sea**, the, in the Corinthian Gulf, extends from Pagas to the boundaries of Boeotia near Oreus, 4, 379
- Alyceus**, son of Icarus and brother of Penelope, 5, 35
- Alycia in Acarnania**, 5, 35; geographical position of, 5, 27; thought by Ephorus to have been named after Alyceus the brother of Penelope, 5, 35; 15 stadia from the sea, 5, 61
- Amadocus II**, king of the Odrysae, 3, 371
- Amalthea**, the horn of, by some identified with Paroskelele, 5, 57, 59
- Amantides Gatra**, the, in Cilicia, where Mt. Amanus ends, 5, 355
- Amanus, Mt.**, the, splits off the Cilician Taurus, 5, 395, 391; extends to the Euphrates River, 5, 297, 5, 355; borders on Syria, 7, 195, 229, 247
- Amardi (see Mardi)**, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5, 249; live in the Taurus, 5, 329; mountaineers in Atropatene Media, 5, 355
- Amarius**, sacred precinct of Zeus Amarius near Aegium, where the common council of the Aeolian League convened, 4, 215; belongs to Aegium, 4, 223
- Amarynceus**, lord, buried by the Epheans at Buprestum in Iliis, 4, 35
- Amarnithum**, the; temple of Artemis Amarnithia, 5, 19
- Amarnythus**, a village seven stadia from Brestia, 5, 15
- Amasida** in Cappadocia Pontica, native city of Strabo, a very strongly fortified city, 5, 397, 429; "largest and best of all," 5, 443; detailed description of, 5, 445-447
- Amaseno River**, the (see Amaseus)
- Amasenta (Amaseus) River**, the, in Italy, 2, 355, footnote 4
- Amasias (Hiro) River**, the, on which Drusus defeated the Bructeri, 3, 155, 159
- Amasra (see Amastria)**
- Amastria (Amasra)**, in eastern Paphlagonia, once held by Mithridates Eupator, 5, 371; ten schoeni distant from Hæstæ (or Eneti), 5, 381; formed out of four settlements by Amastria (niece of Darius), after whom it was named, 5, 385; not mentioned by Homer, 5, 417
- Amathus in Cyprus**, 4, 379
- Amathus River**, the (see Pandus)
- Amathustæne**, the, a Cyprian tribe mentioned by Hippocanax, 4, 37
- Amaziki (see Leuce in Acarnania)**
- "Amazones,"** an emendation to, in the Homeric text, 5, 405
- Amazonæ**, the, home and habits of, 5, 233-239; incredible stories about, 5, 235; said to have founded Ephesus, Smyrna, and other cities, 5, 237; Thalestria, the queen of, said to have had intercourse with Alexander, 5, 239; "swayed a Hyrian" army, and lived in Thembæyna, 5, 283; placed by certain historians between Myria, Caria, and Lydia, near Gynæ, 5, 405; named Ephesus, Smyrna, Gynæ, and Myria, 5, 407; once lived in Alôp, but now in Zelela, according to Palæphatus, 5, 409, 413; once fought the Trojans, 5, 413; would not fight on Priam's

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- side, 5. 418; mentioned by Homer, 5. 493; once attacked by Priam, 5. 493; also by Hektorophontes, 5. 493; gave names to Cyrene (Pharionis) and Myrina, 5. 163; both cities and peoples named after, 5. 501
- Ambarvalia** (see Ambervia)
- Ambarvia** (Ambarvalia), a Roman festival, 2. 385
- Ambassadors**, the Sacred, of Cyrene; dolphins of, dedicated at temple of Ammon, 1. 181; inscription of, on dolphins, false, 1. 509
- Amber** (electrum), among the Ligures (op. Linguria), 2. 507; found at the mouth of the Padus River, 2. 316, footnote 7
- Amber-gems** ("Linguria"), imported to Britain from Celtica, 2. 289
- Ambiant**, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 235, 291
- Ambiada**, a city in Phlebia, whence the medicinal Ambiadian wine, 5. 481
- Ambracia** (Arta), lies only a short distance above the recess of the Ambracian Gulf, was founded by Gorgas the son of Oypselus, and was the royal residence of Pyrrhus, but its inhabitants were transferred by Augustus to Nicopolis, 3. 303; colonized by Octavianus in time of Oypselus, 5. 31
- Ambracian Gulf** (Gulf of Arta), the, 3. 297; 1200 stadia from the Geranian Mountains, 3. 299; description of, 3. 301, 337; 5. 26, 31
- Ambrones**, the, war of the, against Marius and the Massiliotes, 2. 189
- Ambrones**, the; boundary of territory of, 4. 373
- Ambrones** in Phlebia, 4. 369
- Amelia** (see America)
- Amenanus** river, the, which flows through Catania, 2. 436
- Ameria**, the village-city in Cappadocia Pontica where is the temple of Men of Pharnaces, 5. 431
- Ameria** (Amelia), in Italy, geographical position of, 2. 373
- Amisani**, the; territory of, belongs to the White Syrians (the Cappadocians), 5. 385; occupy a part of Gaseleotis, 5. 393
- Amisus** (Samoun), on same parallel as the Propontis, 1. 257, 268; planted with olive-trees, 1. 278; about 10,000 stadia distant from Hyrcania, 5. 289; the Homeric "land of the Hæti," according to Xenodotus, 5. 281, and to Herodotus, 5. 417; description and history of, 5. 395; 1260 stadia from Trapesus, and 1400 from Plassia, 5. 399; road from, to Iesus, 5. 311
- Amiternum**, a Sabine city, 2. 375, 431
- Ammon**, temple of; 2000 stadia from sea, 1. 181; formerly on the sea, 1. 185, 211; a joke in reference to, 5. 21; a five days' journey from Apia, a village on the coast, 5. 55; probably once situated on the sea, 5. 99, and now almost abandoned, 5. 113; oyster and mussel shells found in great quantities in region of, 5. 179
- Ammon Balihos**, the Promontory of, in Carthagina, 5. 193
- Ammonia** in Egypt (see Paratophum)
- Amnias** river, the, flows through Romanitia in Paphlagonia, 5. 449
- Amnias** in Crete, where is the temple of Hicithula; used as export by Minoas, 5. 129
- Amulius** (Amulius), legendary king of Rome, 2. 381
- Amomum**, a spice-plant, in Goodyera, 7. 232
- Amorgos**, one of the Sporades Islands, home of Hæmonides the Iambic poet, 5. 173
- Amocum**, the parts round, in Phrygia Epistolia, 5. 506
- Ampelus**, mountain and promontory in the Ilio Samos, 5. 215
- Amphaxion**, a city in Amphaxitis, 5. 331
- Amphaxites**, the (i.e. the Pæonians), 2. 331
- Amphiall**, Cape, in Attica, and the quarry above it, 4. 257
- Amphiarachus**, the oracle near Pæphis in the land of the Oropians, where Amphiarachus was swallowed up by the earth, 4. 373
- Amphiarachis**, the temple of, transferred to its site near Pæphis in the land of the Oropians in accordance with an oracle, 4. 373, 393; by some said to have fallen out of his

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- chariot ("barma") near where his parent temple is, the chariot itself being drawn empty to Iarna, 4. 225; father of Alcmæon, 5. 71; father of Amphilocheus, 6. 233; Greek prophet and ruler, 7. 389
- Amphitryonæ Council, the, used to convene at Onchestus, 4. 329
- Amphitryonæ League, a kind of, connected with the temple of Iouktion on Calauria, 4. 173, 175
- Amphitryonæ League, the, was organized by the people who lived near Delphi, convened twice a year at Pylos (Thermopylæ), and was first administered by Acræus, 4. 357
- Amphitryonæ Rights, the, first proclaimed by Acræus, 4. 357
- Amphitryonæ, the, forbade the levying of taxes on those who visited the temple at Delphi, but for a time were successfully resisted by the Crætanæ and the Amphidolæ, 4. 353; built the present temple at Delphi, 4. 351; instituted aganistrion and gymnastic contests with a crown as prize, 4. 351; raised Amphias to the ground, 4. 355; performed sacrifices twice a year at Thermopylæ, 4. 353
- Amphidolæ; the Margalæ in, 4. 71
- Amphidolæ in Iria, where the people held a monthly market, 4. 41
- Amphigonia, the Homeric, subject to Neater, 4. 71; near the Hypanis River, where is the temple of Leto, 4. 73
- Amphilochei, an ancient city in Iberia named after the Greek hero Amphilocheus, 2. 83
- Amphilocheians, the, a barbarian tribe, now hold part of the country above Acarnania and Acetolia, 3. 292; at Argos Amphilocheum on the Ambracian Gulf, see Epelrotos, 3. 307; border on Thessaly, 4. 395; situated north of the Arcadianians, 5. 26
- Amphilocheus, son of Amphiaræus and brother of Alcmæon, died at Amphilochei in Iberia, 2. 83; gave the name Inachos to a river in the land of the Amphilocheians, 3. 79; Amphilocheian Argos named after, 5. 73; accompanied Calchas to the temple of Apollo Clarius in Asia, 4. 233; led from Troy the ancestors of the present Pamphylians, 6. 325; with Mopans, founded Mallia in Cilicia, and died in duel with Mopans there, 6. 353; other accounts of death of, 4. 355
- Amphinolia in Crete, 5. 133
- Amphinomus, and his brother Anaplan, who saved their parents from doom at Aetna, 3. 69
- Amphinosus, in the *Odyssey*, refers to the "temple of great Zeus" at Dodona, 2. 316
- Amphin, the husband of Niobe, 4. 113; with his brother Zethus said to have lived at Rétrois before reigning at Thebes, 4. 323
- Amphipolis (Iinra Rodol, now Neodori), on the Strymon River, founded by the Athenians, 2. 359; by Pambas made one of the four capitals of Macedonia, 2. 369
- Amphiacian circles, the, 1. 357, 359
- Amphiclaia, the, 1. 509; term dissolved, 1. 517
- Amphias (Salena) in Western Locria, not mentioned by Homer, lies in the Crætan Plain, and was destroyed by the Amphitryonæ, 4. 355
- Amphias, the, from Onallian Locria, restored Oris, dealt harshly with foreigners, and cultivated the holy Crætan Plain, but were punished by the Amphitryonæ, 4. 353
- Amphistrates, charioteer of the Dioscuri, 5. 303
- Amphitryon, expedition of, to Cephalonia with Cephæus, 5. 47, 57; established Cephalus as master of the islands about Taphos, 5. 67
- Amphius, son of Merope and Trojan leader, 6. 25
- Amphrysus River, the, in Thessaly, flows close to walls of Ithaca, 4. 409, through the Crocian Plain, 4. 421
- Amulius (see Amulius)
- Anyrae (Tehnauch), where is the temple of Apollo, 4. 135; given to Philocoma by the Harachides, 4. 133
- Amyclæum, the, of Apollo, at Anyrae in Laconia, 2. 109
- Amyntæ, the, a people in India, 7. 97
- Amyntos, mother of the mythical Neophtis, 4. 183

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Amymon, a spring near Lerna, 4. 163
 Amyntas, powerful king of the Athamantians, 4. 389
 Amyntas, the father of Philip by Eurydice, 2. 309
 Amyntas, king of Galatia, successor of Deiotarus, 5. 469; extent of domain of, 5. 473, 507; owned 300 flocks, 5. 475; slew Antipater Derbetes, but was killed by the Cilicians, 5. 477; the heirs of, desired the priesthood of Men Arcseus at the Antiocheia near Pisidia, 5. 507; seized Cilicia Tracheia, 5. 537
 Amyntor, the king, father of Phoenix; the different accounts of, 4. 435
 Amyrus on Lake Boobias (Boobias) in Thessaly, 4. 449; in the Dolian Plain, 4. 481
 Amythaonides, the, emigrants from Pisatis and Triphylia to Argos, 4. 165
 Amyzon in Caria, 6. 391
 Anabura, a city in Phœlia, 5. 481
 Anacharsis (d. about 600 B.C.), Scythian prince, philosopher, traveller, long a resident of Athens, friend of Solon, inventor, and one of the Seven Wise Men; held in high esteem by the Greeks, 3. 301; said to have invented the bellows, the two-bladed anchor, and the potter's wheel, but Homer knew of the potter's wheel, 2. 207; on the musical instruments, herbs, and roots, in India, 7. 25
 Anacreon of Teos (b. about 560 B.C.), the great lyric poet, of whose works only fragments remain; on "the horn of Amalthea" and "the king of Tartarus," 2. 59; calls Teos "Athamantia," 5. 109; close friend and eulogist of Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, who was hanged by the Persians (522 B.C.), 6. 217; native of Teos, 6. 237; on the warlike real of the Carians, 6. 301
 Anactorium (near Vamita) in Acarnania, an emporium at Nicopolis, 6. 29; geographical position of, 5. 27; lies on the Ambracian Gulf, 40 stadia from the temple of Asclepius, 5. 31; colonised in time of Opellus, 5. 35

Anacardaraxa, father of Sarranapallus, 6. 351
 Anachorius, a Persian deity; temple of, at Zela in Cappadocia, 5. 203
 Anagnis (Anagni), a noteworthy city in Italy, 2. 415
 Anagyrus, the Attic deme, 4. 271
 Anania, the Persian goddess (see Anca), the temple of, at Zela in Cappadocia, 5. 203, 441; custom observed in temples of, 7. 177
 Anaphi (Anaphi), the island, near Thera, where is the temple of the Argivean Apollo, 1. 109; 5. 101
 Anaphi (see Anaphi)
 Anaphylis, the Attic deme, 4. 271
 Anaphylis in Attica, near which is a shrine of Pan and the temple of Aphrodite Cnida, where the last wreckage of the ships after the battle of Salamis was cast forth, 4. 271
 Anaples, and his brother Amphimachus, who saved their parents from doom at Actua, 3. 69
 Anaxagoras, the, extent of coast of, on the Chætan Sea, 5. 245; geographical position of, 5. 249, 269
 Anaxagoras, a city in Asia, where is an oracle for sleepers, 5. 249-251
 Anas River (Gundiana), the, in Iberia; flows from the east, 2. 11; has two mouths, 2. 10; navigable, 2. 25; rises in Celtiberia, 2. 49; parallel to the Tagus for a distance, 2. 65; flows through Celtiberia, 2. 101
 Anaurus River, the, flows near Demetrias in Thessaly, 4. 475
 Anaxagoras of Clazomenae in Asia, illustrious man and associate of Anaximenes the Milesian, 6. 245
 Anaxarchus, helped Alexander the Great and Callisthenes to annotate a recension of Homer, 6. 25
 Anaxarx the etharcidæ, of Magnesia on the Mæander, greatly honoured by Antony, 6. 355; honoured by his native city as "like unto the gods in voice," 6. 355
 Anaximander the historian (third century B.C.), on the length of the Arabian Gulf, 7. 313
 Anaximander (or Anaximander), tyrant of Rhegium (494-470 B.C.), fortified the Syllæum, 2. 21, 23

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Anaximander of Miletus (b. 610 B.C.), pupil of Thales, introduced the gnomon into Greece; geographer and philosopher, 1. 2; first to publish a geographical map, 1. 22; teacher of Anaximenes, 6. 307
- Anaximenes of Lampsacus (accompanied Alexander on his Asiatic expedition, wrote histories of Philip and Alexander, a history of Greece in twelve books); on different places called Colonoæ, 6. 35; a rhetorician, 6. 37; on the colonies of Miletus, 6. 307
- Anaximenes of Miletus; pupil of Anaximander, 6. 307; Anaxagoras an associate of, 6. 345
- Anaxus, once ruled a part of the Asiatic coast, 6. 130
- Anaxus, on the Acemilian Way, 2. 327
- Anaxus, the, about the size of dolphins, caught in the ice at the Strait of Kertch, 2. 226
- Anaxus in Cilicia, founded by Euryanaxus, where is his tomb, 6. 341, 343
- Anaxus (Ankhalo) in Thrace, 3. 279
- Anaxus, the father of Anaxus, 2. 379; 6. 19, 45
- Anaxus, a region and lake in northern Boeotia where the Cephissus River issues forth from the earth, 4. 305
- Anaxus, a Greek city in Italy, 2. 303, 305; founded by Hyrcanus, 2. 437; territory of, produces good wine and wheat, 2. 422; the distance to, from Garganium, 3. 133; from Potassium Proconterium, 3. 207
- Anaxus Maron, legendary king of Rome, 2. 339, 391, 401
- Anaxus (now Angora, the capital of Turkey) in Galatia, a stratum belonging to the Troasages, 2. 306; 5. 471
- Anaxus (near Kilis-Kilise), a Phrygian town in the neighbourhood of Elnodus, 6. 471; the Maeandrus River flows from, 5. 503
- Anaxus, an Arcadian city formerly called Oranilla (q.v.), according to Demetrius, 4. 31, 115
- Anaxus, next after Scopus, where "mountain-copper" is prepared, 6. 115; a temple of the Anaxus Mother near, 6. 131
- Anaxus Mother, the; temple of, near Anaxus in Asia, 6. 131
- Anaxus River, the, flows from Caucasus into the Massander, 6. 37
- Anaxus, the, a Pantheonian tribe, 2. 257
- Anaxus of Pylus, founded Colonoæ in Asia, 6. 139
- "Anaxus," the; the name given the public messes in Crete, 5. 147, 151, 153, 157
- Anaxus, a fortified place in Delmatia, 3. 261
- Anaxus, on the coast of Thrace, 3. 279
- Anaxus, the, founded Acenitha, on the isthmus of Athos, 3. 355
- Anaxus, Mt., in Cilicia, 6. 331
- Anaxus, son of King Codrus of Athens, leader of the Ionian colonisation, founded Miletus, 6. 103; drove the Carians and Leleges out of Ephesus, 6. 235
- Anaxus, daughter of Isotus and wife of Hector, 6. 17; once queen of the Molossians, 6. 37
- Anaxus, adventure of, 1. 157; scene of myth of, at Iepi in Phoenicia, 7. 275
- Anaxus of Halicarnassus (l. apparently in the fourth century B.C.), wrote a work on the Kinship between the Greek tribes and cities, of which only a few fragments remain; on the extent of the domain of Niles, 4. 347; wrongly says that Delphium is a part of the Hæmaric Cephalonia, 5. 49; on the Dorians, Eteo-Cretans and Cydonians in Crete, 5. 127
- Anaxus (first century B.C.), one of the Peripatetics, native of Rhodes, 6. 279
- Anaxus, seized a place called Aris and founded Lebectæ, 4. 109
- Anaxus, once ruled by the Metarians, 5. 17; one of the Cydonians, 5. 105, 169
- Anaxus the Thasian, on the Persian Gulf, 7. 303
- Anaxus the historian (see footnote in Vol. II, p. 346)
- Anaxus (Anaxus?), the temple of, in Assyria, 7. 127
- Anaxus (see Anemoria)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Anemoreia ("wind-swept") in Phocis, by some called Anemoleia, 4. 371
- Anemurium, Cape, in Cilicia, 6. 331, 337
- Angelokastro (see Arsinoë in Aetolia), 5. 65
- Angistri (see Pagasae in Thessaly)
- Anglona (see Pandosia in Bruttium)
- Angora (see Ancyra)
- Anias River, the, makes a lake of region in front of Pheneus in Arcadia, 4. 231
- Anigrades, the nymphs; cave of, in Triphylia, 4. 59, 61
- Anigrus (Homer's Minyeius) River, the, in Triphylia, emits an offensive odour, 4. 61
- Animals, variations in, 1. 393
- Anio, the, flows from Alba, 2. 403; waterfalls of, at Tibur, 2. 417
- Ankhialo (see Anchialo)
- Annicoris, head of the Annicerian sect of philosophers, 8. 205
- Annius River, the, in Triphylia, 4. 53 (see footnote there)
- Ansedonia (see Cosa)
- Ant-lions, the, in India, said to mine gold, 7. 65, 121; described by Megasthenes, 7. 75, 77; those in Aethiopia have their genital organs reversed and are less hairy than those in Arabia, 7. 335
- Antaeus, fabulous tomb of, at Lynx in Maurusia, 8. 171
- Antalcidas, the Peace of (386 B.C.), the time of the conclusion of, 3. 141
- Antandriana, the, in Asia; territory of, 6. 101; superintended temple of Artemis at Astyra, 6. 129
- Antandrus in Asia, city of the Leleges, 6. 101; geographical position of, 6. 103
- Anteus (see Ateas)
- Antelope (see *Budalis*)
- Antennae, in Latium, 2. 383
- Antenor, explorer and founder of cities, 1. 177; the wanderings of, a traditional fact, 2. 55; Ocelus a companion of, when he crossed over to Italy, 2. 83; escaped to the land of the Eneidi in Italy, 2. 307; with the Eneidi (or Heneti) settled at the recess of the Adriatic, 5. 381; domain of sons of, 6. 65; showed hospitality to Menelaüs, and safely escaped to the head of the Adriatic, 6. 107
- Anthedon, the Homeric, in Boeotia, "on the uttermost borders," 1. 37; a city with a harbour, 4. 297
- Antheia, "deep-meadowed," the Homeric, 4. 109; the present site of, 4. 117
- Anthemüs (or Anthemis, *q.v.*), an earlier name of the Isle Samos, 6. 215
- Anthemis (or Anthemüs, *q.v.*), one of the earlier names of the Ionian Samos, 5. 63
- Anthemusia in Mesopotamia, 7. 233, 235
- Antlia, once held Troezen, but later founded Halicarnassus, 4. 176, 8. 283
- Anthraxes (carbuncles, rubies, garnets), found in India, 7. 119, 123
- Antibes (see Antipolis)
- Antiscus, Mt., in Syria, 7. 249
- Antioetes River, the, lies 100 stadia from the Lesser Rhombites River, 5. 195; a branch of, by some called the Hypania, 5. 199
- Antiocholis in Paphlagonia, 5. 387
- Anticleides of Athens (lived about the time of Alexander the Great), author, among other works, of the *Returns* of the Greek heroes; on the Pelasgians, 2. 347
- Anticragus, Mt., in Lycia, 6. 317
- Anticyra (Aspra Spitia) in Phocis, on the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 343, 369; famed for the cures its hellebore effects, 4. 351
- Anticyra (Glypha), near the Mallic Gulf, 4. 361; hellebore of fine quality produced at, 4. 361; the Spercheius flows past, 4. 391; in the Octaeon country, 4. 415
- Antigonä in Bithynia (see Nicaea)
- Antigonia in Syria, founded by Antigonus, 7. 243
- Antigonus, the, of Apelles, in the Aclepeium in Coa, 6. 287
- Antigonus Gonatas, forced to yield Acrocorinthus and Corinth to Aratus (243 B.C.), 4. 217
- Antigonus the son of Philip, king in Asia, defeated by Lysimachus at Ipsus in Phrygia (301 B.C.) and fell in that battle in his 81st year, 5.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 463; founded Antigonia in the Troad, 6. 53; transferred the Cebrenians and Scepsians to Antigonia (now called Alexandria), 6. 65, 105; reassembled the Smyrnaeans in New Smyrna, 6. 245; Eumenes revolted from, 6. 343
- Antilibanus, Mt., in Syria, 7. 213; with Mt. Libanus forms Coel-Syria, 7. 261, 265
- Antiochus, monument of, near Sigelium in the Troad, 6. 61
- Antimachus of Colophon (fl. about 425 B.C.), author of an epic poem entitled *Thebais* and an elegiac poem entitled *Lyde*, and the Epelians and Cauconians, 4. 55; apocope in, 4. 131; calls Dyme "Cauconian," 4. 225; spells Thespiac "Thespeia," 4. 816; on the goddess Nemesis, 6. 31
- Antimenidas, brother of Alcæus, native of Mitylenê, fought on the side of the Babylonians, and slew a giant, 6. 141
- Antimnestus, founder of Rhegium in Italy, 3. 21
- Antiocheia on the Macander, description of, 6. 189; the road through, 6. 309
- Antiocheia in Margiana, founded by Antiochus Soter, 5. 279
- Antiocheia, the Mygdonian (see Nimbis)
- Antiocheia, the, near Pisidia; temple of Mên Ascaeus near, 5. 431; temple of Mên in territory of, 5. 433; once held by Amyntas, 5. 477; lies to the south of Phrygia Paroreia, on a hill, set free by the Romans, has a Roman colony, and once had a priesthood of Mên Ascaeus (Ascaeus?), 5. 507
- Antiocheia in Syria, 7. 241; metropolis of Syria, and a great city, 7. 243; inland voyages to, on the Orontes, 7. 245; the plain of, 7. 247
- Antiocheians, the, in Syria worship Triptolemus as a hero, 7. 243; hold a general festival at the temple of Apollo and Artemis at Daphnê, 7. 245
- Antiochian War, the, in Asia, 6. 317
- Antiochia, daughter of Achaëus and mother of Attalus I., 6. 163
- Antiochus Epiphanes (reigned 175-164 B.C.), dedicated the Olympium at Athens, 4. 265 (see footnote 1); father of the Alexander (Balas) who was defeated by Demetrius Nicator, 6. 169; founded one of the cities of the Antiocheian Tetrapolis, 7. 243
- Antiochus the Great (king of Syria 223-187 B.C.), conquered by the Romans, 3. 143, 5. 325, 337, 6. 63; fought by Eumenes, 6. 167; attempted to rob the temple of Belus among the Hymæans, but was slain in the attempt, 7. 223; fought Ptolemy IV at Raphia, 7. 279
- Antiochus Hierax, had a quarrel with his brother Seleucus Callinicus, 7. 259
- Antiochus the philosopher, native of Ascalon in Phoenicia, 7. 277
- Antiochus the Macedonian (b. about 358 B.C.), father of Seleucus Nicator; Antiocheia named after, 7. 241
- Antiochus Sidetes (reigned in Syria, 137-128 B.C.), son of Demetrius Soter, forced Diodotus Tryphon to kill himself, 6. 327
- Antiochus Soter (king of Syria 280-261 B.C.), founded Antiocheia in Margiana, 5. 279; made the inhabitants of Celænae move to Apameia, 5. 509; conquered by Eumenes II near Sardes, 6. 165
- Antiochus of Syracuse (fl. about 420 B.C.), author of a *History of Sicily* and *The Colonising of Italy*, of which only fragments are extant; on the Opici and Ausones, 2. 435; on the founding of Elea in Italy by the Phocæans, 3. 5; on the country of the Brettii in Italy, 3. 11; on the Napetina (Hipponiata) Gulf, 3. 13; on the founding of Rhegium, 3. 21; says the Siceli and Morgetes inhabited southern Italy in earlier times, 3. 23; on the founding of Oron, 3. 43; on Siris and Heraclæa in Italy, 3. 51; on Metapontium, 3. 51, "first called Metabum," 3. 53; on the founding of Taras (Tarentum), 3. 107
- Antiope, the daughter of Nyctæus, who founded Hysiaë, 4. 297
- Antiparos (see Oliaros)
- Antipater Derbetes, the pirate, once possessed Derbê, 5. 349; slain by

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Amyntas**, 5. 477; peoples subject to, 5. 385
- Antipater** (appointed regent of Macedonia by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C.); one of the foremost Macedonian generals; father of Cassander, and also of Alexarchus, who founded Uranopolis on the isthmus of Athos, 3. 357; ordered the arrest of Demosthenes, 4. 175; led the Macedonians in the Lamian War, 4. 413; father of Niocea the wife of Lygimachus, 5. 463
- Antipater the son of Sisia**, and king of Lesser Armenia, ceded his domain to Mithridates Eupator, 5. 425
- Antipater the Stoic philosopher**, native of Tarsus, 6. 347
- Antipater of Tyre**, the philosopher, contemporary of Strabo, 7. 271
- Antiphanes of Bergé in Thrace** (fl. not later than the third century B.C.), traveller and romancer; called the "Bergæan," proverbial epithet for romancers; fabrications of, 1. 391
- Antiphellus in Lycia**, 6. 319
- Antiphilus**, Harbour of, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323
- Antiphraë**, a place in Aegypt at a distance from the coast, 8. 57
- Antiphus**, the Homerist, leader of the Meionians, 6. 175
- Antiphus**, and Phelidippus, the sons of Thessalus, invaded Thessaly and named it after their father, 4. 453; leader of the Coans in the Trojan War, 6. 273
- Antipolis (Antibes)** in Celtica, founded by Massallotes, 2. 171, 175, 191, 193; distance from, to Port of Monaco, 2. 267
- Antirrhium (Molyerian Rhium)**, Cape, opposite Cape Rhium at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 17, 241; boundary between Aetolia and Locris, 5. 63
- Antirrhodus**, an isle at Alexandria with a royal palace on it, 8. 30
- Antissa (i.e. island opposite Issa; see Lesbos)**, formerly an island, now a city in Lesbos, 1. 223; 6. 145
- Antitaurus Mt.**, the, splits off the Taurus, 5. 295; ends in Catoonia, 5. 297; geographical position of, 5. 319, 321, 361
- Antium (Anzio)**, not far from Rome, 2. 387; description of, 2. 391, visible from Lanuvium, 2. 421
- Antony, Gaius**, father of Marcus Antony, held the island Cephallenia as his private estate, 5. 47
- Antony, Marcus**, the triumvir; generals of, captured Sextus Pompey in Asia, 2. 23; defeated by Augustus at Actium, 3. 303; joined by Bogus the king of the Maurasians in the War of Actium, 4. 111; Gaius Antony, the father of, held Cephallenia as private estate, 5. 47; expedition of, against the Parthians, 5. 305; betrayed by Artavasdes the king of the Armenians, 5. 307; invaded Media, 5. 331; caused the execution of Artavasdes the king of Armenia, 5. 339; appointed Archelatis king of Cappadocia, 5. 371; gave a part of Hieracina Pontica to Adiatorix, 5. 379; gave over Amisus to kings, 5. 395; aided by Cleon the pirate, but later deserted by him, 5. 497; carried off statue of Aias from the Troad to Aegypt, and in general the finest works in most of the temples, to gratify Cleopatra, 6. 59, 61; carried off the colossal statues of Zeus, Athena, and Hercules from the temple of Hera on Samos, 6. 213, 215; extended limits of precinct of temple of Artemis at Ephesus as place of refuge, 6. 229; exalted Antenor the citharoede, 6. 253; gave the country of Hamaxia in Cilicia to Cleopatra, because of its good timber for ships, 6. 331; made Boethus ruler of Tarsus, 6. 349; gave Cyprus to Cleopatra, 6. 385; betrayed by the Armenian king, Artavasdes, and fared badly, 7. 237; appointed Herod king of Judaea, 7. 299; last days of, at Alexandria, 8. 39; conquered by Augustus at Nicopolis, 8. 43; crossed to Asia after the Battle of Philippi, chose Cleopatra as wife, and was later pursued to Aegypt by Augustus, 8. 47; grandfather of the Ptolemy who is now the king of Mauritania, 8. 169
- Antron** (later called Antronos) in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Thessaly, a city subject to Protosilaus, 4. 407, 411, 419, 421
- "Antron, Ass of," a submarine reef in the Euboean strait, 4. 423
- Ante (see Lions, Ant-), that mine gold, 1. 263
- Anubis, the Aegyptian god, "lord of the grave," 8. 81; worshipped at Cynopolis, 8. 109
- Anzio (see Antium)
- Aonian Plain, the, extends from Mt. Hypatus to Thebes, 4. 327
- Aonians, the, a barbarian tribe in Boeotia in earlier times, 3. 287, 4. 281
- Aornum in Caria, a sacred cave called Charonium, 6. 211
- Aornus in India, captured by Alexander at one assault, 7. 11
- Aorn, the, in Asia, 5. 191; the Lower, who live to the north of the Siraces, once sent forth 200,000 cavalry, 5. 243; the Upper, sent forth a still larger number, 5. 243
- Aosta (see Augusta Praetoria)
- Aoën (Vioss) River, the, in Illyria, called "Aeas" by Hecataeus, 3. 265
- Apacens (see Paesus), the land of, in the Troad, 6. 25
- Apama, mother of Anticlus Soter, daughter of Artabazus, and wife of Seleucus Nicator; Apameia named after, 5. 509
- Apameia, a Greek city in Media, near Rhagae, 5. 273; founded by the Macedonians, 5. 309
- Apameia (formerly called Myrleia) in Bithynia, named by Prusias after his wife, 5. 457
- Apameia (also called Oberonncus and Pella) in Syria, 7. 241; situated in the interior, 7. 249; description and history of, 7. 251-255; great power of, 7. 251; long resisted two Roman armies, 7. 253; Poseidonius a native of, 7. 255
- Apameia Olbotus, in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 477, 505; a great emporium, 5. 509; subject to frequent earthquakes, 5. 516; lies near Mt. Mesis, 6. 185
- Apameians, the, in Syria; the Orontes flows through territory of, 7. 245
- Apanokhrep, Mt. (see Maenalus, Mt.)
- Aparni, the, in Asia, a tribe of the Däae, 5. 261; with Araxes invaded Parthia, 5. 275
- Apasians, the, in Asia, welcomed Araxes the king of Parthia, 5. 269
- Apaturum, the sanctuary of Aphroditë, near the Olimnerian Bosphorus, 5. 199
- Apellotes, the wind, 1. 105, 125
- Apelles, the philosopher, often cited by Eratosthenes, 1. 53
- Apelles, the celebrated painter, native of Ephesus, 6. 231; the *Antigonos* and *Aphroditë Anadyomenë* of, in the Asclepieium in Cos, 6. 287, 289
- Apellicon of Teos (d. about 84 B.C.), the bibliophile; bought the libraries of Aristotle and Theophrastus, 6. 111, 113, 239
- Apennines, the, run through whole length of Italy, 1. 491, 3. 139; the beginning of the, near Genoa, 2. 263, 285, 287, 303, 305, 307, 323, 331, 333, 335, 351, 373, 389, 397, 427; end in Cape Leucopetra, 3. 27; traverse the country of the Peucetii, 3. 127
- Apes, the, in India, and description and manner of capture of, 7. 51, 65; abound in Mauritania in Libya, 8. 163
- Aphamistae, the, a servile tribe in Crete, 7. 61
- Aphenis, a Cappadocian woman, wife of Pixodarus of Caria, 6. 285
- Aphos in Thessaly, whence Jason set sail, 4. 423; the region of, has white soil, 4. 437
- "Aphetor" ("Archer"), the Homeric, taken by some to mean "treasure-house" (see Treasure-houses)
- Aphidna, also called Aphidnae (v.r.), one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Aphidnae (Kotroni), a deme in Attica, and, according to Philochorus, the home of Tyrtaeus, 4. 123; scene of the rape of Helen by Theseus, 4. 263
- Aphneii, the, in the Troad, 6. 19, 23; origin of name of, 6. 25
- Aphnitia, Lake, in Bithynia; submerged cities on its shores, 1. 221
- Aphrodisias, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505; on the far side of the Maeander, 6. 189
- Aphrodisium, the, on the Gulf of Adramyttium, 6. 103

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Aphrodisium** in Cyprus, 6. 377
Aphroditê, the temple of the Pyrenean, between Narbonis and Iberia, 2. 171, 181; temples of, at Lavinium and Ardea, 2. 393; temple of, at Eryx in Sicily, 3. 83; temples of, in the neighbourhood of the Alpheus River, 4. 49; temple of, at Corinth, had more than 1000 temple-slaves, or courtesans, 4. 191; small temple of, on Acrocorinthus, 4. 193; "Castnetie," the wisest of all Aphroditês, 4. 431; at Metropolis in Thessaly accepted swine in sacrifice, 4. 431; the sanctuary of, called *Apatum*, near the Cimmerian Bosporus, 5. 199, 201; a multitude of courtesans dedicated to, in Comana in Cappadocia Pontica, as in Corinth, 5. 439; *Acræa*, temple of, in Cyprus, which cannot be entered or seen by women, 6. 377; a hill near *Pedalius* in Cyprus sacred to, 6. 379; temple of, at Soli in Cyprus, 6. 381; worshipped by the Persians, 7. 175; temples of, in Babylonia, 7. 227; *Aminœ*, shrine of, on Cape Zephyrium in Egypt, 8. 63; City of, in the Prosopito Nome in Egypt, and another above the Mendesian Nome, 8. 71; worshipped at Memphis, 8. 73; temple of, at Memphis, 8. 89; worshipped at Tentyra on the Nile, 8. 119; City of, on the Nile south of Thebes, 8. 127; temple of, on an isle in Lake Tritonias in Libya, 8. 201
Aphroditê Anadyomenê, the, of *Apelles*, used to be in the Asclepeium in Cos, but is now in Rome, 6. 287
Aphroditê's Harbour (see *Myus Hormus*)
Aphytis, a city on Pallênê, 3. 351
Asia, the Plain of, in Asia, 6. 137
Asia (the Peloponnesus?), a name used by "more recent writers," 4. 165
Aspidanus River, the, empties into the Euxine, 4. 99
Aspidone (Peloponnesians?), the, a name used by "more recent writers," 4. 165
Asioli, destroyed by *Tarquinius Priscus*, 2. 387
Asis, a village on coast of Egypt, 8. 55
Asis, the sacred bull, at Memphis, 8. 73, 79; description of, 8. 87
Apobathra, near *Sestus*, where the pontoon-bridge was attached, 6. 43
Apocope, numerous instances of, cited from Greek writers, 4. 129, 131
Apocucus, an Athenian, founder of Teos, 6. 201
Apollo; *Aegletes*, 1. 169; temple of the Delphinian at Massalia, 2. 173; one man out of every ten Chalcidians dedicated to, 3. 21; consulted by the Peloponnesian Messenians, 3. 23; temple of, at Delphi, adorned by people of *Ispara* the *Isparsean* Isle, 3. 95; temple of, at *Amyclæ* in Laconia, where the oracle was given out to *Phalanthus*, 3. 109; the temple of, in the Isle of *Apollonia* in the Euxine, wherein was the colossal statue of *Apollo* which *Lucullus* carried off to the Capitolium in Rome, 3. 277; called the founder of Chalcidion "blind," 3. 283; the Actian, the sacred precinct of, in Acarnania, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 301, 5. 25, 31; the Games sacred to, in the suburbs of *Nicopolis*, 3. 305; the Pythian, 4. 173, 271, 347, 349, 369, 365; temple of, at *Amyclæ* in Laconia, 4. 125; *Delium* in Laconia sacred to, 4. 149; gave *Poseidon* Cape *Tænarum* for Delphi, 4. 173; the Tenæatan, temple of, at Tenæa in Corinthia, 4. 199; sanctuary of, near *Aulis*, 4. 289; temple of, at Athens, 4. 295; the *Tiphossæan*, temple of, 4. 323; father of the Boeotian prophet *Tenerus* by *Mella*, 4. 329; slew the dragon at Delphi, and was celebrated in the Pythian Nome, 4. 363; benefactor of man, and believed to assume bodily form and to give out oracles at Delphi, 4. 365; slew *Tityus* in *Panopæa* and *Dragon* at Delphi, 4. 367; the *Phyllian*, 4. 421; *Selinuntius*, oracle of, at *Orobia* in *Bubœa*, 5. 7; *Marmarinus*, the temple of, at *Marmarium* in *Bubœa*, 5. 11; *Tamynæ* in *Bubœa* sacred to, having been founded by *Admetus*, whom the god served for a year, 5.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

16; Leucatas, temple of, on Cape Leucatas in Leucon, 5. 33; the peculiar annual sacrifice at, 5. 33; the Laphrian, temple of, near Calydon in Aetolia, 5. 63; leader of the Muses, and presides over choruses and the rites of divination, 5. 95; the Aegletan, temple of, on the island Anaphé, 5. 161; temple of, on Delos, where he was born, 5. 163; the Sminthian, temple of, on Ceos, 5. 169; father of the Cyrbantes by Rhetia, 5. 116; temple of, on the Isle Chalcia, 5. 176; the Dikymnean, temple of, near Miletus, robbed by Xerxes, 5. 285; the Cataonian, temple of, in Cataonia, held in honour throughout Cappadocia, 5. 357; accorded exceptional honour by the Alazones, 5. 409; scene of myth of contest of, with Maryas, 5. 511; Actaeus, temple of, at Adrastia in the Troad, torn down—and worship transferred to Parium, 6. 29; the Thymbracian, temple of, on the Scamander River, 6. 69; the Sminthian ("Mouse-god"), temples of in Tenedos and in the present Chrysa, 6. 93, 125, and in the Homeric Chrysa, 6. 121, 123, 125; Erythibius, worshipped by the Rhodians, 6. 127; worshipped along the coast of Asia Minor as "Sminthian" or "Cillaeian" or "Grynian" or "Hecatus" or some other appellation, 6. 147; the Larisaean, temple of, at Larisa, 180 stadia from Ephesus, 6. 156; the Grynian, temple of, at Grynium in Asia Minor, 6. 159; Didymneus, oracle of, among the Branchidae near Miletus, set on fire by Xerxes, 6. 205; temple of, largest in the world, erected by the Milesians, 6. 206; Ullus (god of "healing"), invoked by the Milesians and the Delians, 6. 207; said to have been born at Ortygia above Ephesus, 6. 223; Clarius, precinct and oracle of, near Colophon, 6. 233; temple of, on the Isle Chios, 6. 243; temple of, near Clazomenae in Asia, 8. 245; temple of, at Patara in Lycia, 6. 317; father of Mopsus by Manto, 6. 353; temples

of, at Daphné in Syria, 7. 245, and on the Isle Icarus in the Persian Gulf, 7. 303; river-land of, in Aethiopia, produces frankincense, myrrh, and cinnamon, 7. 333; a grove of Aegyptian *acantha* near Abydos sacred to, 8. 113; oracle of, among the Branchidae, once ceased to speak, 8. 115; worshipped at Hermonthis on the Nile, 8. 127

Apollocrates (fl. 354 B.C.), son of Dionysius the Younger, assisted his father, 3. 29

Apollodorus of Artemita (fl. apparently about the middle of the first century B.C.), author of a history of Parthia, 1. 453; on the dimensions of Crete, 5. 123; on the Oechus River, 5. 253, 255; on certain distances in Asia, 5. 273; on conquests of the Greeks in Asia, 5. 279; on the empire of Bactriana and Ariana, 5. 281; says the distance from Hyrcania to Artemita is 8,000 stadia, 5. 291; on the geographical position of Rhaga (also called Europus and Arsacia) in Asia, 5. 309; on India, 7. 5

Apollodorus of Athens (fl. about 140 B.C.), grammarian, pupil of Aristarchus, prolific writer on various subjects, including a work on Homer's *Catalogue of Ships*, 1. 117; cites stories from Hesiod and others, 1. 157; censures Callimachus for naming Gaudes and Corcyra as scenes of wanderings of Odysseus, 1. 163, 3. 193; makes the Araxes River the boundary separating Armenia from Colchis and Pontus, 1. 227; on the colonies settled by Philoctetes, 3. 11; rebuked for calling Homer ignorant, 3. 185, 189, 196; censures various writers for their inventions, 3. 189-195; questioned by Strabo about Homer's "Mysians," 3. 209, 6. 371; on Dodona and Helicopia, 3. 313; on Homer's distinction between places bearing the same name, 4. 29; borrows material from Demetrius of Scopelia, but makes many errors, 4. 31; explains origin of epithet ("Limer") of Epidaureus, 4. 151; on meaning of term "Hellenes" in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Homer and Hesiod, 4. 157; says there is no "Nisa" in Boeotia, 4. 299; on "Samos" and "Samò" in Homer, 5. 39; on the island Asteria (Homeric Asteris), 5. 51; on certain places in Aetolia, 5. 63; on the Erysichaeans in Acarnania, 5. 65; on the Hyantes in Aetolia, 5. 81; entitled to call Polybius to account, 5. 83; his *Marshalling of the Trojan Forces* reviewed by Strabo, 5. 413-423; on the Greek use of the term "barbarian," 6. 303; says Homer enumerates all Trojan allies from Asia as from peninsula outside isthmus between Sinopé and Ianus, 6. 357; his work on *Orography, A Description of the Earth*, 6. 359; on the Galatians, 6. 361; identifies things that are not alike, 6. 371, 373
- Apollodorus the Pergamenean, author of a work on *Rhetoric* and leader of the Apollodoreian sect, 6. 171
- Apollonia in Cyrenaea, a naval station, 6. 201; now a dependency of Cyrené, 6. 203
- Apollonia in Illyria, longest day at, has 15 equinoctial hours, 1. 513; on the Aódis River; an exceedingly well-governed city, founded by the Oecyreneans and Corinthians, and 10 stadia from the river and 60 from the sea, 3. 265; 535 Roman miles, by the Egnatian Way, to Oynessa, 3. 293; 7320 stadia from Byzantium, or, according to Polybius, 7500 stadia, 3. 379; whither went many of the inhabitants of Dysponthum in Elis, 4. 101; fountains of asphalt at, 7. 295
- Apollonia, site of, apparently, near Lake Bolbé in Crusa; destroyed by Cassander, and its inhabitants transferred to Thessalonicea, 3. 343
- Apollonia, to the east of Pergamum on an elevated site, 6. 171
- Apollonia on Rhyndacus, near Lake Apolloniatis in Asia, 5. 501
- Apollonia, between the mouths of the Strymon and Nestus Rivers, 3. 356; destroyed by Philip, 3. 359
- Apollonia in Syria, near Apameia, 7. 263
- Apollonia Pontica (Sizobol), in Thracia, founded by the Milesians, a greater part of which was founded on a certain isle, whereon was the colossal statue (work of Calamis) which was carried off to the Capitolium at Rome by Lucullus, 3. 277; the coast at, called Thynias, 5. 375
- Apollonias, near Apameia Cibotus, 5. 477, 505
- Apolloniatis (by the ancients called Sitacéné), in Assyria, or Babylonia, 5. 309, 7. 193
- Apolloniatis, Lake, in Asia, 5. 501
- Apollonides (according to Apollonius Rhodius wrote a *Periplus of Europe*), says Scellurus the king of the Chimerian Bosphorus had 80 sons, 3. 235; on the large army of Atropatian Media, 5. 303; on certain insects in the snow on the Caucasian Mountains, 5. 323
- Apollonis of Oyzicus, mother of Eumenes II, 6. 167
- Apollonia, a city 300 stadia from both Sardes and Pergamum; named after the wife of Attalus I, 6. 171; seized by Aristonicus, 6. 247
- Apollonium, Cape, near Ityée (Utica) in Libya, 8. 193
- Apollonius Cronus, the Cyrenaean, teacher of Diodorus the dialectician; nickname of, transferred to his pupil, 6. 291; teacher and philosopher, native of Cyrené, 3. 206
- Apollonius Malacus of Alabanda, taught rhetoric at Rhodes (about 190 B.C.), 6. 281; ridicules his native city, 6. 299
- Apollonius Molon of Alabanda (rhetorician, orator, ambassador to Rome, 81 B.C., and teacher of Cicero and Julius Caesar); speech of, at Rome, entitled *Against the Cassians*, 6. 207; taught rhetoric in Rhodes, 6. 281, 299
- Apollonius, the epic poet, who wrote the *Argonauts*; though an Alexandrian, was called a Rhodian, 6. 281
- Apollonius the physician, born at Citium in Cyprus, 6. 379
- Apollonius "Mys" ("Mouse"), the physician, fellow pupil of Heracleides the Hierophilean physician and native of Erythrae in Asia, 6. 243
- Apollonius the Stoa philosopher, best

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of the disciples of Panactius, native of Nysa in Asia, 6. 263
- Apollonius of Tyre (lived a little before Strabo's time), wrote an account of the philosophers of Zeno's school and of their works, 7. 271
- Apollonopolis on the Nile, north of Thebes, near Coptus, 8. 119, 121
- Apollonopolis, on the Nile south of Thebes, carries on war against the crocodiles, 8. 127
- Apotheosis, the, of Diomedes, in the land of the Hæneti, 3. 131
- Appatae, the, in earlier times called the Cercitæ, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 401
- Aprian Way, the, first touches the sea near Tarracina, and runs from Rome to Brentesium (Brindisi), 2. 395; the canal alongside, 2. 397, 399, 3. 123, 125; runs along sea as far as Sinuessa, 2. 411, 413; cities on, 2. 421, 459
- Apple-trees; certain trees like, in Phœnicia, 7. 297
- Apples, the, in Modia, 5. 317; abundant in Themiscyra, 5. 327
- Apsinthia (Corymbia), the territory wherein lies Aenus, 3. 383
- Apsinthus (see Aenus)
- Apsus (Semin) River, the, in Illyria, 3. 265
- Apsyrtides (Osmaro and Oherso) Islands, the, in the Adriatic, 1. 476; where Medea is said to have killed her brother Apsyrtus, 3. 259
- Apsyrtus, killed by his sister Medea in the region of the Apsyrtides, 3. 259
- Aplara in Oreete; Cismarus the seaport of, 5. 141
- Apulia, extends to the country of the Frentani, 3. 127; devastated by Hannibal, and in later wars, 3. 135
- Aqua Marcia, the Roman aqueduct, 2. 425
- Aquæ Statiellæ (Acqui), near the Aemilian Way, 2. 327, 329
- Aqueduct, the, at Pitane in Asia, 6. 131
- Aqueducts, the, at Rome, 2. 405
- Aquileia (Velinæ), at head of Adriatic, 1. 476; tribes in neighbourhood of, 2. 283; merchandise sent from, 2. 287; founded by the Romans as a fortress, and now an emporium, 2. 317; 178 Roman miles from Sena, 3. 133; the borders of the regions of, 3. 165; distance from, to Nauportus, 3. 255
- Aquino (see Aquinum)
- Aquinum (Aquino), a large city on the Latin Way, 2. 411
- Aquitani, the, one of the three divisions of Transalpine Celtica; description of, 2. 163, 165, and 213-221; more like Iberians than Galatæ, 2. 213; land of, on the ocean, sandy and thin-soiled, 2. 215; dwell along the Rhœnus, 2. 229
- Aquitania, the tribes of, between the Garumna and Liger Rivers, 2. 217; the road to, 2. 291
- Arabia; known by Homer, 1. 143; recently invaded by the Romans, 1. 453; position of, 1. 499; a desert country, 1. 501; except certain parts, subject to the Romans, 3. 145; the lakes near, discussed by Eratosthenes, 7. 211; borders on Syria, 7. 237, 239; merchants from, robbed in Syria, 7. 265; boundaries of, 7. 301; description of, 7. 307-373; cities of, prosperous and ruled by monarchs, 7. 311; various tribes in, 7. 317-333; various animals in, 7. 335-337; discussed at length by Artemidorus, 7. 341; has become well known to the Romans, 7. 353; explored by Aelius Gallus, by order of Augustus, 7. 353; split up into five kingdoms—and occupations and habits of people in, 7. 365-369; coveted by Alexander for his royal abode, 7. 373; forms a peninsula, 8. 8; the country between the Nile and the Arabian Gulf is so named, 8. 71, 85; desert mountains of, a protection to Egypt, 8. 135
- Arabia of the Nabataeans, the; Egypt difficult to enter from, 8. 71
- Arabian Gulf, the; 15,000 stadia in length and the boundary between two continents, 1. 129, 385; one of the four large gulfs, 1. 407; about parallel to meridian through Syene and Meroë, 1. 607; head of, has two

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- recesses, 7. 277, 309; separates the Arabians from the Troglodytes, 7. 355; borders on Arabia, 8. 3; now navigated by large fleets, 8. 53
- Arabian merchandise, brought to the emporium Coptus, 8. 119
- Arabian "Scenitæ" ("Tent-dwellers"), the, now called "Maliars" by some writers; country of, borders on Mesopotamia, 7. 203; occupy certain parts of Mesopotamia, 7. 233; moderate in exaction of tribute, 7. 235; border on Syria, 7. 239; keep herds of all kinds, especially camels, 7. 301
- Arabian tribes, the, in Judaea, 7. 281
- Arabians, the; well-to-do and even rich, 1. 145; much like the Armenians and Syrians, 1. 153; unknown to Homer, 8. 191; some of, who crossed over with Cadmus, settled in Buboea, 5. 13; the Mesenians, country of, borders on Babylonia, 7. 203; would not send ambassadors to Alexander, 7. 211; in part give ear to the Romans and in part to the Parthians, 7. 235, 237; less civilized than the Syrians, 7. 255; those in Syria, 7. 263, 265; desert of, 7. 307; discussed at length by Artemidorus, 7. 341; separated from the Troglodytes by the Arabian Gulf, 7. 355; not very good warriors on land or sea, 7. 355; by some identified with the Homeric Eretrians, 7. 371
- Arachosia, a part of Ariana, 5. 277, 279
- Arachoti, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 269, 271, 7. 141; road through country of, 7. 143, 145
- Arachthus River (see Aratithus)
- Aracynthus (Zygos), Mt., in Aetolia, 5. 27
- Aradians, the; seaboard of, in Phoenicia, 7. 255; history of, 7. 257, 371; navigate the Jordan and Lycus Rivers, 7. 261
- Aradus, an island in the Persian Gulf, said to have been colonised by the Phoenician Aradus, 7. 303
- Aradus (Ruad), the island, off Phoenicia, 7. 255; description and history of, 7. 257, 259
- Aracethraea (the Homeric Aracethraea, g.v.), the country now called Philasia, 4. 205
- Aracethraea (see Aracethraea), the Homeric, 4. 185
- Aragus River, the, empties into the Cyrus, 5. 217
- "Arabiens" (see Eretrians), name of one of the three Arabian tribes, 7. 371
- "Aracians," name of one of the three Arabian tribes, 7. 371; applies to Syrians, 7. 373
- Aramacians, the; racial likeness of to other peoples, 1. 153
- Arar (Saône) River, the, rises in the Alps and joins the Rhodanus at Lugdunum, 2. 109, 223; navigable, 2. 211; claimed as private property by both the Sequani and the Aedui, 2. 225
- Ararê in Arabia, a desert country and ruled by King Sabos, 7. 361
- Aratithus (or Arachthus, now Arta) River, the, rises in Mt. Tynphê and flows past Ambracia, 3. 303; empties into the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 309, 311
- Aratus, most illustrious tyrant of Sicyon and general of the Achæan League, 4. 207; set free the Peloponnesus from tyrants and brought the League to the height of its power, 4. 217
- Aratus of Soli in Cilicia (b. about 315 B.C.), the astronomical poet, author of the *Phænomena*, 6. 341, of whose works there remain only two short poems and some recently discovered fragments; on the constellations, 1. 11; on where "the extremities of east and west join each other," 1. 397; apocope in, 4. 131; on the goat that nursed Zeus, 4. 223; wrongly says that Mt. Dictô is near Mt. Ida in Crete, 5. 139; calls Phlegandros "Iron" Island, because of its ruggedness, 5. 161; in his *Catalepton* mentions the poverty of the Isle Gyarus, 5. 167
- Arauria (Hérault) River, the, rises in the Cevennes Mountain, 2. 193
- Arausio (Orange), 2. 197
- Araxenê in Armenia; bees and honey in, 1. 273; has an abundance of honey, 5. 251

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Araxene Plain, the, in Armenia, very fertile, 5. 321
- Araxes River, the, the mouth of, near that of the Cyrus, 5. 225, 265; course of, 5. 187, 305, 321, 327; origin of name of, and description of, 5. 335
- Araxes River, the, in Persia, 7. 165
- Araxus (Kalogria), Cape, opposite Anarnania, 4. 15, 17; distant 1030 stadia from the Isthmus of Corinth, 4. 19; the beginning of the seaboard of Elis, 4. 26; 1030 stadia from the Isthmus of Corinth, 4. 227
- Arbaces, the empire of, 7. 195
- Arbela, the Babylonian city, 7. 195; the battle near, 7. 197; the victory of Alexander at, foretold by oracle, 8. 117
- Arbelus, the son of Athmonous and founder of Arbela in Assyria, 7. 197
- Arbies, the, a tribe in Ariana, 7. 129
- Arbis River, the, in Ariana, 7. 129
- Arbo, one of the Liburnides, 3. 269
- Arcadia, the home of Pelasgus, father of the Pelasgi, 2. 345; lies in the interior of the Peloponnesus, 4. 15; well-known cities in, 4. 21; description and history of, 4. 227-233
- Arcadian breed of horses, the, are most excellent, 4. 229
- Arcadian colony, Rome an, 2. 385
- Arcadian tribes, the, 4. 227
- Arcadians, the, thought to have been admitted as colonists in the land of the Peucetii, 3. 127; wholly mountaineers, 4. 7; by some thought to be one of the three tribes in Triphylia, 4. 23; fought the Pylians, 4. 67; held the priesthood of the Heclean Artemis at Helus in Laconia, 4. 75; sided with the Messenians in the Messenian War, 4. 95, 121; called Berethra ("Pits") "Zerethra," 4. 231
- Archelaüs of Pitane in Aeolis (b. about 316 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy of Philosophy; eminent at Athens, 1. 53; fellow-student of Zeno under Polemon, 6. 131
- Arceuthus River, the, in Syria, 7. 247
- Archedemus the Stoic philosopher, native of Tarsus, 6. 347
- Archelaüs, grandson of Orestes, first to lead the Aeolians across to Asia, 6. 7
- Archelaüs I, father of the Archelaüs who was priest at Comana; honoured by Sulla and the Roman Senate, 5. 437; father of the Archelaüs who married Berenice, carried on war with Sulla (86 B.C.) and was later honoured by the Romans, 8. 45
- Archelaüs II, son of the Archelaüs who was honoured by the Roman Senate, appointed priest at Comana, 5. 435; reigned over Aegypt six months but was slain in battle, 5. 437; pretended son of Mithridates and priest of Comana in Pontus, married Queen Berenice, 8. 45; slain by Ptolemy Auletes, 9. 47
- Archelaüs, last king of Greater Cappadocia, given kingdom and other territory by Antony (36 B.C.), 5. 345, 349, 371; spent most of his time in Cilicia Tracheia, 5. 381; the miners of, near Galatia, 5. 369; married Queen Pythodoris, and appointed king of Lesser Armenia, 5. 437; resided on the Isle Elaeus, 6. 337; received Cilicia Tracheia from the Romans, 6. 339
- Archelaüs the natural philosopher, disciple of Anaxagoras, 6. 245
- Archelaüs, the, of Euripides, quoted on the Pelasgians, 2. 345
- Archemachus, the Euboean (fl. not later than the third century B.C.), wrote works (now lost) on the *History of Euboea* and *Metonymies* (*Changes in Names*); says the Curetes settled at Chalcis, but later migrated to Aetolia, 5. 85
- Archianax of Mitylenê, built a wall round Sigetum with stones taken from ancient Ilium, 6. 75
- Archias of Corinth, helped Myscellus to found Croton, 3. 43; founded Syracuse, 3. 71, 4. 199; landed at Zephyrium on way to Syracuse, 3. 73
- Archias of Thurii, the commander sent by the Macedonian Antipater to arrest Demosthenes on the island Calauria, 4. 175
- Archidamus III, king of Sparta, born about 400 B.C., lost his life in 338

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- B.C. when acting as commander for Tarentum, 3. 116
- Archilochus the poet (fl. about 685 B.C.), refers to the Greeks as a whole as "Hellenes" and "Panhellenes," 4. 157; born in Paros, 5. 169; robbed of his shield by one of the Sali, 5. 55, 403, 406; on the misfortunes of the Thians and Magnesians, 6. 253
- Archimedes of Syracuse (287-212 B.C.), the great mathematician and inventor, nine of whose treatises are extant; his work *On Floating Bodies*, 1. 201; all water has spherical surface, 1. 201, 205
- Architect, the; qualifications of, 1. 419
- Architects, the, who planned the city Alexandria, 8. 29
- Archons, the ten, in Crete, 5. 159
- Archytas (about 427-347 B.C.), seven times chosen chief magistrate of Tarentum (Tarentum), famous general, mathematician, and author, on whose life and writings works were written by Aristotle and Aristoxenus; embraced the Pythagorean philosophy, 3. 116
- Aroonnesos, the isle, off Halicarnassus, 6. 233
- Aroonnesos, the isle (see Aspis), between Teos and Lebedus, 6. 237
- Arconti River, the, in Italy (see Acheron, the, in Italy)
- Arctic circle, the; Homer's conception of, 1. 9; variability of, 1. 46, 365, 5. 45; wrongly used by Polybius in defining the zones, 1. 371, and by others, 1. 427; Little Bear wholly inside of, and always visible to Cinnamon-producing people, 1. 507; Great Bear partially visible in, 1. 509; in the zenith about 1400 stadia north of the Pontus, where the longest day is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; equinoctial hours, 1. 515; relation of, to tropic circle, 1. 519
- Areton-oros, near Cyzicus, 5. 501
- Arcturus, stands in the zenith, 400 stadia south of Alexandria, 1. 511; rains cease in India at time of rising of, 7. 25
- Ardanis, Cape, in Cyrenaca, 1. 147, 8. 207
- Ardea, the ancient, in Italy, 2. 379; devastated by the Samnites, 2. 393
- Ardentac, the territory of the, in Latium; marshy and unhealthy, 2. 389
- Ardennes, the (see Arduenna)
- Ardia, the southern part of Dalmatia, near the Adriatic, 3. 251
- Ardiaci (later called Vardiaci), the; geographical position of, 3. 267, 261, 263, 326; because of piracy pushed back into the interior by the Romans and forced to till the soil, and now virtually obliterated, 3. 263; in earlier times continually at war with the Autariatae over the salt-works on the common frontiers, 3. 271
- Ardian Mountain (Dhara), the, in Dalmatia, 3. 251
- Ardueenna (Ardennes), the forest, 2. 233
- Arcornisci, the (see Volcan)
- Aregon, the, Corinthian; famous painting of, entitled "Artemis Borne Aloft on a Griffin," in the temple of Artemis near the mouth of the Alpheus River, 4. 49
- Arelon, the fleet horse on which Adrastus escaped, 4. 295
- Archus, friend of Xenarchus of Seleucia in Cilicia, and contemporary of Strabo, 6. 335
- Arelatè (Arles), a large emporium near the Rhodanus, 2. 183
- Arenè in Messenia (see Brana)
- Arenè in Triphylia, mentioned in the *Homeric Catalogue*, perhaps to be identified with Samicium, 4. 61; lies in the country now called Hypæssia, 4. 65; wrongly identified by some with Brana in Messenia, 4. 117
- Ares (Mars), the god of war, worshipped by the Lusitanians, 2. 73; temple of, built at the confluence of the Rhodanus and Iser Rivers by Aemilianus, 2. 197; the father of Romulus and Remus by Rhea Silvia, 2. 381; statue of, dedicated along with that of Athenè at her temple near Coronela (?), 4. 325 (see footnote 1); cheered the Trojans, 8. 60; an offering hung up to, in the temple of Athenè Glaucoptis,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

6. 77; ancestor of Pylæus the Pelægian, 6. 163; new Pelæander, the son of Bellerophon, in the Trojan War, 6. 191; asses sacrificed to, in Carmania, 7. 153
- Arctas, Arabian ruler, kinsman of King Obodas, received Aelius Gallus in a friendly way, 7. 359
- Arété, daughter and successor of Aristippus the Cyrenaic philosopher, 8. 205
- Arethusa, a sacred spring in Chalcis in Euboea; fountains of, stopped up by earthquakes, 1. 216, 5. 21
- Arethusa, the fountain in Sicily; mythical story of, 3. 76, 77
- Arethusa (Rentina), near the Strymon River and Lake Bolbë, 3. 361
- Arethusa in Syria, has a good government, 7. 253, 255
- Arezzo (see Arretium)
- Argæus Mountain (Mt. Brilias), the, in Cappadocia; southern side of, 3000 stadia farther south than the Pontus, 1. 275; has forests all round it, 5. 363
- Arganthonium, Mt., above Prusias in Asia, the scene of the myth of Hylas, who was carried off by the nymphs, 5. 457
- Arganthonius, king of Tartessus in Iberia, 2. 59
- Argæus, the, became powerful in Thrace, 3. 331; destroyed Abydon (the Homeric "Amydon") on the Axios River, 3. 341
- Argennum, Cape, in Asia, near Brythrae, 6. 241
- Argestes, the wind, 1. 105; called Sciron by the Athenians, 4. 245
- Argilus, on the Strymonic Gulf, 3. 355
- Arginussæ Islands, the, 6. 133
- Argissa, the Homeric, subject to Polypoetes, 4. 437; the present Argura, on the Peneius River, 4. 439
- Argive Heraeum, the (see Heraeum, the Argive), 40 stadia from Argos, 4. 151
- Argives, the; the Homeric, 1. 129; dispute of, with the Lacedæmonians, about Thyrene, 1. 246; were allies of the Messenians, 4. 121; city of, described, 4. 159; laid waste most of the neighbouring cities because of their disobedience, 4. 171; paid dues for the Nauplians at the temple of Poseidon on Calauria, 4. 175; once colonised Aegina, 4. 181; lost Thyrene to the Lacedæmonians, 4. 183; joined the Achæan League, and came under Roman dominion, 4. 185; after the Battle of Salamis utterly destroyed Mycenæ, 4. 187; said to have founded Tralleis in Asia Minor, 6. 257; founded Aspendus in Pamphylia, 6. 325, Tarsus in Cilicia, 6. 315, Curium in Cyprus, 6. 379; sent Triptolemus to Asia in quest of Io, 7. 243
- Argo, the ship of Jason; Portus Argæus in Aethalia named after, 2. 357; despatched from Iolcus by Pelias, 4. 423
- Argolic breed of horses, the, is most excellent, 4. 229
- Argolic Gulf, the, follows Maleæ and extends to Cape Scyllæum (Skylly), 4. 15, 149
- Argonauts, the, wanderings of, 1. 75; visited the island Aethalia, 2. 357; the Minyans descendants of, 4. 63; were called Minyans, 4. 335; Mopsus the Lapith sailed with, 4. 453; founded the temple of Mother Dindymene in territory of Cyzicus, 5. 501
- Argonauts, *The*, by Apollonius, 6. 281
- Argos, subterranean reservoir at, 1. 87; the Pelasgians originated at, 2. 345; 26 stadia from Temenium and 40 from the Argive Heraeum, 4. 151; the various meanings of the word in Homer, 4. 155; description of, 4. 159; well supplied with water, according to Hesiod, and acropolis of, was founded by Danaus, 4. 163; name applied also to the whole of Greece, 4. 163, and to the whole Peloponnesus, 4. 135, 165; history of, as compared with Mycenæ, 4. 167; Conchreæ on road from, to Tegea, 4. 185; fame and later history of, 4. 185; fell to the Pelopidae and then to the Heracleidae, 4. 187; added to the Achæan League by Aratus, 4. 217; called "Inachian" after the Inachus River, 4. 225; colonised by Temenus and Oësus after the return

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of the Heracleidae, 4. 235; the birthplace of Hera, 4. 331
- Argos, a lofty stronghold near the Taurus Mountain, founded by Oissus, 5. 149, 357
- Argos Hippium (Arpino), in Apulia (see Argyrippa), 2. 319
- Argos, the Pelasgian, in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4. 401, 403
- Argos Amphilocheum, on the Ambracian Gulf; founded by Alemaeon, the son of Amphiaras, who so named it after his brother Amphilocheus, 3. 79, 305, 5. 73; belongs to the Acarnanians, 5. 25
- Argolis, Portus, in Aethalia, 2. 357
- Argura (Krennos) on the Peneius River, the Homeric Argissa, 4. 439
- Argyria, near Scopais in Asia, 5. 411, 6. 91
- Argyrippa (Arpino) in Apulia; in early times one of the two largest Italiote (Greek) cities, "at first called Argos Hippium, then Argyrippa, and now Arpi," 3. 129
- Argyro-castro, on the Viosa River (see Damastium)
- Argyrusci (Aurunci?), the, overthrown by the Romans, 2. 387
- Aria, a part of Ariana; mild climate, fertility, and superior vintage of, 1. 273; description of, 5. 277, 279; the mountains bordering on, 5. 299
- Ariana (see Aria), called Section ("Sphragis") Second of Asia, 1. 293; shape of, 1. 295, 317; a vast country, 1. 497; 6000 stadia from the Hyrcanian (Caspian) Sea, 5. 259; once mastered by the Greeks, 5. 279; Bactriana the ornament of, 5. 281; borders on the Indus River, 7. 15; description of, 7. 129-143; boundaries of, 7. 141-143; possesses a part of Mt. Paropamisus, 7. 147
- Arians, the; racial likeness of to other peoples, 1. 153; called "refined" by Bratosthenes, 1. 249
- Ariarathes the King (died 220 B.C.), the first man to be called "king of the Cappadocians," annexed Cataonia to Cappadocia, 5. 347; dammed up the Melas River in Cappadocia and formed isles in it, 5. 363; and also dammed up the Carmalas, but in each case had to pay enormous damages, 5. 365
- Ariela in Latium, on the Appian Way, 2. 387, 421
- Aricini in Italy (see Rheaci)
- Aridaeus (also spelled "Arrhidaeus"), made the expedition with Perdicos to Aegypt, but departed thence to Macedonia, 8. 37
- Arli, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 7. 143-145
- Arima, the mountains, in Cilicia, 6. 177
- Arimaeans, the; the Syrians now called, 6. 177
- Arimaspiæ *Epic, The*; Aristæus of Proconnesus the author of, 6. 33
- Arimaspians, the, a Scythian one-eyed people, 1. 79, 5. 245
- Arimî, the Homeric; variant accounts of home of, 6. 176, 177, 5. 423; scene of myth of, in Phrygia Cataceumene, 5. 517, and in Syria, 7. 245, 373
- Ariminum (Rimini), in Italy, 2. 301, 305, 327, 337, 363, 371
- Ariobarzanes, chosen king by the Cappadocians by consent of the Romans, 5. 371
- Arion the citharist, of Methymna in Lesbos; the myth of, told by Herodotus, 6. 145
- Arisba, a city in Lesbos, occupied by Methymnaeans, 6. 39
- Arisbê (or Arisba) in the Troad, mentioned by Homer, 6. 37, 39, 41; colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
- Ariabus River, the, in Thrace, 3. 383, 6. 39, 41
- Aristarcha, priestess of the Ephesian Artemis at Mnessala, 2. 173
- Aristarchus of Samothrace (fl. about 155 B.C.); grammarian and critic, and librarian at Alexandria; misjudges Homer, 1. 113, 121, 133; his reading of Homer's passage in regard to rising and setting of Hyperion, 1. 397; contemporary of Crates of Mallus and of Demetrius of Scopais, 6. 113; teacher of Menecrates of Nyssa, 6. 263
- Aristens of Proconnesus (of whom all accounts are uncertain), author of *The Arimaspiæ Epic*, 1. 79; "a charlatan," 6. 33; reputed teacher of Homer, 6. 219

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Aristeides of Thebes (fl. about 360 B.C.), painted the celebrated "Dionysus" at Corinth, which was taken to Rome by Mummius, 4. 201
- Aristes, a satrap in Phrygia, 7. 305
- Ariston, tyrant of Athens after the Mithridatic War, violently oppressed the city, 4. 289, but was punished by Sulla, 4. 271
- Aristippus the Cyrenaean philosopher (b. about 428 B.C.), founded the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, 8. 205
- Aristippus Metrodidactus, grandson of Aristippus the Cyrenaic philosopher and head of his school of philosophy, 8. 205
- Aristobulus of Cassandrea (Potidea), on the Oxus River, and on the trees in Hyrcania, 5. 253; on the Polytimetus River in Sogdiana, 5. 285; on the rivers and ruins in India, and on the growing of rice there, 7. 23, 27; compares the rainfalls in India with those in Aegypt, 7. 29, 39; on the banyan tree and other trees and plants in India, 7. 35; compares the products of India with those of Aegypt, 7. 35; on the mouths of the Indus River in India, 7. 59; on the reptiles in India, 7. 79; on two eminent sophists at Taxila in India, 7. 105; mentions novel customs at Taxila, 7. 107; at behest of Alexander explored tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadae, 7. 155; gives the inscription on that tomb, 7. 167; says that the Arabians were the only people on earth who would not send ambassadors to Alexander, 7. 211; on the traffic of the Gerrhasians in Arabia, 7. 303; says that, on account of the crocodiles, only two kinds of fish swim from the sea up the Nile, 8. 153
- Aristobulus, son of King Alexander of Judaea, overthrown by Pompey, 7. 289
- Aristocles the grammarian, a native of Rhodes and contemporary of Strabo, 6. 281
- Aristocracy, the, of the Masmallotes the best ordered of all, 2. 175
- Aristocrates, the Arcadian general who joined the Messenians in the Second Messenian War, 4. 121
- Aristodemus, son of Menecrates, of Nyssa, whose entire course was taken by Strabo at Nyssa, had schools both at Nyssa and in Rhodes, 6. 263
- Ariston (fl. about 225 B.C.), the Peripatetic philosopher from Iulis in Ceos and emulator of Bion the Borysthenite, 5. 169; teacher of Ariston of Ceos, 6. 289
- Ariston of Chios (fl. about 260 B.C.), Stoic philosopher and pupil of Zeno; eminent philosopher at Athens, 1. 53
- Ariston of Ceos, pupil and heir of the Peripatetic Ariston of Ceos, 6. 289
- Ariston, the citharist, of Rhegium, contested with Eunomus at Pythian Games, 3. 35
- Ariston the Peripatetic philosopher, contemporary of Strabo and reputed author of a work on the Nile River, 8. 21
- Aristonicus; after death of Attalus III tried to usurp the kingdom of Smyraa, but was finally captured and died in prison at Rome, 6. 247, 249
- Aristonicus of Alexandria, grammarian and contemporary of Strabo; wrote a work *On the Wanderings of Menelaus*, 1. 139
- Aristopatra, received letter from her son Craterus in regard to Alexander's expedition to India, 7. 61
- Aristotle of Chalcis, author of a work on Buboea (fl. apparently, in the fourth century B.C.), says that the Thracian colonists re-named the Buboeans "Abantes," 5. 5; on the colonies sent out from Chalcis to Italy and Sicily, 5. 13
- Aristotle of Stageira (384-322 B.C.), prince of ancient philosophers; on the winds, 1. 107; on the zones, 1. 363; inquirer into causes of things and imitated by Posidonius, 1. 399; wrongly attributes tides to high and rugged coasts of Mauritania and Iberia, according to

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Poseldonius, 2. 67; on the origin of the large stones in Stony Plain in Celtica, 2. 185; on "river-stones, formed of sand, but melted by the rains," 3. 193; on the Leleges of Ionia and their conquests and settlements in Greece, 3. 289; born at Stageira in Macedonia, 3. 355, which belongs to the Chalcidians, 3. 359; on the Cauconians in Coclé Elis, 4. 55; says the Arcadian Dryops settled Dryopians in Asiné in Argolis, 4. 173; says the Carians seized Epidauros, 4. 175; says the peoples of the island Tenedos and the Corinthian Tenon are akin, 4. 199; sojourned and died at Chalcis in Euboea, 5. 19; recension of the *Iliad* by, called the *Iliad of the Casket*, 6. 55 (see 8. 56, footnote 1); history of the library of, 6. 111, 113; sojourned at Assus, 6. 115; and consorted there with the niece of the tyrant Hermias, 6. 117; changed the name of Tyrtamus to Theophrastus, 6. 145; reports that one Egyptian woman bore seven children at one time, and discusses the Nile and rivers in India, 7. 37; does not believe the statement that nothing floats on the Silius River in India, 7. 67; on the cause of the risings of the Nile, 8. 21
- Aristoxenus of Tarentum (fl. about 330 B.C.), pupil of Aristotle, philosopher, musician, and author of *Elements of Harmony*, of which three incomplete books are preserved; holds that music tends to discipline character, 1. 67
- Aristus, author of a history of Alexander the Great, born at Salamis in Cyprus, 8. 379; on the tombs of the Persian kings at Pasargadae, 7. 167
- Arithmetic, invented by the Phoenicians, 7. 269, 271; 8. 11
- Arius River, the, in Aria and Margiana, 5. 277; is at last absorbed by the sand, 5. 285
- Arius, a district in Chios, produces the best of Greek wine, 6. 243
- Arkadia (see Opyrissia)
- Aries (see Arelaté)
- Armené in Paphlagonia; the proverb applied to, 5. 387
- Armenia, visited by Jason, 1. 177; once under water, according to Xanthus, 1. 181; fertile districts of, 1. 273; north and south dimension of, still unmeasured, 1. 303; the pass leading from, into Iberia, 5. 221; named after Armenus of Thessaly, 5. 231; best part of, once occupied by the Sacae, 5. 263; for the most part given to brigandage, and lies inside the Taurus, 5. 301; an exceptionally good "horse-pasturing" country, 5. 311; detailed description of, 5. 317-341; geographical position of, 5. 317; intersected by the Euphrates, 5. 319; the fertility of, 5. 321; in earlier times a small country, 5. 323; the cities in, 5. 325; the rivers and lakes in, 5. 327, 335; the mines in, 5. 329; the wealth, power, and size of, 5. 331; visited by Jason, 5. 333; the more recent history of, 5. 337, 339; follows the sacred rites of the Persians, 5. 341; borders on Cappadocia, 5. 345; borders on Babylonia, 7. 203
- Armenia, the Greater; the Euphrates flows through, 5. 297, 7. 215; lies east of Atropatene Media, 5. 303, 319; Zenon, son of Queen Pythodoris, now king of, 5. 427
- Armenia, the Lesser; the Euphrates borders on, 5. 297; situated above Trapezus and Pharnacia, 5. 339; sea-coast as far as, annexed to Cappadocia Pontica by Mithridates, 5. 371; extent of empire of, 5. 423; separated from Acilisene by the Euphrates, 5. 425; Archelaüs appointed king of, 5. 427; borders on Oulupene and Camisene, 5. 441; the Euphrates flows in, 7. 215
- Armenian Gates, the, 1. 303
- Armenians, the; much like the Syrians and Arabians, 1. 153; geographical position of, 1. 497; are excellent subjects, but from neglect by the Romans sometimes attempt revolutions, 3. 145; hold a part of the Moschian country, 5. 215; manner of fighting of, 5.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 237; plunder the Atropatians Media, 5. 305; customs of, similar to those of the Medes, 5. 313; have many temples of Anaitis, especially in Acilisene, 5. 341; revere that goddess, 5. 441; mastery of, 5. 331; went to attack the Medes and the Babylonians, and have successfully opposed all enemies, 7. 225; king of, held the Gordyaeans in subjection, 7. 231; possess much of Mesopotamia, 7. 235
- "Armenians," name of one of the three Arabian tribes, 7. 371
- Armenius, commander-in-chief of the Cheruscan army in Germany, still keeping up the war against the Romans, 8. 161
- Armenus, the Thessalian, a native of Armenium on Lake Boebœus, left Armenia named after himself, 5. 231, 333
- Armi, Cape dell' (see Leucopetra)
- Armenians, the, in Thessaly, joined by the Phœnicians from Thebes, and were called Boeotians, 4. 283
- Arné, on Lake Copais in Boeotia, swallowed up, 1. 219; the Homeric, identified with Aoræphium; name wrongly amended to "Asoré" by Zenodotus, and to "Tarné" by others, 4. 331
- Arné, the Thessalian, whence the Boeotians returned to Thebes, 4. 323; region of, has white soil, 4. 437
- Arno River, the (see Arnus)
- Arnus (Arno) River, the, joins the Ausar at Pisa, 2. 361
- Aroma in Asia, near Nyssa, whence comes the best Mesogitan wine, 5. 261
- Aromatics, produced in Arabia, 7. 303; produced in Aethiopia near Cape Deiré, 7. 331; taken by the Minæans and Gerrhæans to the Palestine country, 7. 343; transported from Arabia to Syria and Mesopotamia, 7. 347; abundant in the country of the Sabæans in Arabia, 7. 349; conveyed from Leucô Comê in Arabia to Petra, Alexandria, and elsewhere, 7. 359; the country producing, by writers divided into four parts, 7. 363, 365; abundant in the country of the Nabatæans in Arabia, 7. 369
- Arotia, an earlier name of Eretria, 5. 15
- Aroua, a land-measure in Egypt, 8. 11
- Arpi (see Argyrippa)
- Arpina, near Olympia, past which flows the Parthenias River, 4. 101
- Arpino in Italy (see Argos Hippidum)
- Arrabacus, great grandfather of Philip the son of Amyntas, and ruler of the Lyncestæ, 3. 309
- Arrechil, the, a tribe of the Macotæ, 5. 201
- Arrotium (Arezzo), whence runs the Arnus River to Pisa, 2. 351, 365; 1200 stadia from Rome, 2. 367
- Arrhidæus (see Aridaeus)
- Arrows hardened by fire, used by people at Endera in Aethiopia, 7. 321; dipped in the gall of serpents, used by the Elephanto-phagi in Aethiopia, 7. 325
- Aræces, the Scythian (or Bactrian), king of Parthia (about 250 B.C.), escaped from Seleucus Callinicus (king of Syria), 5. 269; invaded and conquered Parthia, 5. 275
- Aræces, the son of Pharnaces and contemporary of Pompey, attempted a revolution in Cappadocia, but was captured and slain at Sagyllum, near Amaseia, by Kings Polemon and Lyeomedes, 5. 445
- "Aræces," a surname given to all Parthian kings, 7. 63, 237
- Arsacia in Media (see Rhaga in Media)
- Arsenê (also called Thopitis), Lake, in Armenia, 5. 327
- Arsenic (arsenic trisulphide) mines, the, in Carmania, 7. 153
- Aræx, king of Persia, slain by Bagodûs the eunuch, 7. 189
- Arsinôê, wife and sister of Ptolemy II, founded the city Arsinoê in Actolia, 5. 65
- Arsinoê, sister of Cleopatra, given Cyprus by Antony, 6. 385
- Arsinoê (see Tauscheira in Cyrenæa)
- Arsinoê (Angelokastro) in Actolia, in early times a village called Conopa, but founded as a city by Arsinoê, wife and sister of Ptolemy II, 5. 65

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Arsinoë (Sydrê?, Syedra?, or Aunesis?) in Cilicia, between Coracesium and Hamaxia, 6. 331
- Arsinoë in Cilicia, between Nagidus and Melania, 6. 333
- Arsinoë (in earlier times called Crocodilonpolis) near the Nile; reveres a sacred crocodile, 8. 107
- Arsinoë, the city (also called Cleopatris), on the isthmus near where the canal empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77
- Arsinoë, harbour and city in Cyprus, between Salamis and Leucolla, 6. 379
- Arsinoë in Cyprus, between Soli and Cape Acamas, 6. 381
- Arsinoë, between Zephyria and Hierocapsis in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Arsinoë, the Lycian (see Patara)
- Arsinoë, city and harbour near Cape Deirê, 7. 331
- Arsinoë, on the coast between Philotera and Myus Harbour, 7. 315
- Arsinus River (see Erasinus)
- Arta, the city (see Ambracia)
- Arta, the Gulf of (see Ambracian Gulf)
- Arta, the River (see Aratthus)
- Artabazus, father-in-law of Seleucus Nicator, 5. 509
- Artabrians (also called Arotrebiens, 2. 71); the, in Iberia, live in neighbourhood of Cape Nerium, 1. 461, 2. 69; have thickly-settled cities on the "Harbour of the Artabrians," 2. 71
- Artacaëna, a city in Aria, 5. 279
- Artacë on Cyzicus, colonised by Milesians, 6. 9, 207
- Artacë, an island in the Propontis, 5. 505
- Artacë, Mt., in Cyzicus, 5. 505
- Artacenê, in Assyria, 7. 197
- Artageras, a strong fortress on the Euphrates, 5. 327
- Artaki (see Cyzicus)
- Artanes (Arsaces? or Armenias?), the Sophenian, an Armenian king, dethroned by Tigranes, 5. 337
- Artavasdes, the son of Tigranes; king of Armenia; betrayed Antony, 5. 307; the treasury of, near Artaxata, 5. 327; invaded Media with Antony, 5. 331; betrayed Antony to the Parthians and later was slain, 5. 339, 341
- Artaxata (also called Artaxiasata) in Armenia; the country round ruled by Zariadris, 5. 325
- Artaxias, formerly a general of Antiochus the Great and later king of Sophenê and other countries in Asia; enlarged Armenia, 5. 323, 325; once king of part of Armenia, 5. 337
- Artaxiasarta (see Artaxata)
- "Artemeas," epithet of Artemis (see Artemis Artemeas)
- Artemidorus of Ephesus (fl. about 100 B.C.), geographer, and author, among other works, of a work in 11 books, of which only fragments preserved in an abridgment by Marcellianus now remain; likens the Sacred Cape of Iberia to a ship, and denies existence of temple or altar of Heracles thereon, 2. 7; his stories about sunsets in Iberia, 2. 9, 11; contradicts Eratosthenes regarding "Tartessus," "Blest Isle," the tides, and other things, 2. 49; on Odysseia and Athene's temple in Iberia, and on the Lotus-eaters, 2. 83; says Tarraco has poor places for anchorage, 2. 91; on the barbaric customs of women in Iberia, 2. 109, 111; on the dimensions of the larger Gymnesian (Balearic) Island, 2. 125; on Hera's isle, 2. 137; on the spring at Gades, 2. 145; says the Rhodanus has three mouths, 2. 189; on Aeria (Orange) in Celtica, 2. 197; on the harbour called "Two Crows" on the ocean-coast of Celtica, 2. 249; his fabulous story of Demeter and Corê, 2. 251; on the distance from Cyrrhus (Corsica) and Sardo to the mainland, 2. 357; identifies Avernus with Lake Acherusia, 2. 447; on the distance round the Tarentine Gulf, 3. 39; on the distance from Cape Pachynus to Cape Taenarum and from the Alpheius to the Pamisus, 3. 61; on certain distances between points in Italy, 3. 131, 133; says the Hebrus is 3100 stadia from

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Byzantium, 3. 379; on the perimeter of the Peloponnesus, 4. 13; on Epidaurus Límna, 4. 151; on the distance from Cape Maleas to the Ister, and distances between various intervening places, 4. 233; on the geographical positions of Halus, Pteleum, and Antron in Thessaly, 4. 411; places the Pagasitic Gulf farther away from Demetrias, in the region subject to Philoctetes, 4. 425; on places in Aetolia, 5. 63; on the dimensions of Crete, 5. 123; names fifteen Cyclades Islands, 5. 165; on various places and peoples on the Buxine, 5. 207; gives the names of the cities in Psidia, 5. 481; says the Mysians on the far side of the Ister colonised Mysia in Asia, 5. 487; on the Euxine Gulf, 6. 159; on the restoration of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 227; on his embassy to Rome got back from tax-gatherers the two lakes that were sacred to Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 233; on various distances between places in Asia Minor, and on to India, 6. 307-311; makes Oclenderis, not Coracesium, the beginning of Cilicia, 6. 333; on the distance of the Pyramus River from Soli, 6. 353; falsifier of distances, 6. 359, 361; on the Ganges River, 7. 125; on the distances between Pelusium and Orthosia and other places, 7. 281; on Cape Deirê and the people there, 7. 315; on the size of the Aethiopian rhinoceros, 7. 335; on the speed of the camelopard in Aethiopia and on the crocuttas (hyena?) and serpents there, 7. 337; on the Arabians, 7. 341-349; wrongly says that the Menelaëtic Nome in Aegypt was named after the hero Menelaüs, 8. 65; on certain distances up the Nile and on the length of "sochoisus," 8. 75; on lakes and canals in Aegypt, 8. 77; calls Tinx in Maurasia "Lynx," 8. 169; disputes statements of Bratosthenes concerning western Libya, but gives a worse account himself, 8. 169-

171; on the number and size of rivers in Libya, 8. 175
Artemidorus the grammarian, a native of Tarsus, 6. 351
Artemidorus, son of Theopompus of Onidus, contemporary of Strabo, 6. 283
Artemis: a temple of the Ephesian, at Hemeroscopium in Iberia, 2. 89; worshipped in Emporium and Rhodus (cities in Iberia), 2. 93; temple of the Ephesian, at Massalia, 2. 173, 191; the Ephesian, also worshipped by the Iberians, 3. 175; xoanon of, on the Aventine Hill at Rome, 2. 177; the Aetolian, worshipped by the Eneti, 2. 321; the grove and temple of, near the Appian Way, 2. 421; Tauropolis, 2. 423; censured by the Peloponnesian Messenians, 3. 23; Tauropolis, 3. 231 (see footnote 8); the Nemydian (Nemidian? or Nemaean?), the temple of, at Teuthes in Elis, 4. 43; Alpheionia (or Alpheusia), Elaphia, and Daphnia, worshipped at Olympia, 4. 49; the Helleian; temple of, at Helus in Laconia, 4. 75; temple of, at Idmnae, and also at Sparta, 4. 121; land in Elis bought by Xenophon for, in accordance with an oracle, 4. 223; Tauropolis, the temple of, at Halae Araphaenides, 4. 273; Brauronia, the temple of, at Brauronia, 4. 273; the Ichnaeon, worshipped at Ichnae in Thessaly, 4. 421; Amarynthia, the temple of, in Euboea, 5. 17, 19; born on Delos, 5. 163; Tauropolis, sacred rites of, thought to have been brought to Comana in Cappadocia by Orestes and Iphigeneia, 5. 363; the Persian (Tauropolis), temple of, in Castabala in Cappadocia, founded by Orestes and Iphigeneia, where priestesses walk with naked feet over hot embers without pain, 5. 369; temple of, at Adrasteia in the Troad, torn down—and worship transferred to Parium, 6. 29; the Astyrene, precinct of, at Astyra, 6. 103, and temple of, superintended by the Antandrians, 6. 129; the Coloënian, temple of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- at Coloe in Asia, 6. 173; "Artemeas" (goddess of "safety and soundness"), 6. 207; Tauropolus, temple of, on the isle Icaria, 6. 221; Munychia, temple of, at Pygela in Asia, 6. 223; the Ephesian, temple of, at the harbour Panormus near Ephesus, 6. 223; description and history of, 6. 225-229; said to have been born at Ortygia above Ephesus, 6. 223; Mt. Coracius in Asia sacred to, 6. 237; Leucophryenē, temple of, at Magnesia on the Macander, in some respects superior even to that at Ephesus, 6. 251; Cyndyas, temple of, near Bargylia in Caria, 6. 289; Pergaea, temple of, near Pergē in Pamphylia, 6. 323; the Sarpedonian, temple and oracle of, in Cilicia, 6. 357; called Azara, temple of, among the Elymaei, robbed by the Parthian king, 7. 223; temple of, at Daphnē in Syria, 7. 245; Tauropolus, oracle of, on the isle Icarus in the Persian Gulf, 7. 303
- Artemisia, sister and wife of Mausolus, erected the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, 6. 283; became queen of the Carians, but died of grief for her husband, 6. 285
- Artemisium (Nemus Dianae), the, to the left of the Appian Way, 2. 421
- Artemisium, Cape and temple, in southern Asia Minor, 6. 265
- Artemita, in Babylonia, the home of Apollodorus, is 8000 stadia from Hyrcania, 5. 291; a noteworthy city 500 stadia from Seleucia on the Tigris, 7. 219
- Artemita, one of the Echinades Islands, joined to continent by earthquake, 1. 221
- Artis in Lebedos, seized by Andropompus, founder of Lebedos, 6. 199
- Arum (*maculatum?*), a vegetable in Maurusia, 8. 163
- Arupini, a city of the Iapodes, 2. 287, 3. 259
- Arvacans, the, the most powerful of the four divisions of the Celtiberians in Iberia; the valour of, 2. 103
- Arvalae Fratres (see Vol. II, p. 383, footnote 3)
- Arverni, the, in Celtica, 2. 211; a tribe in Aquitania, which once had the Vellavii included within their boundaries, 2. 217; situated on the Liger, and marshalled tremendous army against Julius Caesar, 2. 219; extent of domain of, 2. 221; a conspicuous tribe, 2. 231; the number of the, 2. 241
- Arx, the, on Capitoline Hill, 2. 383
- Arxata, on the Araxes River in Armenia, 5. 325
- Asander (usurped the throne of the Bosphorus in 47 or 46 B.O. after killing King Pharnaces and also Mithridates of Pergamon), fortified the Chersonesus against the Scythians, 3. 245, 5. 201, 6. 169
- Asbestos, produced in Carystus in Euboea, 5. 11
- Asbystians, the, who live near Carthage, 1. 503
- Asca in Arabia, captured by Aelius Gallus, 7. 361
- Ascalon in Phoenicia, 7. 277
- Ascania, an Asiatic territory partly Phrygian and partly Mysian; mentioned by Homer, in two different senses, 5. 459, 461, 6. 371, 373
- Ascania in Europe, whence the Phrygians crossed to Asia, 6. 371
- Ascanian Lake, the, in Asia, 5. 459; poetic references to, 5. 465; mentioned by Alexander the Aetolian, 6. 373
- Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, founded Alba on Mt. Albanus, 2. 379; the descendants of, 2. 381; said, with Scamandrius, to have founded Scepsis, 6. 105; variant accounts of, 6. 107
- Ascanius, the, who, with Palmyrs and Morys, led forces "from deep-soiled Ascania" (the Mysian Ascania, near Nicaea), 5. 461
- Ascanius, the, who, with Phorceys, "led the Phrygians from Ascania," 5. 459
- Ascanius River, the, in Asiatic Mysia, 6. 373
- Asclepiadae, the; the places in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Thessaly subject to, according to Homer, 4. 433
- Asclepiades of Myrlea on the Propontis (fl. in first century B.C.), historian, grammarian, and teacher of grammar in Tarditania; on Odyseia and Athene's temple in Iberia, and on memorials of wanderings of Odysseus in Iberia, 2. 93; on the Igiotes, in Iberia, 2. 119
- Asclepiades, the physician, of Prusa; a native of Bithynia, 5. 467
- Asclepiæum, the; famous temple in Cos, 6. 287
- Asclepiæum, the, in the Troad, founded by Lynimachus, 6. 89
- Asclepius, the remarkable ivory image of, made by Colotes, at Oyllonê in Elis, 4. 25; temple of, at Gerenia in Messenia, 4. 113; famous temples of, at Epidaurus, Tricce, and on Cos, 4. 177; temple of, 40 stadia from Dymê and 80 from Patra, 4. 219; earliest and most famous temple of, at Tricce in Thessaly, 4. 420; the statue of, at Epidaurus, brought to Italy by oracle of the Sibyl, 5. 471; said to have been born in Tricce in Hestiacotis in Thessaly, 6. 249; grove of, in Phoenicia, 7. 267; temple of, on acropolis of Carthage, burnt up by wife of Asdrubal, 8. 185
- Ascrê, native city of Hesiod, on a high and rugged hill about 40 stadia from Theopline, and ridiculed by Hesiod, 4. 315, 317, 6. 161; "Arne" in the *Iliad* ignorantly emended to "Ascrê" by Zenodotus, 4. 331
- Asculum Picenum (Ascoli Piceno), in Picenum, well fortified by nature, 2. 429
- Asdrubal (Hasdrubal), son-in-law and successor (reigned 229-221 B.C.) of Hamilcar Barca, founded New Carthage, 2. 87; wife of, burnt up the temple of Asclepius and herself along with it when Carthage was captured (by Scipio, 146 B.C.), 8. 185
- Asca (also called Asia), a village in the territory of Megalopolis, whence flows the Eurotas, 3. 83, 4. 47, 109
- Ash-dust, the, from Aetna, makes the soil suitable for the vine, 3. 69, 71
- Asia in Arcadia (see Asca)
- "Asia," perhaps applied to "Mefonia" by Homer, 6. 179
- Asia, revealed to geographers by Alexander, 1. 51; shape of, as compared with Europe and Libya, 1. 467; bounded by the Nile, 1. 495; divisions of, 1. 495; subject to rulers appointed by the Romans, 3. 145; "wheat-producing," 3. 207; separated from Europe by the Cimmerian Bosporus, 3. 239; Corinth on the direct route from, to Italy, 4. 189; consecrated to Dionysus, 5. 109; borders on Europe along the Tanais River, and is bisected by the Taurus range, 5. 183; description of the northern division of, 5. 185; shape and dimensions of eastern portion of, 5. 289; whole of, once ruled by Greater Media, 5. 307; now largely subject to the Romans, 8. 211; in part a consular Province, 8. 215
- Asia (Minor), called "Asia" in the special sense of the term, 1. 483; defined as the part of Asia this side the Taurus, 5. 295, 347; or Asiatic peninsula; discussion of boundaries of, 6. 359-365
- "Asiarcha," the, in Tralleis, 6. 255
- Asiatic peninsula, the (Asia Minor); discussion of boundaries of, 6. 359-365
- Asiatic *Stathmi*, *The*, written apparently by a certain Amyntas who accompanied Alexander, 7. 141
- Asidigis, now Medina Sidonia (see Bactis)
- Asii, the, in Asia, helped to take away Bactriana from the Greeks, 5. 261
- Asinaean Gulf (see Messenian Gulf), the, named after the Messenian Asinê, 4. 109, 113
- Asinê, the Hermionic, in Argolis, 4. 113, 163, 171, 173, 181
- Asinê in Laconia, 4. 127
- Asinê (Koron, or Koroni), in Messenia, 4. 109; the Asinaean (Messenian) Gulf named after, 4. 113
- Asinius Pollio (76 B.C.-A.D. 4), orator, poet, historian, and consul (40 B.C.); wrongly says the Rhenus is 6000 stadia long, 2. 227
- Asionels (or Esionels), the, in Asia;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- country of, invaded by the Cimmerians, 6. 179
- Asius the son of Dymas and the uncle of Hector, who dwelt in Phrygia; mentioned by Homer, and not to be confused with Asius the son of Hyrtacus, 6. 41
- Asius, the hero; hero-temple of, near Nysa in Caria, 6. 261
- Asius, son of Hyrtacus, mentioned by Homer and leader in the Trojan War, 6. 19, 21, 37
- Asius of Samos (lived, apparently about 700 B.C.), epic and iambic poet, of whose works only fragments remain; on Dîos and Melanippé at Metapontium, 3. 53
- Asopia, a district in Sicily, through which the Asopus flows, 4. 313
- Asopus, a city in Laconia (now in ruins near Xylé), 4. 129
- Asopus River, the, on the island Paros, 4. 205
- Asopus (Ilagios Giorgios) River, the, rises in Argolis and flows past Sicily, 8. 79, 4. 205, 313
- Asopus (Asopo) River, the; flows past Thebes, Plataea, and Tanagra, 4. 205; divides the Parosopoli into several settlements, and empties near Tanagra, 4. 315, 325
- Asopus River, the, in Thessalian Phthiotis, flows past the village Parosopoli in the Thracian Heracleia, 4. 205, 313; receives the Phoenix River and empties near Thermopylae, 4. 331
- Asp, the Aegyptian, of two kinds, 8. 149
- Aspaneus, the market for timber from Mt. Ida in the Troad, 6. 103
- Aspendus in Pamphylia, founded by the Argives, 5. 479, 6. 325
- Asphalt; the mine of, near Apollonia (Pollina) in Illyria, 3. 267; discharged from Iloron Oros into the Propontis (Sea of Marmora), 3. 377; used in the wall, temples, and palace at Susa, 7. 159; liquid (naphtha) and dry, produced respectively in Susa and Babylonia, 7. 215, 217; the Dead Sea full of, 7. 293-295; used by the Egyptians for embalming corpses, 7. 297; a spring of, in Masaeia in Libya, 8. 177
- Asphaltic vine-earth, the, at Pieria, Scleucia and in Rhodes, kills vine-infesting insects, 3. 267
- Asphaltites Lake (Dead Sea), by Strabo confused with Lake Sirbonis; description of, 7. 293-295
- Aspius, a satrapy in Bactria, taken from Bueratides by the Parthians, 5. 231
- Aspis (also called Arconneses), an island between Teos and Lebedus, 6. 237
- Aspis ("Shield"), a Carthaginian city whose Latin name is Clupea, 3. 103, 8. 199
- Aspis ("Shield"), a hill on the promontory Thapsitis in Carthage; colonised by Agathocles at the time when he attacked the Carthaginians, 8. 191
- Aspledon (see Kudeleles), the Homeric, by some called Spelion; name of, changed to Kudeleles, 4. 339
- Aspordene (Asporene?) Mother, the; temple of, on Mt. Aspordenum (Asporenum?) near Pergamum, 6. 147
- Aspordenum (Asporenum?), Mt., near Pergamum, 6. 147
- Asporene Mother, the (see Aspordene Mother)
- Asporenum, Mt. (see Aspordenum)
- Aspra Spitia (see Anticyra)
- Aspromonte (see Sina, Mt.)
- Aspropotamos (see Achelous River)
- Asps, the, in India, 7. 79
- Aspurgiani, the, a tribe of the Macotae, caught King Polemon alive and killed him, 5. 201; one of the barbarian tribes round Syndice, 5. 427
- Ass, the, not bred in the region of Lake Macotis because this animal is sensitive to cold, 3. 225
- Ammannus, the land of, in India, 7. 25, 47
- Asses; the wild, in the Scythian plains, 3. 249; in Bagadania in Cappadocia, 5. 367; used by the Carmanians, even in war, and are sacrificed to Ares, 7. 153
- Assuan (see Syene)
- Assus, territory of, 6. 5, 99; 120 stadia from Lectum, 6. 101; description and history of, 6. 115, 117;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- a notable city, 6. 129; supplied Persia with wheat, 7. 186
- Assyria, borders on Persia and Susiana, 7. 193
- Assyriana, the; racial likeness of, to other peoples, 1. 163; reverse the Chaldaean philosophers, 7. 289
- Asta in Iberia, 2. 17; purposely built near estuary, 2. 31
- Astaboras River, the; a branch of, empties into the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319; joins the Astapus River near Meroc, 7. 321, 8. 145; flows into the Nile, 8. 5
- Astacene Gulf, the, in the Propontis, 5. 455
- Astaceni, the, a tribe in India, 7. 47
- Astacus (near Dragomesto) in Acarnania, 5. 61
- Astacus, on the Astacene Gulf in the Propontis; founded by Megarians and Athenians, and later by Dacdalus, but was raised to the ground by Lysimachus, and its inhabitants were transferred by Nicomedes to Nicomedeia, 5. 455
- Astae, the, in Thracia, plunder all who are cast ashore in Salmydessus, 3. 279; in whose territory is Calybe, city of Philip's villains, 3. 285; Blayê the royal seat of, 3. 369
- Astapus River, the, joins the Astaboras near Meroc, 7. 321, 8. 145; flows into the Nile, 8. 5
- Astasobas River, the, joins the Nile near Meroc, 7. 321, 8. 145
- Astêis River, the, in Asia, whence the founders of Smyrna set out, 8. 203
- Asteria (the Homeric Asteris), no longer an isle, 1. 221; between Ithaca and Cephalonia, 5. 51
- Asteria, the Homeric (see Asteria)
- Asterium in Thessaly, subject to Eurypylus, 4. 433; lies near Arnê and Aphetae, 4. 437
- Asteropæus, son of Pelegon, one of the leaders who made the expedition to Troy, 3. 363
- Astigia, in Iberia, 2. 31
- Astrologers, the Chaldaean (see Gemathilalogists), 7. 203
- Astronomers, the Sidonian, 7. 269; those at Aegyptian Thebes, reckoned the year at 365½ days, 8. 125
- Astronomy, in relation to geography, 1. 233; fundamental to geography, 1. 423, 429; discussion of the *Climata* appropriate to, 1. 503; treated in a poem by Alexander of Ephesus, 6. 231; the chief concern of the Chaldaean philosophers, 7. 203; invented by the Phoenicians, 7. 271; engaged in by Aegyptian priests, 8. 9; the school of, at Heliopolis, 8. 83
- Asturia, traversed by the Mæsus River, 2. 121
- Asturians, the, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 77, 121; home of some of, on west of Celtiberians, 2. 103
- Astygæ, Greater Media deprived of rulership over Asia by Cyrus in time of, 5. 307; conquered by Cyrus at Pasargadæ, 7. 169
- Astypalæa, ancient city of the Comæ, in Cos; people of, changed abode to the present Cos, 6. 287
- Astypalæa, Cape, in Caria, 6. 289
- Astypalæa (Hægrios Nikolæos), Cape, in Attica, 4. 271
- Astypalæa, one of the Sporades Islands in the Carpathian Sea, 5. 175
- Astypalæans, the, of Rhoeetum, the first to settle Polium on the Simætes River in the Troad, 8. 83
- Astyra, above Abydos, once had important gold mines, 6. 45, 369; had the temple of Astyrene Artemis and the Pallade of Achilles, 6. 129
- Astyra on the Gulf of Adramyttium, has a precinct sacred to Artemis, 6. 103
- Asylum-precinct, the, at Daphnê in Syria, 7. 245
- Atabyria, Mt., highest mountain in Rhodes, sacred to Zeus Atabyrius, 6. 279
- Atagis River, the, 2. 285
- Atalanta, the island (Talantonis), near Euboea, rent asunder by earthquake, 1. 225; opposite Opus in Locris, 4. 379
- Atalanta, an isle near Peiræus, 4. 269, 379
- Atargatis, the Syrian goddess, worshipped at Bambycê in Mesopotamia, 7. 235

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Atargatis," barbarian name of Athara, 7. 373
- Atarneftae, the; coast of, 6. 131
- Atarneus, a city in Asia, 6. 5, 103; abode of the tyrant Hiermeas, 6. 131
- Atarneus-below-Pitané, a place in Asia, opposite the island Eleussa, 6. 131
- Atax (Aude) River, the, rises in the Cevennes Mountains, 2. 183; traffic on, 2. 211
- Atens (Anteus?, Atheas?), who ruled over most of the barbarians about the Cimmerian Bosphorus, waged war with Philip of Macedonia, 3. 227
- Ategua in Iberia, where the sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21
- Atella (Sant' Arpino), in Campania, 2. 461
- Atellanæ Fabulæ (see Mimes)
- Ateporix, of the family of Galatian tetrarchs, assigned additional territory by the Romans, 5. 443
- Aterno-Pescara River, the (see Aternus River)
- Aternum (Pescara), in Italy, 2. 431
- Aternus (Aterno-Pescara) River, the; boundary between the countries of the Vestini and the Marrucini, 2. 431
- Atesinus River, the, 2. 285
- Atesin River, the (see footnote 4, Vol. II, p. 285)
- Athamenes, the, a barbarian tribe, hold part of the country above Acarnania and Actolia, 3. 289, 5. 23; an Epeirote tribe, 3. 307; destroyed the Aenianians, 4. 389; are now extinct, 4. 393; border on Thessaly, 4. 397; annexed to Thessaly, 4. 415; country of, a refuge of the Perthebians, 4. 439
- Athamantis (see Teos)
- Athamas, founded Halus in Thessaly, 4. 409; first founder of Teos, 6. 199
- Athara, by barbarians called "Atargatis," but by Otesias "Derceto," 7. 373
- Atheas (see Atens)
- Atheists, the, among the Aethiopians, 8. 147
- Athenae Diades in Euboea, founded by the Athenians, 6. 9
- Athenacum, the, at Ephesus, 6. 225
- Athenacum, Cape (Punta della Campanella), 2. 435; where is a sanctuary built by Odysseus, 2. 455
- Athenaeus, son of Attalus I and brother of Eumenes II, remained a private citizen, 6. 167
- Athenaeus, Peripatetic philosopher, contemporary of Strabo, statesman, native of Seleucia in Cilicia, came to sad end, 3. 383, 6. 335
- Athenais the prophetess, contemporary of Alexander the Great, native of Erythrae in Asia, 6. 243; declared the divine descent of Alexander, 8. 117
- Athenâ; sanctuary of, on the Straits of Caprene, 1. 83; temple of, in Iberia, is sign that Odysseus wandered thither, 2. 53, 83; altar of, on the Circaeum in Italy, 2. 393; the wooden image (xoanon) of, at Siris, in Italy, opens and closes its eyes, 3. 49; called "the Trojan" at Rome and other places, 3. 49, 51; temple of, in country of the Salentin in Iapygia, 3. 117; temple of, at Luceria in the country of the Daunii, 3. 129; the Parthenos, 2. 231 (see footnote 8); in the guise of Mentor in the *Odyssey* proposes to visit the Canconians, 4. 45, 57, 59; famous temple of, at Scyllus near Olympia, 4. 51; the Nedusian, temple of, on the Nedon River, and also at Poclissa, 4. 115; the Alean, temple of, in Tegea, 4. 229; Pollus, the priestess of, eats only foreign cheese, 4. 257; the temple of (the Erechtheum), on the Acropolis at Athens, and the ivory statue of, in the Parthenon, by Phidias, 4. 261; Athens named after, 4. 265; the Itonian, temple of, near Coroneia, 4. 323, and at Itonus in Thessaly, 4. 421, 433; the Alalcomenian (mentioned by Homer), temple of, near Alalcomenae, where they say she was born, 4. 331; Agamemnon wished to prostitute, before leaving Troy, 5. 105; called the mother of the Corybantes by the Prusians, 5. 111; the Nedusian, temple of, on Oeos, 5. 169; small temple of, at the present Ilium, 6. 51; Glaucopis, 6. 77; hated Ajax, 6. 81; wooden image of, at present Ilium, stands

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- upright, but the Homeric was seated (as at various places to-day), 6. 83; priestess of, at Pedasa in Caria, grows a beard when misfortune is imminent, 6. 119; saved Auge and her son Telephus, 6. 135; temple of, near Smyrna, 6. 203; colossal statue of, at temple of Hera on Samos, 6. 215; born from the head of Zeus, 6. 277; famous temple of, at Lindus in Crete, 6. 279; temple of, at Sidê in Pamphylia, 6. 325; temple of, among the Klymaeans, robbed by the Parthian king, 7. 223; Cyrrhestis, temple of, near Hieracleia in Syria, 7. 247; temple of, at Sais in Aegypt, 8. 67
- Athenians, the; dispute of, with Boeotians about Oropus, 1. 245; fond of letters, not by nature, but by habit, 1. 395; colonised Neapolis, 2. 449; destroyed the rebuilt Sybaris in Italy, and founded Thurii, 3. 47; re-founded Cardia on the Melas Gulf, 3. 373; regarded as an indigenous people, 4. 7; rebuilt the Messenian Pylus as a fortress against the Lacedaemonians, 4. 109; captured 800 Lacedaemonians on Sphacteria, 4. 111; rivalled by the inhabitants of Aegina in the sea-fight at Salamis, 4. 179; divided Aegina by lot among Athenian settlers but lost it to the Lacedaemonians, 4. 181; joined Eurystheus in expedition against Iolaus, 4. 187; ancestors of the Ionians, 4. 207; turned over their government to Ion the son of Xuthus, and sent a colony of Ionians to occupy the Aegialus in the Peloponnese, 4. 209; called the wind Argestes "Sciron," 4. 245; voluntarily received Melanthus the king of Messenia as their king, 4. 249; once in strife with the Megarians for Salamis, but now hold it, 4. 253; went to despatch 400 ships on expeditions, 4. 261; history of the forms of government of, 4. 269, 271; hold Haliartus, as a gift from the Romans, 4. 325; conquered by Philip at Chaeroneia, 4. 333; the road taken by, on the Pythian procession to Delphi, 4. 367; fought the Macedonians in the Lamian War, 4. 413; 2000, from the deme of the Histiaeans, colonised Histiaeia (Oreus) in Euboea, 5. 7; founded Athenae Diades in Euboea, 5. 9; said to have founded Chalcis and Eretria before the Trojan War, 5. 13; always hospitable to all things foreign, especially foreign religious rites, 5. 109; once slew most of the inhabitants of Melos from youth upwards, 5. 163; now hold Delos, 5. 167; once besieged Ceos, 5. 169; under Athenocles colonised Amisus, 5. 395; with the Megarians founded Astacus on the Propontis, 5. 455; under Phrynon the Olympian victor seized Sigium in the Troad, 6. 75; Adramyttium a colony of, 6. 103; ordered slaughter of all Mitylenaeans from youth up, but rescinded decree, 6. 145; with Menestheus founded Elaea in Asia in Trojan times, 6. 159; fined Phrynichus the tragic poet 1000 drachmas because of his play on *The Capture of Miletus* by Darius, 6. 209; sent Pericles and Sophocles the poet to capture Samos, and allotted land to 2000 Athenians there, 6. 219
- Athenocles, and Athenians, colonised Amisus in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 395
- Athenodorus of Canana near Tarsus (about 74 B.C.—A.D. 7), pupil of Posidonius, friend of Strabo, learned scientist; on the tides, 1. 19, 203, 2. 147; teacher of Julius Caesar and for a time ruled over Tarsus, 6. 349, 351; praises the government of the Petreans in Arabia, 7. 353
- Athenodorus Cordyllion, lived with Marcus Cato; native of Tarsus, 6. 347
- Athens, parallel of latitude through, 1. 241, 253; distance of parallel of, from Meroë, 1. 255; parallel of, perceptibly different from that of Rhodes as shown by sun-dial, 1. 333; rivalled by Massalia as a centre of learning, 2. 179; once inhabited by Pelasgi, 2. 347; occupied by Maleos the Pelasgian, 2. 365; belonged to a kind of Amphictyonic

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- League of seven cities, 4. 175; connected with the Pelraeus by walls 40 stadia long, which were torn down by the Lacedaemonians and by Sulla, 4. 261; description of, 4. 261-263; named after Athené—and the Thesleum and other things have myths connected with them, 4. 265; the different forms of government at, 4. 267, 269; captured by Sulla, pardoned by him, and to this day is free, and held in honour by the Romans, 4. 271; a part of, called "Pelasgicon," after the Pelasgians who were driven there from Thebes, 4. 283; the commotion at, when Blateia was captured, 4. 373; Oodrus the king of, 6. 199; the *Ephēbi* at, 6. 219
- Athens in Boeotia, on the Triton River, 4. 305; founded by Cecrops, and submerged by Lake Copais, 4. 307
- Athletes, the great, among the Crotoniates, 3. 45
- Athmonium, father of the Arbelus who founded Arbelus, 7. 197
- Athos, Mt., lies west of Lemnos, 3. 353; description of, 3. 355, 357; the cities around, colonised by the Eretrians, 6. 13; Ophrocrates (Dionocrates?) proposed to fashion in likeness of Alexander the Great, 6. 227
- Athribis in Aegypt, 3. 71
- Athrusia in Arabia, captured by Aelius Gallus, 7. 361
- Athymbradus, the Lacedaemonian, founded a city in Asia Minor, 6. 261
- Athyrae River, the, empties into the Propontia, 3. 379
- Atintanes, the, an Epeirote tribe, 3. 307
- Atlantic, the; formerly not connected with the Mediterranean, 1. 183; its bed lower, 1. 189
- Atlantis, the Island (or Continent), once existed, 1. 391
- Atlas, daughter of (Calypso), on Ogygia, 1. 95
- Atlas, the mountain in Libya, by the barbarians called Dyris, 3. 157; extends through the middle of Mauritania and is inhabited, 3. 169; about 5000 stadia in length, 3. 165
- Atmoni, the, a Bastarnian tribe, 3. 221
- Atmosphere; the temperature of, subject to three broad differences, 1. 369
- Atrax, in Thessaly, near the Peneius River, 3. 337, 4. 433, 439, 445
- Atrebatii, the, a Celtic tribe; geographical position of, 2. 233
- Atreus the king, discovered that the sun revolves in direction opposite to revolution of the heavens, 1. 87; the sons of, 4. 107
- Atria (Adria), in Italy, once an illustrious city, 2. 317
- Atropates, king of Atropatian Media, successfully resisted the Macedonians, and his descendants are still in power, 5. 303
- Atropatian Media; power and description of, 5. 303; often plundered by the Armenians and Parthians, attained the friendship of Caesar, but pays court to the Parthians, 5. 305
- Atropatii, the, in Asia, border on Greater Media, 5. 309
- Atropent, borders on Armenia, 5. 317
- Attaleia in Pamphylia, founded by, and named after, Attalus II (Philadelphus), 6. 323
- Attalic kings, the; the line of, failed, 3. 145; Philotaerus, the founder of family of, born at Tichum in Bithynia, 5. 381; caused the retirement of Prusias from Phrygia Hellespontica and called it Phrygia "Epictetus," 5. 457; built up the temple of Mother Agdistis at Pessinus in Galatia, 5. 471; gave part of territory of Priapus to the Parians, 6. 31; built up the library at Pergamum, 6. 111; had a naval station at Bicae, 6. 169; long reigned at Pergamum, 6. 163-169
- Attalus, younger brother of Eumenes and Philotaerus, and father of Attalus I, 6. 105
- Attalus I (reigned 241-197 B.C.), son of Attalus the younger brother of Philotaerus and cousin of Eumenes I, transferred the Gergithians of the Troas to Gergitha near the sources of the Calcas River, 6. 139; first to be proclaimed king of Pergamum, after conquering the Galatians, fought with the Romans against

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Philip, and died in old age, 6. 166, 167
- Attalus II (Philadelphus), son of Attalus I and brother of Bumeses II, embellished Pergamum, appointed guardian of Attalus III (Philometor), and reigned at Pergamum for 21 years (169-138 B.C.), 6. 167; helped Alexander the son of Antiochus to defeat Demetrius the son of Seleucus, fought with the Romans against the Pseudo-Philip, made an expedition against Thrace, slew Prusias, and left the empire to his nephew Attalus III, 6. 169; deceived in regard to the mole he had built at Ephesus, 6. 229; settled the Dionysiac artists between Teos and Lebedus, 6. 237; founded Attaleia in Pamphylia and sent a colony to the neighbouring Corycus, 6. 323
- Attalus III (Philometor), reigned only five years (138-133 B.C.) and left the Romans his heirs, 6. 169
- Attali, the, a tribe of the Eocae and Massagetae in Asia, 5. 269
- Attea in Asia, 6. 103
- "Attes hyes" (see "Hyes attes")
- "Atthis," and "Attica," derived from Atthis the son of Cranaüs, 4. 265
- Atthis, the son of Cranaüs, gave name to "Atthis" (Attica), 4. 265
- Atthis (Attica), the *Land of*, the histories of, 2. 347, 4. 247
- Attic dialect, the ancient; the same as the Ionic, 4. 5
- Attic people, the, of ancient times, called Ionians, 4. 6
- Attic Tetrapolis, the, 4. 176
- Attica (see Atthis), once held by the Thracians under Eumolpus, 2. 287; the Tetrapolis (or Marathonian Tetrapolis), founded by Xuthus the son of Hellen, 4. 209; once held by the Ionians, 4. 245; in early times called Ionia and Ias, and was divided up between the sons of Pandion, 4. 247; invaded by the Heracleidae, 4. 249; "the sanctuary of the gods," 4. 263; once called "Ionia," after Ion, 4. 207; has 170, or 174, demes, 4. 263; in earlier times called "Actioë," "Mopsopia" and "Ionia," 4. 267; people of, settled by Cecrops in 12 cities, but later by Theseus united into one city, Athens, 4. 267; demes of, in the interior, too tedious to recount, 4. 276; the rivers of, 4. 275, 277; Plataeae on the confines of, 4. 325; people of, akin to the Trojans, 6. 95
- Aturia, a region in Assyria, 7. 193, 195; plains of, surround Ninus, 7. 197
- Atys, the Lydian, whose son Tyrrhenus colonised Tyrrhenia in Italy, 3. 337
- "Anasce," the Aegyptian word for "oases," 1. 501
- Aude River, the (see Atax)
- Aulidas (Ofanto) River, the, 2. 395 (where "Aulidas" is an error for "Ufens"); distance from, to Barium, 3. 127
- Augaeae in Laconia, the Homeric "Augaeae," 4. 131
- Augé, mother of Telephus; myth of, 6. 135
- Augaeae in Laconia; name now spelled Aegaeae, 4. 131
- Augaeae in Locris, the Homeric, no longer existent, 4. 131, 383
- Augela (or Augena), the king of the Epeians, 4. 29, 5. 59; slain by Heracles, 4. 39, 91; a foe of Neleus, 4. 83; by some called king of Phthia, 4. 95
- Augila, in the interior of Libya, a four days' journey from Automala, 8. 209
- Augusta in Sicily (see Xiphonia)
- Augusta Emerita, in the country of the Turdullians in Iberia, 2. 61, 121
- Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), founded by Augustus, 2. 281
- Augustonemotum (see Nemossus)
- Augustus Caesar (see Caesar Augustus)
- Aulis, rightly called "rocky" by Homer, 3. 189; mentioned by Homer in connection with Myria; the Aeolic fleet despatched to Asia from, by the sons of Orestes, 4. 283; a rocky place, a village of the Tanagraeans, and its harbour only large enough for 50 ships, and therefore the large harbour was probably the naval station of the Greeks, 4. 289; Myria situated near, 4. 295, 318

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Aulon," the, of Messenia, 4. 75
Aulonion (see Caulonia)
Aureus (see Arsinoë in Cilicia)
Aurochs, the, in India (see Bisons)
Aurunci, the (see Argyrusci)
Auser (Saschio) River, the, joins the
Arno at Pisa, 2. 351
Auscul, the, in Aquitania, 2. 217;
given the "Latin right" by the
Romans, 2. 219
Ausonian Sea (see Sicilian Sea), the;
forms a boundary of Italy, 1. 493;
named after the Ausonians, 2. 395
Ausonians, the; country of, 2. 393,
395; another name of the Opici, 2.
435; founded Temesa in Bruttium,
3. 17
Autariatæ, the, border on Paconia,
3. 251, 275, 325; virtually de-
stroyed by their wars with the
Macedonians and the Romans, 3.
293; once the largest and best
Illyrian tribe, holding sway over the
rest of the Thracians and Illyrians,
but were overthrown by the
Scordisci and later by the Romans,
3. 271, 273
Autosion, descendant of Polyneices
and father of Theras the founder of
Thera, 4. 63
Autolyces, a burglar, 4. 435; re-
garded as founder of Sinopë and
honoured as god; statue of, carried
off by Leucillus, 5. 391
Automala, a stronghold on the Great
Syrtis, 3. 189
Auximum (Osimo), in Picenum, 2.
429
Avella Vecchia (see Abella)
Avendo (see Vendo)
Avenio (Avignon), 2. 197
Aventine, Mt., joined to Rome by
Ancus Marcius, 2. 401
Avernus, Lake (Lake Averno), 1.
96, 2. 439, 441, 443
Avigliana (see Oculum)
Avignon (see Avenio)
Axes; double-edged, used in battle by
the Negrani in Arabia, 7. 361;
used as weapons by some of the
Aethiopians, 8. 139
Axine Sea, the (see Buxino)
Axis, the, of the earth and the
heavens, 1. 425
Axius (Vardar) River, the, receives
the waters of the Erigon, 3. 311,
341; flows through a certain pass
in Macedonia, 3. 325; the Paconians
lived on both sides of, 3. 331, 333;
joined by the Erigon and supplies
Lake Ludias, 3. 341; a muddy
river, 3. 343, 345, 347; flows from
Paconia, 3. 361
Azamora, a stronghold in Catanaia, 5.
357
Azanes, the, in the Peloponnese, 4.
19; an ancient Arcadian tribe, 4.
227
Azani, a city in Phrygia Epictetus, 5.
505
Azanitis in Asia; the Rhyndacus
River rises in, 5. 503
Azara, epithet of the Elymaean
Artemis, 7. 223
Azaritia, a spring in Bithynia which
breeds little crocodiles, 5. 456
Azeneia, the Attic deme, 4. 271
Azorus, a city in Pelagonia, 3. 311
Azotians, the, a tribe in Syria, 7. 239
Azotus in Phoenicia, 7. 277

B

- Bahanomus, borders on the territory
of Amaseia in Cappadocia Pontica,
5. 449
Baboons, the, in Aethiopia, 7. 337
Babylon, geographical position of, 1.
367; founded by Semiramis, 1. 319;
3000 stadia from the mouth of the
Euphrates, 7. 163; preferred by
Alexander to all other Persian cities,
7. 169; description of, 7. 197, 201;
wall and hanging garden of, called
one of the Seven Wonders of the
world, 7. 199; now almost deserted,
7. 201; in ancient times the
metropolis, 7. 219; 4800 stadia
from Thapsacus, 7. 231; road from
Syria to, 7. 233
Babylon, a stronghold on the Nile,
8. 85; now an encampment of
three Roman legions, 8. 87
Babylonia, 1. 499; produces rice, 7.
29; description of, 7. 197-227;
has set apart a special settlement
for its philosophers, the Chaldeans,
7. 201; boundaries of, 7. 203;
rivers and canals in, 7. 205-209;
various products of, 7. 215-217;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- important cities in, 7. 219; temples in, robbed by the king of Parthia, 7. 223; now subject to the Parthians, 7. 233; produces the caryotic palm, 8. 133
- Babylonian Memoirs*, the, on the straightforward character of the Scythians, 3. 201
- Babylonian women, all, have intercourse with a foreigner, 7. 227
- Babylonians, the; philosophers, not by nature, but by training and habit, 1. 395; once fought by the Cossaei and Elymaei, 5. 309; assisted in battle by Antimenidas the brother of Alcaneus, 6. 141; customs of, described, being in general like those of the Persians, 7. 225-229; went to attack the Medes and the Armenians, 7. 225
- Babylonians, certain, withdrew to a certain stronghold, called Babylon, in Egypt, 8. 85
- Babynsa, a strong fortress in Armenia, 5. 327
- Bacchae, The*, of Euripides, quoted, 7. 9
- Bacchae, the, ministers of Dionysus, 5. 87, 97, 101, 103
- Bacchiadae, the, tyrants of Corinth for 200 years, overthrown by Cypselus, 4. 180
- Bacchic chase, the; a custom of the kings in India, 7. 93
- Bacchic festival, a kind of, called the "Sacaia," in Cappadocia, 5. 265
- "Bacchus," another name of Dionysus, 5. 105
- Bacchylides, nephew of Simonides, from Iulis in Ceos, 5. 169; wrongly says that the Caeus River flows from Mt. Ida, 6. 137
- Bactra (also called Zariaspa), 3870 stadia from Alexandria in Bactria, 5. 271, 281
- Bactria (or Bactriana, *q.v.*), description and history of, 5. 279-285; the Greek kings and empire of, 5. 281
- Bactriana (or Bactria, *q.v.*), knowledge of, increased by the Parthians, 1. 51; produces everything but olive-oil, 1. 275; once occupied by the Sacae, 5. 263; geographical position of, 5. 269; revolted from the kings of Syria and Media, 5. 273; by the Greeks caused to revolt from the Syrian kings, 7. 5; produces rice, 7. 29; geographical position of, 7. 145
- Bactrians, the, in Asia; strange customs of, 5. 281; speak the same language as the Arians, 7. 143; possess a part of Mt. Paropamisus, 7. 147
- Badas River, the, in Syria, 7. 159
- Bacis (or Minus, now Minho) River, the; the largest river in Lusitania, but rises, according to Posidonius, in Cantabria, 2. 69
- Bactra, a city near Narbo, on the Orbis River, 2. 183
- Baetica, in Iberia, named after the Baetis River, 2. 13; whither runs the road from Italy, 2. 95; traversed by the Baetis River, 2. 101; the property of the Roman people, 2. 119; governed by a praetor, and bounded on the east by the region of Castulo, 2. 121
- Baetis (Asidigis?, Italica?), a town in Iberia; colonised by Caesar's soldiers, 2. 21
- Baetis River (Guadalquivir), the, in Iberia; course and size of, 2. 13; twofold division of outlet of, 2. 17; flows through Turdetania, 2. 19; has large population along its shores, and is navigable 1200 stadia, to Corduba, 2. 23; said to rise in "Silver Mountain" (*q.v.*), but, according to Polybius, in Celtiberia, and identified with the ancient "Tartessus," 2. 49; parallel to the Tagus for a distance, 2. 65; rises in the Orospeia Mountain, and flows through Oretania into Baetica, 2. 101
- Bactorix, father of Deudorix (Theodorix) and brother of Melo, 3. 161
- Bacturia in Iberia, contains arid plains along the Anas, 2. 25
- Bactylus (see Outylus)
- Bagadania (Bagadaonia?), in Cappadocia, lies at the foot of the Taurus, 5. 367
- Bagadaonia, between the Argaeus Mountain and the Taurus Range, produces fruit-trees, 1. 275
- "Bagas," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Bagni del Sasso, the (see *Quercetian Springs*)
- Bagni di Grotta Marozza (see *Libana Waters*)
- Bagoas the eunuch, set up as king another Darius in Persia who did not belong to the royal family, 7. 189
- Bagradas River, the, in Libya, near Itycê (Utica), 8. 183
- Balae, the hot springs at, 2. 369, 439; named after Balus, a companion of Odysseus, 2. 447
- Balus, companion of Odysseus, 1. 95; Balne in Italy named after, 2. 447
- Bakirika River, the (see *Parthenias River*)
- Balahissar see *Pessinus*)
- Balaklava, the Harbour of see *Symbolon Limen*)
- Balanaca in Phoenicia, 7. 255
- Balari, the, a tribe in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Balastra (see *Abdera in Thrace*)
- Balbura in Phrygia, 8. 193
- Balbus of Gades (fl. about 40 B.C.), served under Caesar in the Civil War; was quaestor in Farther Spain (43 B.C.); added a "New" city to his native city Gades, and in 19 B.C. gained a triumph for his victories in Africa, 8. 131
- Baleares Islands (see *Gymnesiae*)
- Balearic Islands, the (see *Gymnesiae*)
- Balaerides Islands (see *Gymnesian Islands*)
- Balkans, the (see *Haemus*)
- Ball-playing, at Rome, 2. 407
- Balsam, the, in the plain between Mts. Libanus and Antilibanus, 7. 261; preparation of, costly, and (the best) found only in the Plain of Jericho, 7. 291; found in the country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 347
- Balsam park, the, in the Plain of Jericho, 7. 291
- Balsam-tree, the, in Palestine; limited cultivation of, for a shrewd purpose, 8. 61
- Baltchik (see *Crani*)
- Bambola (see *Bilbilis*)
- Bambycê (also called *Edessa* and *Hierapolis*) in Syria, near the Euphrates, 7. 235; lies to the east of Antiocheia, 7. 245
- Bamonitis in Cappadocia, 5. 417
- Bandobenê, a district in India, 7. 45
- Banyan tree, the, in India; description of, 7. 33, 35
- Barathra ("Marabus"), the, around Pelusium in Egypt, 8. 71
- Barbarians, the, as against Greeks, 1. 247; have deteriorated morally under the influence of "our mode of life," 8. 199; originally held the whole of Greece, and now hold most of it, 8. 287; at Dodona, 8. 313; nature of religious rites of, 5. 93; detailed discussion of origin and meaning of term, 8. 301-307; as compared with Hellenes, in Asia, 8. 365, 367; follow gods as well as men in their governments, 7. 287
- Barbarium (Espichel), Cape, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 61; tower on, 2. 63
- Barbitos, a barbarian musical instrument, 5. 109
- Barcas Hamilkar, the father of Hannibal; his campaign against Iberia, 2. 57; succeeded by Hasdrubal, 2. 87, 89
- Barcê, now called Ptolemais, in Cyrenaea, 8. 201; now a dependency of Cyrenê, 8. 203
- Bard, the, who guarded Clytaemnestra, 1. 67
- Bards, the, of the Gauls; singers and poets, 2. 245
- Bardulians, the (see *Bardyetans*)
- Bardyetans (also called *Bardulians*), the; a tribe in Iberia of no importance, 2. 77; geographical position of, 2. 103
- Bargasa, a town near Oridus, 6. 283
- Bargosa, in India, 7. 129
- Bargus River (see *Margus River*)
- Bargylla in Caria, 6. 119, 289
- Bari (see *Barium*)
- Baris, the temple of, in Asia, 5. 335
- Baris (Veretum), a small town in Iapygia, 8. 119
- Barium (Bari), on the Adriatic Gulf, in Italy, 3. 127
- Barley, sown in the winter season in India, 7. 21; abounds in Susia, 7. 171; largest crops of, produced in Babylonia, 7. 215; used for food and a beverage in Aethiopia, 8. 143

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Barnichius River, the (see Enipeus River)
- Barnus (Neretsha Planina) Mountain, the, in western Macedonia, whither runs the Egnatian Way, 3. 295
- Barter (and money) in Lusitania, 2. 75; among the Scythians and other nomads, 3. 197; in Albania in Asia, 5. 227
- Basgedariza, a stronghold built by Mithridates, 5. 425
- Basilus River, the, between the Euphrates and Tigris, 7. 233
- Basoropeda in Media, annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Bastarnians, the, geographical position of, 1. 403; -3. 153; beyond Germany, 3. 173; called "Pescini" when they seized the island Peuce, 3. 217; of Germanic stock, 3. 221
- Bastetania, in Iberia, where women dance with men, 2. 75; geographical position of, 2. 79, 103, 105; mountain-chain in, and mines of gold and other metals, 2. 81
- Bastetanians (also called Bastullians), the, in Iberia, 2. 15; divisions of, 2. 19
- Bastullians, the (see Bastetanians)
- Bata, a city and harbour, in Asia, 5. 205, 207
- Bathynius River, the, empties into the Propontis, 3. 379
- Bathyn Limen (Deep Harbour), near Aulis, 4. 289
- Batise, a town in Thesprotia, 3. 301
- Batieia, in the Trojan Plain, called by the immortals "the tomb of much-bounding Myrina," 5. 493; mentioned by Homer, 6. 67; Myrina the Amazon buried at, 6. 163
- Bato, the Dacian leader, who fought the Romans in A.D. 6, put Bato the Breucian to death in A.D. 8, and shortly afterwards surrendered to the Romans, 3. 257
- Bato (fl. second half of third century B.C.), born at Sinopé and author of *The Persica*, 5. 391
- Bata, the, at Bersippa in Babylonia, much larger than elsewhere, and prepared for food, 7. 203
- Battus, founder of Cyrené (631 B.C.), 3. 203
- Beans, the Egyptian, found in the Acesines River in India, 7. 41
- Bear, the Great, partially visible in arctic circle from certain points, 1. 9, 509
- Bear, the Little, wholly inside arctic circle to people in Cinnamon-producing Country, 1. 507
- Bears, the; the setting of, according to Demachus and others, 1. 287, 291
- Beavers, found in Iberia, and yield medicinal castor inferior to that from beavers of the Pontus, 2. 107
- Behrycians, the, are in origin a Thracian tribe, 3. 177; in Asia, were Thracians, 5. 375; conquered by Mariandynus, 5. 377; colonised the parts about Abydos after the Trojan War, 6. 23; not mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- Beer, used by Lusitanian mountaineers, 2. 75; a kind of, made of grain and honey by inhabitants of Thulé, 2. 261; by the Ligures, 2. 265; used at Alexandria, 3. 57; made in a peculiar way by the Egyptians, 3. 153
- Bees, the, in Hyrcania, have hives in trees, as also in Matiana (in Media), and in Sacasent and Araxent (districts of Armenia), 1. 273, 5. 251; none in India, 7. 33
- Beetle (*cantharos*), the, dies when it touches Cantharoethron near Olynthus, 3. 351
- Beirut in Syria (see Berytus)
- Belbina (Hagios Giorgios), the island, off Aegina in the high sea, 4. 179, 251; off Attica, 4. 271
- Belgae, the, one of the three divisions of Transalpine Celtica, 2. 163; geographical position of, 2. 163; description of, 2. 235; bravest of the Celts, 2. 239; alone held out against the Cimbri and Teutones, 2. 241
- Bellon (or Limacae) River, the, in Iberia, 2. 69
- Bellerophon, caught the winged horse Pegasus at the spring Peirené, 4. 195; the Palisade of, in Phrygia, 6. 191; fought against the Solyml, 6. 321
- Bellerophonotes (Bellerophon), set out from Lycia and "fought with the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- glorious Solymi," and once attacked the Amazons, 5. 493
- "Bellyhands" (Cyclopes from Lycia), the, 4. 169
- Bellovac, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 233; bravest of the Belgae, 2. 241; the road that runs by, 2. 291
- Belon, name of city and river in Iberia, where were emporia and establishments for salting fish, 2. 15
- Belus, the tomb of, in Babylon, a quadrangular pyramid, demolished by Xerxes, 7. 199
- Bembina, a village between Olconae and Philus, 4. 187
- Benacus (Garda), Lake, in Italy, 2. 293
- Bondideian rites, the, practised among the Thracians, 5. 105; mentioned by Plato, 5. 109
- Benevento (see Beneventum)
- Beneventum (Benevento), on the Appian Way, 2. 461; the mule-road leading to, from Brundisium, 3. 123
- Berecynthes, the, a Phrygian tribe, worship Rhea, 5. 99; no longer in existence, 5. 519; emigrated from Europe, 6. 371
- Berecyntha, a district in Phrygia, 5. 113
- Berenice, daughter of Salomê, honoured by Augustus, 7. 299
- Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes and queen of Aegypt, first married Cyblosactes and then Archelaus, 8. 46; slain by Auletes, 8. 47
- Berenice, on Arabian Gulf, where the sun stands in zenith at summer solstice, 1. 609
- Berenice, on the Red Sea, 7. 317, 323; the road from Coptus to, 8. 119-121
- Berenice, on the Great Syrta, lies opposite Zacynthos, 8. 201; now a dependency of Cyrenê, 8. 199, 203
- Berenice's Hair, constellation of, 1. 9
- Beretha ("Pits"), or Zerethra, the, at source of Brasinus River, were once stopped up, as also those near Phenusa, 4. 231
- Berezan, an island off the mouth of the Borysthenes (Dnieper), 3. 221
- Bergê, on the Strymon, 200 stadia above Amphipolis, 3. 361
- Berisades, king of the Odryssae, 3. 371
- Bermium (Doxa), Mt., in Macedonia, in earlier times occupied by the Briges, a Thracian tribe, the ancestors of the Phrygians in Asia, 3. 349
- Bermius, Mt., in Phrygia, mines at, source of wealth of Midas, 6. 371
- Beroea (Verria) in Macedonia, lies in the foot-hills of Mt. Bermium, 3. 351
- Beroea in Syria, lies to the east of Antiochela, 7. 245
- Bertiscus, Mt., on the northern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 329
- Beryla, the, in India, 7. 123; found in gold mines in Arabia, 7. 351
- Berytus (Beirut) in Syria, 1500 stadia from Othum in Cyprus, 6. 379; raised to the ground by Tryphon, but re-built by the Romans, 7. 263, and received two Roman legions, 7. 265
- Besa the Attic deme, 4. 383
- Besbicans, an island in the Propontis, 5. 503
- Beschikgool, Lake (see Bolbô)
- Bessa in Locris, no longer exists, 4. 383
- Besi, the, a brigandish tribe inhabiting the greater part of the Haemus Mountain, "called brigands even by the brigands," 3. 275; live along the Hebrus River in Thrace, 3. 369; called "Tetrachoristae" and "Tetracomii," 3. 383
- Bessus, the Persian general, satrap of Bactria under Darius, ran away from Alexander, 5. 269, but was captured alive, 5. 289; pursued by Alexander from the Parthian country, 7. 145
- "Betarmones" ("Harmony-walkers"), the Homeric, 5. 117
- Bevagna (see Mervania)
- Bias, one of the Seven Wise Men, a native of Priene near the Maeander, 6. 211
- "Biansus," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Bibracte (now in ruins on Mt. Beuvray), fortress of the Aedui, 2. 225
- Bilbilis (Bambola) in Iberia, belongs to the Celtiberians, 2. 103
- Billarus, the globe of, at Sinopê, carried off by Leucallus, 5. 391
- Bion, the "astrologer," by whom

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Strabo probably means Blon of Abdera, a philosopher and mathematician who flourished about 400 B.C.; on the winds, 1. 107
- Blon, the Borythenite philosopher (fl. about 250 B.C.); highly esteemed by Eratosthenes, 1. 63; emulated by Ariston of Cece, 5. 169
- Bisa, a spring in Elis, 4. 97
- Bisaltæ, the, in Thrace; geographical position of, 3. 331; over whom Rhesus reigned, 3. 359, 361
- Bisons (aurochs), the, in India, 7. 123
- Bistonian Thracians, the, ruled over by Diomedes, 3. 365
- Bistonis, Lake (Bourougool), in Thrace, submerged the cities on its shores, 1. 221; has a circuit of about 200 stadia, 3. 365, 367
- Bithynia in Asia; Pompey added eleven states to, 5. 373; the most westerly land on the right as one sails from the Propontis into the Buxine, 5. 373; the extent of coast of under the Romans, 5. 376; the Sangarius River flows through part of, 5. 379; borders on Paphlagonia, 5. 383; seized by Mithridates Eupator, 5. 449; detailed description of, 5. 455-467; boundaries of, 5. 465, 469; Nicæa, the metropolis of, 5. 463; has produced several noted scholars, 5. 466, 467; with other territories, now a prætorial Province, 8. 215
- Bithynians, the, are in origin a Thracian tribe, 3. 177; formerly Myalana, received their name from the Thracian Bithynians, 5. 375; not mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- Bithynium in Bithynia, 5. 463
- Bituitus, commander of the Arverni; carried on war against Maximus Aemilianus and Dometius Ahenobarbus, 2. 221
- Bituriges "Cabi," the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Bituriges "Vivisci," the, in Celtica, 2. 215
- Bizonê (Kavarna), on the Buxine, mostly engulfed by earthquakes, 1. 199, 3. 277
- Blayê (Viza) in Thrace, the royal seat of the Astæ, 3. 369
- Black Forest, the (see Hercynian Forest)
- Blachê in Paphlagonia, 5. 449
- Blascon (Brascon), Isle of (now connected with mainland of France), 2. 181
- Blemminatis, a district of Laconia, 4. 47
- Blemmyes, the, subject to the Aethiopiæ, 8. 7; situated to the south of Aegypt, 8. 135
- Blera, a town in Italy, 2. 365
- Blesimon, a town in Cordica, 2. 359
- Blest, the abode of the, near Maurusia, 1. 7; placed by Homer in the far west, 2. 55; also called Isles of the Blest, 2. 57
- Boagrius River (also called Manes), in Locria, the; course of changed by earthquake, 1. 226; flows past Thronium, 4. 381
- Bour, a peculiar animal like a, in the Alps, 3. 289
- Boars, the wild, in the Scythian marshes, 3. 249
- Bocalia River (see Bocarus River)
- Bocarus River, the, now called Bocalia, in Salamis, 4. 253
- Bocchus, kings of house of, held Maurusia in Libya, being friendly to the Romans, 8. 169
- Bodensee (see Constance, Lake of)
- Boea (Vatika) in Laconia, 4. 129
- Boebê, on Lake Boebæis in Thessaly, now a village belonging to Demetrius, 4. 425, 433
- Boebæis, Lake, in Thessaly, 4. 397; near Pheræ, 4. 425; near Ormenium, 4. 433; mentioned by Homer, 4. 445; in the Dotian Plain, 4. 449, 453, 6. 251
- Boemon (see Oenod in Elis)
- Boeoti in Laconia (see Thalamî)
- Boeotia, once occupied by the barbarian Aones, Temmyces, and Hyantes, 3. 287; once occupied by the Leleges, according to Aristotle, 3. 289; lies on the Cræsean Gulf, 4. 195; forms an isthmus on the third peninsula of Greece, 4. 243; detailed description and history of, 4. 277-341; has fertile soil, good harbours and borders on three seas, 4. 279; in early times inhabited by barbarians, 4. 281; carried on war

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- with the Lacedaemonians under Epameinondas, almost gained the supremacy of Greece, fought with the Phocians and with the Macedonians, and is now in bad plight, 4. 287; the dire results of earthquakes in, 4. 301, 303; once ruled by Cecrops, being then called Cecropia, 4. 307
- Boeotian cities, the, are now, except Theopliae and Tanagra, only ruins or names, 4. 319
- Boeotians, the; dispute of, with Athenians, about Oropus, 1. 245; naturally not fond of letters, 1. 395; once called "Syce" ("swine"), according to Pindar, 3. 287; once called Aonians, devastated Attica, 4. 267; mostly under the command of the Phoenicians and the house of Cadmus, 4. 283; war of, with the Thracians, 4. 283-287; advised by the oracle at Dodona to commit an act of sacrilege, burnt up the priestess herself, 4. 285; took possession of Orchomenus and Coronae after the Trojan War, 4. 323; conquered by Philip at Chaeroneia, 4. 333; in the Trojan War, 4. 407; call locusts "per-nopion," 6. 127
- Boeotus, son of Melanippé the prisoner by Poseidon, at Metapontium, 3. 53
- Boeotistas, king of the Getans (see Byrebtista)
- Boethus the Sidonian, Aristotelian philosopher and friend of Strabo, 7. 271
- Boethus, of Tarsus, bad poet and bad citizen, in power by favour of Antony for a time at Tarsus, 6. 349
- Boetylus (see Oetylus)
- Boeum, city of the Dorian Tetrapolis, 4. 387
- Boeum, Mt., in Orestia, from which, according to some, one can see both the Aegean Sea and the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 337
- Bogiodatarus, by Pompey presented with Mithridatium in Pontus, 5. 469
- Bogus, king of Maurusia in Libya about 110 B.O.; neighbour to Aethiopians and visited by Eudoxus of Cyzicus, 1. 383; urged by Eudoxus to make expedition to India, 1. 383, 389; ally of Antony, put to death at Methoné by Agrippa, 4. 111; went up against the western Aethiopians, 8. 165; kings of houses of, held possession of Maurusia, being friendly to the Romans, 8. 169
- Bohemia (see Boihaemum)
- Bohemians, the; Forest of (see Gabreta Forest)
- Böhner Wald, or Forest of the Bohemians (see Gabreta)
- Boihaemum (cp. Bohemia), the domain of Marabodus, 3. 155, 157
- Boli, the, migrated across the Alps from Transalpine Celtica, 2. 235; geographical position of, 2. 281; one of the largest Celtic tribes, and driven out of Italy by the Romans, 2. 311; opposed by the Oenonand in Roman battles, 2. 323; the desert of, borders on the Lake of Constance, 3. 165; in earlier times dwelt in the Hercynian Forest, 3. 169; a Celtic tribe, 3. 179, 253; destroyed by the Getans, 3. 211; subdued by the Daclans, 3. 253; virtually destroyed in wars with the Macedonians and the Romans, 8. 263
- Bolbé (Beshikgoud), Lake, 3. 361
- Bolbitine mouth of the Nile, the, 8. 65, 67
- Bologna in Italy (see Bononia)
- Bolsena (see Volsinii)
- Bolsena, Lake, near Volsinii, 2. 367
- Bombyces, the, a kind of reed-flute, 5. 107
- Boniata, the, in Aetolia, 5. 29
- Bonones, son of Phnates IV, sent by his father as hostage to Rome, 7. 237, 239
- Bononia (Bologna), not far from Ravenna, 3. 327
- Bos Aulé ("Cow's Stall"), a cave in Euboea, where Io is said to have given birth to Epaphus, 5. 5
- Bocura in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Bordeaux (see Burdigala)
- Boreas the North Wind, snatched up Oreithya, the daughter of Erechtheus, 1. 105, 3. 176
- Boreium, Cape, with Cephalae forms the mouth of the Great Syrtis, 8. 201
- Borkum the island (see Burchan)
- Bornfornello in Sicily (see Himeria)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Borrama**, a fortress on Mt. Libanus, 7. 203
- Bornippa**, a city in Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Artemis, noted for its linen and large bats, 7. 203
- Borsippa**, the, a tribe of the Chaldean philosophers, 7. 203
- Boryathenes** (now in ruins, near Nikolaiev), also called Olbia, a great emporium, founded by the Milesians, 3. 221
- Boryathenes** (Dnieper) River, the; meridian through mouth of, 1. 233, 209; the parallel through mouth of, same as that through Britain, 1. 237; distance of mouth of, from equator, 1. 269; where the vine does not grow or is unproductive, 1. 275; flows between the Tanais and the Ister into the Euxine, 1. 413; mouth of, the northerly point of the Mediterranean, 1. 483, and 3300 stadia north of Byzantium and 34,100 stadia north of equator, 1. 515; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189; navigable for 600 stadia, and cities on, 3. 221
- Bor**, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
- Bosmerum**, a grain smaller than wheat, grown in India, 7. 21, 20
- Bosporiana**, the, about Lake Maeotis (Sea of Azov), now subject to the Romans, 3. 145, 237, 239, 247; all subject to potentates of Cimmarian Bosphorus so called, 5. 199
- Bosporus**, the Cimmarian (Strait of Kertch), Homer's knowledge of, 1. 73; promontory in region of, 1. 417; home of the Cimmarians, 2. 51; named after the Cimbric, who made an expedition thither, 3. 169; the kings of, 3. 201; so named because the Cimmarians once held sway there, 3. 237; the kingdom of, situated partly in Asia, and it separates Europe from Asia, 3. 239; named after the Cimmarians, 5. 197; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 419; Mithridates the Pergamian and Asander, the kings of, 6. 169
- Bosporus**, the Thracian; formerly non-existent, and how formed, 1. 183, 191; current does not change as at the Euripus and Strait of Sicily, but sometimes stands still, 1. 205; where empties the Euxine, 1. 481
- Botrys**, a stronghold of robbers at foot of Mt. Libanus, 7. 263
- Bottela** (or Bottinea, *q.v.*), city of the Bottineans, named after Botton the Cretan, 3. 331
- Bottinea** (see Bottela), in Macedonia, colonised by Cretans, 3. 121
- Bottinean** city, a, Alorus (identified with Thessaloniceia?), 3. 341, 346
- Bottineana** in Macedonia, the; were colonists from Crete, 3. 111; once held much of Macedonia, 3. 329; Alorus a city of, and, they used to occupy Lower Macedonia, 3. 341
- Botton**, the Cretan, who, with the Bottineans, settled in Macedonia, 3. 329; the city Bottela named after, 3. 331
- "Boulai"**; the meaning of the word in Homer, 3. 317
- Boulogne** (see Ithum)
- Bourougool** (see Bistonis, Lake)
- Bovianum** (Bojano), a Samnite city, 2. 463
- Bow**, the, used by the Gauls, 2. 243; used by the Amazons, 5. 233; used by the Indians, 7. 117; used in Persia, 7. 181; those used by the people at Endera in Aethiopia are made of reeds, 7. 321; that of the Elephantophagi requires three persons to shoot it, 7. 325; used in battle by the Negrani in Arabia, 7. 361; four cubits long, used by the Aethiopians, 8. 146; used by the Pharusians and Nigritae in Libya, 8. 169
- Bowls**, made out of leaves in Aegypt, 8. 59
- Box-tree**, the, in India, 7. 97
- Box-wood**, the best, grows in the territory of Ammastris in Paphlagonia, 5. 387
- Boxus**, of Persian descent, traces origin of name of Erythraean ("Red") Sea to a certain Persian Erythrae, 7. 351
- Bracciano**, Lake (see Sabata)
- Brachmanes** (Brahmans), the, in India; life and tenets of, 7. 92-103; engage in affairs of state, 7. 115; derided by the Pramnee, 7. 123

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Brahmans, the, in India (see Brachmanes)
- Branchidae, the; city of, said to have been destroyed by Alexander, 5. 285; betrayed the temple of Apollo Didymus to Xerxes and fled from their city, 6. 205; oracles of, visited by Alexander, and had once ceased to speak, 8. 115
- Branchus, founder of the Branchidae near Miletus; president of temple at Didyma, 4. 361; scene of myth of, and of love of Apollo, 6. 205
- Brass, first worked by the Telchines in Rhodes, according to some writers, 6. 275
- "Brastae," the earthquakes called, 2. 185
- Brauron (Vraona), one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267; where is the temple of Artemis Brauronia, 4. 273
- Bread; a yield of the palm-tree, 7. 215; a peculiar kind of, in Aegypt, for checking the bowels, 8. 151
- Bread-making, the manner of, in Aegypt, 8. 151
- "Breadth" and "length"; geographical definition of, 1. 321
- "Breasts," the, at the mouth of the Ister River, 1. 185, 193
- Breeches, tight, worn by the Gauls, 2. 241
- Bregenz (see Brigantium)
- Brenae, the, live along the Hebrus River in Thrace, 3. 369
- Brennus, the Gaul, who made an invasion against Delphi, 2. 205; captured Rome, 3. 140 (see footnote)
- Brentesium (Brundisium, now Brindisi), whither runs the Applan Way, 2. 395; distance across isthmus from, to Tarns, 3. 105; distance from, to Epeirus and Sason, 3. 119; government, territory and harbours of, 3. 121; lies on the more direct route from Greece and Asia, and the term "brentesium" means "stag's head," 3. 123; the voyages from, to seaboard of Epeirus and to Epidamnus, 3. 125; distance from, to Barium, 3. 127; certain distances from, 3. 135; distance from, to Cassiope in Corcyra, 3. 239
- Brescia (see Brixia)
- Brettii (Bruttii), the; geographical position of, 2. 305, 307; served the Romans as couriers and letter-carriers, 2. 471; conquests and deterioration of, 3. 9; description of, 3. 11-49; "brettii" means "revolters," 3. 15; Consentia the metropolis of, 3. 17
- Breuci, the, a Pannonian tribe, 3. 257
- Breuni, the; geographical position of, 2. 281
- Briançon (see Brigantium)
- Brick, baked, used in the wall, temples, and palace, at Susa, 7. 159; used in dwellings in Aethiopia, 8. 145
- Bridge, a stone, over the Iberus at Celas, 2. 97
- Bridles, the, made of rush in Maurasia, 8. 167
- Brigandis, the, in the Alps, destroyed by Augustus, 2. 275; cruelty of, against the Italiotes, 2. 283; on the borders of Persia and Susia, 7. 161; a certain Arabian tribe of, 7. 233
- Brigantii, the; a tribe of the Vindelici, 2. 281
- Brigantium (Brigantia, now Bregenz), a city of the Vindelici, 2. 281
- Brigantium (Brigantio, now Briançon), 2. 171
- Brigi (or Brygi, *q.v.*), the, a Thracian tribe in Macedonia, the ancestors of the Phrygians in Asia, 3. 349, 351
- Brileus (or Pentelicus, now Mendeli), Mt., one of the most famous mountains in Attica, whence comes the Pentelic marble, 4. 275
- Brisia, taken captive by Achilles at Lyrnessus in the Troad, 6. 16, 121; husband of, slain by Achilles, 6. 17
- Britain, a six days' sail from, to Thulé, 1. 233; length of, 1. 235; parallel through, same as that through Borysthenes, 1. 237; Pythens' accounts of, 1. 399; military weakness of, 1. 445; position and length of, 1. 491; less than a day's voyage from mouth of the Sequana River, 2. 211; falsehoods of Pythens about, 2. 215; visible at Cantium from mouths of the Rhœnus,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 2, 227; expedition of Julius Caesar to, 2, 229; distance from, to mouths of rivers in Celtica, 320 stadia, 2, 231; an island near, on which sacrifices are made similar to those in Samothrace to Demeter and Coré, 2, 251; detailed description of, 2, 253-259; shape and dimensions of, 2, 253; products, exports, and physique of inhabitants of, 2, 255; conquered by Julius Caesar, 2, 257; islands near, 2, 259
- Britannic (British) Islands, the; outside the Pillars, 1, 493
- Britomachus, fled from violence of Minos, 5, 139; the temple of, at Cherronesus in Crete, 5, 143
- Britons, the, taller than the Celts, make no cheese, and have no experience in agriculture, 2, 255; chieftains of, won friendship of Augustus and dedicated offerings in the Capitolium, 2, 257; readily submit to heavy duties on imports and exports, 2, 259
- Briula in Asia, near Nyssa, 6, 261
- Brixia (Brescia), in Italy, 2, 311
- Bromius, another name of Dionysus, 5, 101
- Bronze vessels, found at Corinth, sold at high price at Rome, 4, 203
- Brothers, Monuments of the Seven (mountain-peaks in Libya), 8, 165
- Bructeri, the, defeated by Drusus in a naval battle on the Ems River, 3, 155; live near the ocean, 3, 159; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3, 163
- Brundisium (see Brontesium)
- Brutii, the (see Brettii)
- Bruttium (see Brettii, the), description of, 3, 11-49
- Brutus, Decimus (b. about 84 B.C.); his flight from Mutina (43 B.C.), 2, 279
- Brutus, D. Junius (consul 138 B.C.), surnamed Callaicus (from victory over Callaicus); subjected Iustinians in Iberia, 2, 63; campaign of, in Iberia, ended at Baenis (Minho) River, 2, 69, 77
- Brutus, M. (and Cassius), defeat of, at Philippi (42 B.C.), 3, 383
- Bruzzano, Capo (see Zephyrium, Cape)
- Bryanium, a populous city on the Brigon River, 3, 311
- Brygi (or Brigi, q.v.), the, an Illyrian tribe, 3, 307; are the same people as the Bryges and Phrygians, 3, 403, 405
- Bubali (apparently the antelope *bubalis*), in Mauritania in Libya, 3, 163
- Bubastus, near the Delta of Egypt, 3, 79
- Bubon in Phrygia, 6, 193
- Buca (Termoli), on the coast of the Frentani, 3, 135
- Bucephalia, a city founded by Alexander in India, 7, 49
- Bucephalus, favourite horse of Alexander, killed in India, 7, 49
- Buchetium, a small town of the Coscopaeans in Thesprotia, 3, 301
- Bucopolis in Phoenicia, 7, 275
- Budorus, Mt., in Salamis, 5, 9
- Budorus River, the, in Buboea, 5, 9
- Bull, a, led the way for Sabine colonists, 2, 405
- Bull-fights, the, at Memphis in Egypt, 3, 89
- Bulls, the wild, in Aethiopia, 7, 337
- Buprasia, the territory of Buprasium, occupied by Cauconians, 4, 55
- Buprasium in Elis, mentioned by Homer, 4, 35, 37, 59; separated from Dyme by the Larissus River, 4, 225
- Bura, engulfed because of earthquake, 1, 89, 219; one of the twelve cities in which the Achaeans settled, 4, 219; about 40 stadia above the sea, swallowed up by an earthquake, 4, 221
- Burchanis (called by the Romans Fabaria; now Borkum), the island, subjugated by Drusus, 3, 159
- Burdigala (Bordeaux), emporium of the Bituriges, 2, 216
- Busiris, a city in Egypt, maligned as inhospitable, 3, 69
- Busiris, the tyrant or king in Egypt who never existed, 3, 69
- Bustards, numerous in Iberia, 2, 107
- Buthrotum (Butrinto), on Pelodes Harbour in Speirus, has Roman settlers, 3, 299
- Buticé, Lake, in Egypt, 3, 67

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Butones (Goths?), the, a German tribe, ruled by Marabodus, 3. 157

Butrinto (see Butthrotum)

Butrium, near Ravenna, 2. 315

Butter: olive-oil used instead of, by the Lusitanians in Iberia, 2. 75; in a certain region in Arabia and in Aethiopia, used instead of oil, 7. 359, 8. 143

Butus, a city in Aegypt, 8. 67

Buxentum (see Pyxus)

Buzi River, the (see Neda River)

Byblus (see Palaeblyblus) in Phoenicia, freed from tyranny by Pompey, 7. 263

Byblus (papyrus), the, in Aegypt; description of, 8. 59; cultivation of, limited, in order to increase revenues, 8. 61 (see footnote 2); found only in Aegypt and India, 8. 149

Byllinae, the territory of the Hylliones above Apollonia in Illyria, 3. 267

Bylliones, the, in Illyria, above Apollonia and Epidamnus, 3. 307

Byrehiatas (or Boerehiatas, q.v.), king of the Getans, against whom Julius Caesar had planned an expedition, 3. 187; deposed in an insurrection, 3. 211; relied on Decaeneus the diviner, 7. 289

Byrsa, the acropolis of Carthage, 8. 185

Byssus (silk), the, in India, 7. 33

Byzaciata, the, who live near Carthage, 1. 503

Byzantians, the; the temple of (i.e. the Sarapieum), 3. 281; "get the second catch" of the "pelamides," 5. 389; possess certain parts round Lake Dasyleitis in Asia Minor, 5. 503

Byzantium (Constantinople), parallel through, same as that of Massalia, 1. 237, 1. 269, 407; 4900 stadia from Rhodes, 1. 445; longest day at, has 15½ equinoctial hours, and ratio of index of sun-dial to shadow at, is as 120 to 41½, 1. 513; distance from, to parallel of Rhodes and to equator, 1. 515; Golden Horn at, 3. 281, 283; a famous city, 3. 285; distances from, to various places, 3. 379

Byzeres, the, a barbarian tribe in eastern Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 401

C

Cabaneum, cape of the Ostimians, 1. 239

Cabaleis, the, in Phrygia, identified with the Homeric Solymi, 6. 191

Cabalis, a district in Phrygia on the far side of the Maeander, 6. 187, 189

Caballa in Armenia; the gold mines near, 5. 329

Caballo, in Celtica, 2. 195

Cabeira in Cappadocia Pontica, lies about 150 stadia farther south than Magnopolis, and contained the palace of Mithridates, 5. 429; enlarged into a city by Pompey and by him called Diospolis, further adorned by Pythodorus, who makes it her residence, and contains the temple of Men of Pharnaces, 5. 431

Cabeiri, the; the constellation of, 1. 459; identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371; by some represented as identical with the Curetes, 5. 87, 89, 115; attendants of Dionysus, 5. 105; by some called identical with the Corybantes, and went to Samothrace, 5. 113; descent and worship of, 5. 115

Cabeirides, the nymphs; descent of, 5. 115

Cabeiro, grandmother of three Cabeiri, 5. 115

Cabeirus, Mt., in Berezantia in Phrygia, 5. 113

Cabeus, home of Othryoneus, mentioned by Homer, 6. 79

Calybē (see Calybe)

Cabylinum (Ohalon-sur-Saône), city of the Aedui on the Arar, 2. 323

Cadene, in Cappadocia, contained the royal palace of Sisinus, 5. 359

Cadi, a city in Phrygia Epictetus (or Mysia?), 5. 505

Cadiz (see Gadeira)

Cadmē, near the Maeander (see Priene, near the Maeander)

Cadmēia, the; acropolis of Thebes, once occupied and fortified by the Phoenicians with Cadmus, 3. 287, 4. 283; called "Thebes," 4. 327

Cadmeian victory, a, won by Greeks in the Trojan War, 2. 65

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cadmus, son of Hephaestus and Cabeiro, and father of three Cabeiri, 5. 116
- Cadmus, with the Phoenicians, occupied the Cadmeia at Thebes, fortified it, and left the dominion to his descendants, 3. 287, 4. 281, 283; the descendants of, ruled over the Knchelli, 3. 307; some Arabians who crossed over with, settled in Buboca, 5. 13; source of wealth of, 6. 369
- Cadmus of Miletus (fl. about 550 B.C.), supposed author of a work *On the Foundation of Miletus*; earliest writer of Greek prose, 1. 65
- Cadmus, Mt., in Greater Phrygia, whence the Lycas and Cadmus Rivers flow, 5. 511
- Cadmus River, the, in Greater Phrygia, 5. 513
- Cadureci, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Cadusii, the, in Asia; extent of coast of, 5. 246; geographical position of, 5. 249, 251, 250, 269; mountaineers in Atropatian Media, 5. 305; have a strong army, 5. 307; border on Greater Media, 5. 309
- Caeceus, the wind, 1. 107
- Caecuban Plain, the, produces fine wine, 2. 389
- Caecuban wine, the, 2. 389
- Caellum, Mt., joined by walls to Rome by Ancus Marcius, 2. 401
- Caeni, the, in Thrace, defeated by Attalus II, 6. 169
- Caenys, Cape (Cape Cavallo), 3. 21; with Cape Pelorias forms the Strait of Sicily, 3. 55
- Caepio, Quintus (consul 106 B.C.), seized Delphian treasures at Tolosa and met unhappy end, 2. 207
- Caepio, Tower of, in Iberia, compared with that of Pharos in Aegypt, 2. 17
- Caeratus, the earlier name of Cnoesus in Crete, 5. 129
- Caeratus River, the, in Crete, flows past Cnoesus, 5. 129
- Caero (Caerea, now Cervetri), in Italy, formerly called Agylla, 2. 341
- Caerea (see Caero)
- Caeretani, the, in Tyrrhenia; conquered the Galatae, 2. 339; saved the refugees from Rome, but were ill-treated by the Romans, and dedicated at Delphi "the treasury of the Agyllaei," 2. 341; Pyrgi the port-town of, 2. 365
- Caeretanian Springs (Bagni del Sasso?), the, 2. 341
- Caesar Augusta (formerly Salduba, now Saragossa), in Iberia; on the Iberus River, 2. 61, 97, 103
- Caesar, Augustus (63 B.C.-A.D. 14); soldiers of, colonised Baetia in Iberia, 2. 21; subdued Cantabrians and their neighbours, 2. 79; territory of, in Iberia, 2. 121; administration thereof, 2. 123; his division of Transalpine Celtica into four parts, 2. 166; naval station of (Forum Julium), in Celtica, 2. 191; temple of, at Lugdunum in Celtica, 2. 223; his friendship with British chieftains, 2. 257; builder of roads and subduer of brigands, 2. 275; his subjection of the Salassi, 2. 279; founded Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), 2. 281; vanquished the Iapodes, 2. 287; constructive measures of, at Rome, 3. 403; embellisher of Rome, 2. 407; the Mausoleum of, 2. 409; personal owner of island of Capreae (Capri), 2. 459; ejected Pompey Sextus from Sicily and colonised Rhgium, 3. 27, 67; restored Syracuse, 3. 75, and also Catania and Centoripa, 3. 79; subdued the Cantabrians, and at last Transalpine and Cisalpine Celtica, and Liguria, 3. 143; held as hostages the children and grandchildren of Phraates IV of Parthia, and administered the empire as a father, 3. 147; favoured Marobodus the German, 3. 157; would not allow his generals to cross the Albia River, 3. 159; presented by the Cimbri with the most sacred kettle in their country, 3. 165; sent an expedition against the Getans, 3. 215; has worn out the Iapodes, 3. 259; set on fire five Dalmatian cities, 3. 261; founded Nicopolis in honour of his victory over Antony, and dedicated the squadron of ten ships, as first fruits of his victory, at the naval station near Actium, 3. 301; transferred

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

remaining inhabitants of other Epeirote cities to Nicopolis, 3. 303; has put the Actian Games in great honour, 3. 305; at Corinth, on his way to celebrate the Triumph after the victory at Actium, 5. 165; friendship of, attained by Atropatian Media, 5. 305; generals of, destroyed the fortress Artageras on the Euphrates, 5. 327; set Amisus free after the Battle of Actium, 5. 395; put Adiatorix and his second son to death, but appointed his eldest son priest of Comana in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 439; restored cities damaged by earthquakes in Asia Minor, 5. 517; gave back the statue of Alas to the Rhocietans in the Troad, 6. 69, as also other statues to their owners, 6. 61; appointed Marcus Pompey of Mitylenê Procurator of Asia, 6. 145; pupil of Apollodorus of Gadara, 6. 171; restored the colossal statues of Athenê and Heracles to the temple of Hera on Samos, but transferred that of Zeus to the Capitolium at Rome, 6. 215; nullified extension of limits of precinct of temple of Artemis at Ephesus as place of refuge, 6. 229; dedicated the *Aphroditê Anadyomene* of Apelles to Julius Caesar, 6. 239; friendship of, with Xenarchus of Seleucia in Cilicia, 6. 335; received gifts from King Pandion of India, 7. 5; the Indian embassy to, 7. 125, 127; on friendly terms with Phraates IV the king of the Parthians, 7. 237; appointed Herod king of Judaea, 7. 299; sent Aelius Gallus to explore Aethiopia, Arabia, and other places, 7. 353; wished to win over, or subjugate, the Arabians, because of their wealth, 7. 355; now appoints the priest in charge of the Museum at Alexandria, 8. 35; exploits of, at Nicopolis near Alexandria, 8. 43; pursued Antony and Cleopatra to Aegypt and put an end to her reign, 8. 47; property of, in Aegypt, 8. 49; appointed Cornelius Gallus first præfect of Aegypt, 8. 135; statues of, pulled down by the

Aethiopiens, 8. 137; pardoned the Aethiopiens and remitted the tributes, 8. 141; gave Manrusia to Juba, 8. 169; his division and administration of the Provinces, 8. 213-215

Caesar, Germanicus (see Germanicus)
 Caesar, Julius, made journey from Rome to Obulco in Iberia in 27 days, 2. 97; defeated Afranius and Petreus, Pompey's generals, at Ilerda in Iberia, 2. 99; generals of, fought by Sextus (Pompey) in Iaccetania, 2. 101; his division of Transalpine Celtica (Gaul) into three parts, 2. 165; Pompey's sedition against, 2. 179; acted with moderation towards Massalia, 2. 181; war of, against Vercingetorix, 2. 219; navy-yard of, in Celtica, when he sailed to Britain, 2. 227; destroyed 400,000 Elvetii, 2. 229; defeated the Veneti, a tribe of the Belgae, in a naval battle, 2. 235; his expedition to Britain, 2. 253; won victories over the Britons, 2. 257; added 5000 colonists to Comum, among them 500 notable Greeks, 2. 311; builder of beautiful structures at Rome, 2. 407; subdued Transalpine and Cisalpine Celtica, and Liguria, 3. 143; planned an expedition against Burebista king of the Getans, 3. 187 (cp. 3. 211); restored Corinth, colonising it mostly with freedmen, 4. 203; set free Amisus in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 395; greatly honoured Cleon the pirate, even appointing him priest of Comana in Pontus, 5. 499; emulated Alexander in bestowing great honour upon Ilum, 6. 55, 57; a friend to Mithridates the Pergamenian, 6. 109; Trebonius, one of the murderers of, slain by Dolabella at Smyrna, 6. 247; the *Aphroditê Anadyomene* dedicated to, at Rome, by Augustus, 6. 289; pupil of Athenodorus of Tarsus, 6. 349; established Cleopatra as queen of Aegypt, having slain her young brother, 8. 47; fought by Scipio and the elder Juba, 8. 169; victories of, over Scipio, in Libya, 8. 181

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Caesar, Tiberius (Roman emperor A.D. 14-37); placed three legions over certain tribes in Iberia, 2. 79; subjugated the Carni and Norici, 2. 293; makes Augustus the model for his own administration and is assisted by his sons Germanicus and Drusus, 2. 147; used an island in the Lake of Constance as a base of operations in his naval battle with the Vindelici, 3. 103; saw the sources of the Isler at a day's journey from the Lake of Constance, 3. 165; made Greater Cappadocia a Roman province, 5. 340; restored places damaged by earthquakes, 5. 517; Marcus Pompey of Mitylené one of best friends of, 6. 146; recently restored Sarraceni, after the earthquakes, 6. 179; sent by Augustus from Samos to Armenia, 8. 141
- Caesarea in Libya (see Iol)
- Caesarium, the, at Alexandria, 8. 39
- Caesena, on the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
- Caicus River, the, in Asia, 5. 487; the Mysians settled above sources of, 5. 489; geographical position and extent of, 6. 6; outlets of, 6. 103, 133; Teuthrania lies this side of 6. 135; does not flow from Mt. Ida 6. 137; borders on domain of Burypylus, 6. 153; flows past Pergamum, 6. 169; Plain of, about the best land in Mysia, 6. 169; Plain of, created by silt, 7. 23
- Caletanus Sinus (Caletan Kolpos; see Caletas, Gulf of)
- Caletta (Gaëta), in Italy, 2. 397
- Caletas, the Gulf of, in Italy, 2. 397; borders on the Caecuban Plain, 2. 399
- Calabrians (see Galabril), the; country of, comprises one of the two parts of Iapygia, 2. 103
- Calachene, in Assyria, 7. 193
- Calagurra, a city of the Vasconians, in Iberia, where Sertorius fought, 2. 99
- Calamine, obtained from Cyprian copper, 2. 107
- Calamis (fl. at Athens about 450 B.C.), made the colossal statue of Apollo in the temple of Apollo on the Apollonian isle in the Euxine, which was carried off to Rome by Lucullus, 3. 277
- Calanus, the Indian sophist, accompanied Alexander to Persia and perished on funeral pyre, 7. 7, 109, 111; different accounts of, 7. 119, 121
- Calasarna in Leucania, 3. 11
- Calatia (Galatze), on the Appian Way, 2. 461, 3. 125
- Calauria (Poros), the isle, in the Myrtoan Sea, 1. 477; four stadia from the mainland and has a circuit of 150 stadia, 4. 153; had an asylum sacred to Poseidon, and was given in exchange by Leto to Poseidon for Delos, 4. 173
- Calbis River, the, in the Peraca of the Rhodians, 6. 265
- Calchas, the seer; the temple of, in Daunia; description of worship at, 3. 131; founded Selge in Pisidia, 5. 481; story of contest, grief, and death of, 6. 235, 235; led from Troy the ancestors of the Pamphylians, but, according to Callinus, died at Glarus, 6. 325; contest of, with Mopsus, 6. 353
- Caledonian bear, the, 4. 197
- Calendar, the, of the astronomers at Heliopolis, 8. 86; and at Egyptian Thebes, 8. 125
- Calenian wine, 2. 437
- Cales (Calvi), the city of the Caleni, in Campania, 2. 413, 461
- Caleti, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 211, 233
- Callaecans, the, in Iberia; geographical position, and military prowess of, 2. 65; by some formerly called Lusitanians, 2. 67; modes of life of, 2. 77; some of, live on west of the Celtiberians, 2. 103; have no god, 2. 109; formerly called Lusitanians, 2. 121
- Callaëcia, settled by companions of Tuncer, 2. 83
- Callas (Xeropotamos) River, the, in Euboea, 5. 7
- Callatis (Mangalia), on the Euxine, 3. 273, 277; colonised by Heraclia Pontica, 5. 379
- Calliarus in Locria, now a beautifully tilled plain, 4. 383
- Callias, the interpreter of Sappho and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Alcaeus, a native of Lesbos, 6.
147
- Calliconé, a hill near Ilium, mentioned by Homer, 6. 69
- Calidromus, Mt., above Thermopylae, 4. 389
- Callimachus of Cyrené (fl. about 260 B.C.), Greek poet and grammarian, librarian at Alexandria, cataloguer of the library, and said to have written about 800 works, in prose and verse. Only 6 hymns, 64 epigrams and some fragments are extant; names Gaudas (Gozo) and Corcyra as scenes of wanderings of Odysseus, 1. 163; on traces of expedition of Jason in the Mediterranean, 1. 169; on Pola in Italy, 2. 323; "makes a pretence of being a scholar," but calls Gaudas the "Isle of Calypso" and Corcyra "Scheria," according to Apollodorus, 3. 193; on Theras the founder of Thera, 4. 63; records the measurements of Pheidias' image of Zeus in temple at Olympia, 4. 89; in his *Collection of the Rivers*, on the foul waters of the Eridanus at Athens, 4. 265; in his *Iambi*, calls Aphrodité Castaletis wisest of all Aphrodités, and is highly praised by Strabo for his learning, 4. 431; wrongly says that Britomartis leaped from Dictá, 5. 139; on the islands Thera and Anaphe, 5. 161; an epigram of, in regard to a poem of Creophilus the Samian, 6. 219; comrade of the poet Heraclitus, 6. 285; on the Dromus of an Egyptian temple, 8. 81; a native of Cyrené, 8. 205
- Callinus the elegiac poet, on the Teucrians, 8. 95; says that the Trerans captured Sardis, 6. 179; calls the Ephesians "Smyrnaeans," 6. 201; refers to the Magnetas and their war against the Ephesians, 6. 251; on the capture of Sardis by the Cimmericians, 6. 253; says that Calchas died at Clarus near Colophon, 6. 325
- Calliopé, by some called the mother of the Corybantes by Zeus, 5. 113
- Callipidae, the, a tribe of Scythians beyond the Borysthenes River, 5. 405
- Callipolis (Gallipoli), 40 stadia distant from Lampascus in Asia, 3. 377, 6. 35
- Callipolis (now Strumitza?), a city in Macedonia, 8. 361
- Callipolis in Sicily, no longer inhabited, 3. 83
- Callistó, the earlier name of Thera (q.v.)
- Callisthenes of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle, accompanied Alexander on his Asiatic expedition, wrote an account of the same, and also a history of Greece in ten books, of which only fragments remain; calls Tyrtacus an Athenian, 4. 123; seized and imprisoned at Caristae in Bactriana, 5. 283; wrongly follows Herodotus in his account of the Araxes River, 5. 335; in his *The Marshalling of the Trojan Forces*, defines the geographical position of the Caucausians in Asia, 5. 377; on origin of name of Adrasteia in the Troad, 6. 29; helped to annotate a recension of Homer, 6. 55, 57; on the home of the Homeric Arimi, 6. 177; on the capture of Sardis by different peoples, 6. 179; says that Phrynicus was fined 1000 drachmas by the Athenians because of his play on *The Capture of Miletus by Darius*, 6. 209; says that Trojan Cilicians founded Thebè and Lyrnessus in Pamphylia, 8. 323; had false notions about the Halizone, 6. 369; on the cause of the risings of the Nile, 8. 19; dramatically describes visits of Alexander to temple of Ammon and oracle of Apollo among the Branchidae, 8. 115
- Callydium, Cleon's strongest stronghold on the Mysian Olympus, 5. 497
- Calpas River, the, flows between Chalcedon and Heracleia Pontica, 5. 379
- Calpé (Gibraltar), description of, 2. 15; distant from Gades about 750 stadia, 2. 17, 129; from New Carthago, 2200 stadia, 2. 79; by some regarded as one of the Pillars of Heracles, 2. 135
- Calybè (or Calyis; now, apparently

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tauschan-Tépé on the Tounja River), where Philip settled the worst people in his kingdom, 3. 285
- Calycadnus River, the, near the Seleucia in Pieria (in Syria); the Arimi live near, 6. 177, 333, 335
- Calydna (see Tenedos)
- Calydnian Islands, the, among the Sporades, 5. 175, 177, 179; near Tenedos, 6. 93
- Calydon (near Kurtaga) in Aetolia, 4. 385; mentioned by Homer, 5. 15; once an ornament to Greece, 5. 27, 29, 63; "steep" and "rocky," 5. 65, 75; region around subject to Oeneus, 5. 85
- Calymina, one of the Sporades Islands, 5. 177; mentioned by Homer, 5. 179
- Calympian honey, the, particularly good, 5. 179
- Calynda, in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 265
- Calypan, daughter of Atlas, lived in Island of Ogygia, 1. 95
- "Camarae," the name of boats of Asiatic pirates, 5. 203
- Camari (see Coronela)
- Camarina (Torre de Camarana) in Sicily, 20 Roman miles from Agrigentum, 3. 59; a colony of the Syracusans, 3. 81
- Camarianum, in Umbria, 2. 369
- Cambodunum (Kampten), a city of the Vindelici, 2. 281
- Cambyssén, a waterless and rugged country through which leads the pass from Iberia into Albania, 5. 229, 323
- Cambyses (king of Persia, 529-522 B.C.), destroyed the temples of the Cabelri and Hephæstus in Memphis, 5. 115; succeeded his father Cyrus, but was deposed by the Magi, 7. 189; conquered Aegypt, 8. 19; ruthlessly outraged temples and obelisks when in Aegypt, 8. 79; overwhelmed in a wind-storm in Aethiopia, 8. 139
- Camelus, son of Cercaphus, 6. 275
- Camelus, a city in Rhodes, mentioned by Homer, 6. 273; origin of name of, 6. 275; position of, 6. 279
- Camel-breeders, the, in Persia, 7. 155
- Camel-drivers, the, in Mesopotamia, 7. 235; in Arabia, 7. 357
- Camel-merchants, the, in earlier times travelled only by night, 8. 121
- Camelopards, the, in southern Aethiopia; description of, 7. 337; found in western Aethiopia, 8. 163
- Camels, used by the Aorai in Asia, 5. 243; those of the Arabian Scenitæ, 7. 301; the wild, in Arabia, 7. 343; afford all means of livelihood to a certain tribe in Arabia, 7. 345
- Camertes, the, 2. 373
- Carnici in Sicily, the royal residence of Oocalus, where Minos is said to have been murdered, 3. 85
- Camissa, an ancient fortress in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 441
- Camissén in Greater Cappadocia; the Halya River rises in, 5. 393; by Pompey joined with Zelitis and Calupenê into one state, 5. 441
- Campania, once held by the Ausones and the Osci, but now by the Latini, 2. 395; description of, 2. 433-471; the fertility of, 2. 435; produces the best wines, and has notable cities, 2. 437, 461; ravaged by the Samnitæ, 2. 463
- Campanian Phlegra, the (see Phlegraean Plain), 3. 119
- Campanians, the, readily submitted to the Samnitæ, 2. 463, and instantly to Hannibal, 2. 467; under Roman discipline now preserve their old-time reputation, 2. 469; have become Romans, 3. 9
- Campsiani (or Campsani), the, live near the ocean, 3. 159; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3. 163
- Campus of Agrippa, the, at Rome (see 2. 406, footnote 5)
- Campus Flaminius, at Rome (see 2. 406, footnote 5)
- Campus Martius, the, at Rome; description of, 2. 407-409; the Villa Publica in, 2. 463
- Camuni, the, a tribe of the Rhaeti, 2. 231
- Canæ in Aeolis, colonised from Dium in Rubens, 5. 2
- Canæ (or Cané), Cape; geographical position of, 6. 5; with Cape Lectum forms a large gulf, 6. 13, 105, 133

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Canals, in Iberia, 2. 31; in Babylonia, 7. 207, 208
- Canals, the, in Egypt, 8. 13, 41; the Canobic, 8. 43, 61-65, 75; history of the one which empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77—this canal beginning at Phacusa, 8. 79; 8. 97, 103, 119, 129
- Canastræum (Palsuri), Cape, in Macedonia, 3. 349, opposite Cape Derrhis, 3. 353
- Canastrum (the same as Canastræum, *q.v.*), Cape
- Cancello (see Succula)
- Candacê, queen of the Ethiopians; Napata the royal residence of, 8. 139; attacked the Romans, but was defeated, 8. 141
- Candavia, an Illyrian mountain; the road to, from Apollonia (Pollina), 3. 298
- Candavian Way, the, a part of the Egnatian Way, 3. 293, 309
- Candeli, Cape (see Crithotê)
- Cane, sugar-, the, in India, 7. 33
- Canê, Cape (see Canne and Argo)
- Canethus, Mt., included within the walls of Chalcis, 5. 13
- Candidus (see Crassus, the Triumvir)
- Canne (see Canusitæ, the Emporium of the), the battle of, 3. 135
- Canne (see Canusitæ, the Emporium of the)
- Cannibals, the Scythian, 3. 189, 195, 197, 206
- Canobic Gate, the, at Alexandria, 8. 61
- Canobic (Hieracleotic), mouth of the Nile, the; on the same meridian as that through the Cyanean Rocks, 1. 347; 1300 stadia from the Pelusiæ, 8. 7. 63; chief emporium, 8. 67
- Canopus, the pilot of Menelais; Canopus in Egypt named after, 8. 63
- Canopus (Canopus), constellation of, or star, 1. 9; seen by Poseidonius from house near Gadeira (Cadiz) and by Eudoxus from Cnidus, 1. 461
- Canopus in Egypt, lies on about the same meridian as the Chelidonian Isles off Lycia, 6. 319; the proverbial "Canobic life," 8. 61; its temple of Serapis and its licentious life, the "Canobic," 8. 63-65
- Canopa (see Arsinoê in Aetolia)
- Canopus (see Canobus)
- Canosa (see Canusium)
- Canova (see Canusium)
- Cantabria, in Iberia; where the Baena (Minius) River rises, 2. 69; modes of life in, 2. 77; subdued by Augustus Cæsar, 2. 79; a part of, occupied by Laconians, 2. 83; where the Iberus rises, 2. 91; where begins the Idubeda Mountain, 2. 97; where excellent hams are cured, 2. 101; plague of mice and famine in, 2. 113; visit of Augustus to, 3. 141
- Cantabrians, the, in Iberia; bestial instincts and vile habits of, 2. 109; strange instances of heroism of, at time of Cantabrian War, 2. 111; insensibility of, to pain, or contempt for suffering, and certain customs indicating woman-rule, 2. 115; border on the Callæcans, 2. 121; subdued by Augustus, 3. 143
- Cantharus, Cape, in Samos, 6. 221
- Cantharolethron, near Olynthus, where the insect called Cantharos dies, 3. 351
- Cantharos (see Beetle)
- Cantium (Kent) in Britain, visible from the mouths of the Rhens, 1. 235, 2. 227, and directly opposite those mouths, 2. 253
- Canusitæ, the Emporium of the (Canne, now Canne, apparently), on the Aufidus River, 3. 127
- Canusium (Canosa), in Apulia; on the mule-road between Brundisium and Beneventum, 3. 123; in early times one of the two largest Italiote cities, 3. 129
- Capauta (Urmi), Lake, in Atropatian Media, produces salt, 5. 303
- Capadunum, a city of the Scordisci, 3. 273
- Capella San Domiano (see Carsuli)
- Caphereus (Xylophagos), Cape, in Iubœa, where Nauplius is said to have "wrought destruction to so many men," 4. 151
- Caphysa, a city in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 229
- Capitolium, the, at Rome, enriched by offerings from Britain, 2. 257; the southern summit of Capitoline Hill,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

2. 363; walled by the first founders of Rome, 2. 399; the works of art on the, 2. 409; received the most precious treasures of Mithridates, 5. 431; received the colossal statue of Zeus which had been in the temple of Hera on Samos, 6. 216
- Capitulum (Piglio), above Praeneste, 2. 415
- Capo dell' Armi (see Leucopetra, Cape)
- Capo d'Orlando (see Agathyrnum)
- Capo di Schiso (see Naxos)
- Capo Spartivento (see Heracleum, Cape)
- Cappadocia, position of, 1. 497; produces herbs out of which thorn-stuffs are woven, 2. 157; separated from Armenia by the Euphrates River, 5. 207; the annual tribute paid by, to Persia, 5. 313; description of, 5. 345-349; the tribes of, 5. 345; constitutes an *ethnus*, 5. 347; political divisions of, 5. 349; further description of, 5. 367-371; dimensions and fertility of, 5. 367; Sinopean earth and different kinds of stones found in, 5. 369; allowed by the Romans to choose their own kings, 5. 371
- Cappadocia Pontica (or the Pontus), 5. 205, 349, 361; Mithridates Eupator established himself as king of, 5. 371
- Cappadocia Proper, or the Greater, 5. 349, 369, 371, 449
- Cappadocian kings, the line of the, failed, 3. 145
- Cappadocians, the, distinguished from the Cataonians by the ancients, 5. 345; have the same language and usages as the Cataonians, 5. 347; greatly revere the Cataonian Apollo, 5. 367; empire of, attacked by Sines in Strabo's Time, 5. 359; by Callisthenes called the "White Syrians," 5. 377; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423, 6. 363, 367; called "White Syrians," 7. 193
- Caprae (Capri), the isle, a fragment broken off from Promontory of Athenê in Italy, 1. 223; 3. 25; an isle off Campania, 1. 473; private property of Augustus, 2. 459
- Capri (see Caprae)
- Capria, Lake, in Pamphylia, 6. 328
- Caprus, the harbour of Stageira, and the isle (Kapronisi) there, 3. 355, 359
- Caprus River, the, in Assyria, 7. 197
- Caprus River, the, in Phrygia, joins the Maeander at Laodicea, 5. 511, 7. 197
- Capua (Santa Maria di Capua, now in ruins, not the Capua of to-day), capital of the Tyrrhenians, 2. 455, 459; on the Appian Way, 3. 126
- Capua, the modern (see Cassilum)
- Capyae, near Mantania in Arcadia, by some said to have been founded by Aeneas, 6. 107
- Capyra, after whom Capyae in Arcadia was named, 6. 107
- Caracoma, a little town opposite Samothrace, 3. 369
- Caralis, a city in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Carambis (Kerembel), Cape, in Paphlagonia, 1. 479; lies opposite Cape Orhmesopon, 3. 235, 5. 205, and with it divides the Buxine into two seas, 5. 387; 700 stadia from Sinopê, 5. 391
- Carana in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 443
- Caranitis, territory formerly held by Ateporix, 5. 443
- Carbo, Gnaeus (consul 113 B.C.); his battle with the Cimbri, 2. 319
- Carcihiocerta, the royal city of Sophenê in Asia, 5. 321
- Carcinites Gulf (also called Tamyracê, now Karkinit Bay), the, in the Buxine, 3. 229, 241
- Cardaces, the, in Persia, 7. 181
- Cardamum, a kind of cress in Persia, 7. 181
- Cardamylê (Skardamula), the Homerio in Laconia, 4. 109; situated on a rock, 4. 113; one of the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4. 115
- Cardia on the Melas Gulf, founded by Milesians and Clazomenians, later refounded by the Athenians, 3. 373, 375
- Carduchians, the, in Asia (see Gordyaeans)
- Carenitis, annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Caresenê, extends alongside Dardania, 6. 87, 89
- Careus in the Troad, now deserted, 6. 89
- Careus River, the, mentioned by

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Homer, 5. 421, 6. 59, 87; source of, 8. 89
- Curia, a part of the Cis-Haly's country, 1. 497; colonised by Ionians from Athens, 4. 211; now occupied by the Ionians, 5. 509; has numerous tombs, fortifications, and traces of the Leleges, 6. 119, 121
- Curians, the, in Ionia; emigrations of, 1. 227; by some identified with the Leleges, but with them occupied the whole of what is now called Ionia, 2. 289; seized Epidaurus, 4. 175; devastated Attica, 4. 267; formerly islanders, settled on the mainland by aid of the Cretans, 5. 491; by some confused with the Lycians, 5. 495; a different people from the Leleges; 6. 117; formerly lived in the Troad, but later migrated to Curia in the region of Halicarnassus, and with the Leleges invaded Greece, 6. 119; in Trojan battles, 6. 161; occupied parts of Asiatic coast in early times, but were driven out by the Ionians, 6. 199; once inhabited Samos, 6. 215; once inhabited Ephesus, 6. 225; certain places occupied by, 6. 249, 255; as brothers worship the Curian Zeus with the Lydians and Mysians, 6. 293; once called Leleges, lived in the islands, and were subject to Minos, 6. 301; first to be called "barbarians," 6. 303; barbarous element in language of, 6. 305; roamed throughout Greece, serving on expeditions for pay, 6. 307; by the poets confused with other peoples, 6. 315; tribes of, mentioned by Homer, 6. 361
- Curiaee in Bactriana, destroyed by Alexander, 5. 283
- Curides (shrimps and the like), found in the Indus River, 7. 81
- Carmalis River, the, flows round Dastarcum in Greater Cappadocia, 5. 357; dammed up by Ariathres, 5. 365
- Carmania, the desert of, 7. 145; description of, 7. 151-155; very productive, 7. 153; language and customs of, like those of the Medes and Persians, 7. 155; abounds in palm-trees, 7. 201; encircled on the north by Persia, 7. 219
- Carmanian vine, the, bears huge clusters of grapes, 7. 153
- Carmanians, the, a warlike people, 7. 153; language and customs of, like those of the Medes and Persians, 7. 155
- Carmel, Mt., in Phoenicia, 7. 275
- Carmenta the nymph (see Carmentis)
- Carmentis (Carmenta), the mother of Evander, worshipped by the Romans, 2. 387
- Carmo, in Iberia, 2. 21
- Carmylessus in Lycia, 6. 317
- Carna (or Carnann) in Arabia, 7. 311
- Carneades (b. about 213 B.C.), the best of the Academic philosophers, born at Cyrenæ, 8. 205
- Carnates, Mt., a part of Mt. Celcuss, 4. 205
- Carni, the; live near the recess of the Adriatic, 2. 283, in Transpadana, 2. 323; geographical position of, 3. 165; possess Tergeste, 3. 255; border on the Istrians, 3. 257
- Carnus in Phoenicia, naval station of the late Aradus, 7. 255
- Carnutea, the, in Celtica, a conspicuous tribe, 2. 231
- Carob-tree, the (see Ceratia)
- Carpasia in Cyprus, 6. 377
- Carpasian Islands, the, off Cyprus, 6. 377, 379
- Carpathian Sea, the; extent of, 1. 477, 5. 173, 175, 6. 375
- Carpathos (the Homeric "Ornathos"), one of the Sporades Islands, 6. 175, 179; description of, 5. 177
- Carpentras (see Acria)
- Carpetania in Iberia, borders on Turdetania, 2. 19; coursed by the Tagus River, 2. 65
- Carpetanians, the, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 13, 65, 67, 103
- Carrara marble, quarries of (see Marble)
- Carretanians, the, live on Celtic side of the Pyrenees, but are of Iberian stock and cure excellent hams, 2. 101
- Carrhæ, a city in Assyria, 7. 231
- Carrot (see Staphylini)
- Carsoil, on the Valerian Way, 2. 415
- Carmili (Capella San Domiano), in Italy, 2. 373
- Carta, a city in Hyrcania, 5. 261

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cartaginis, near Saguntum in Iberia, 2.
91
- Carteia, where shells of trumpet-fish and purple-fish hold ten cotylæ, 2. 37; identified by some with the ancient Tartessus, 2. 69
- Cartera Comè in Thrace, where Diomedes reigned, 3. 365
- Carthæa in Cæcis, 5. 169
- Carthage; has large territory, 1. 503; relation of index of sun-dial to shadow on day of equinox at, is as eleven to seven, 1. 511; 1500 stadia from Lilybæum, 3. 63; destroyed in the Third Carthaginian War, 3. 141; type of adornment of, like that of Olynthus, 5. 501; when destroyed, succeeded by Itycè (Utica) as metropolis, 8. 183; description and history of, 8. 183-191; founded by Dido the Phœnician, and became a rival of Rome, 5. 185; destroyed by the Romans, 8. 187; long remained desolate, but was restored by Julius Cæsar, 8. 189
- Carthage, New (see New Carthage)
- Carthagina; the Euphrates Tower the former boundary of, on the east, 8. 199
- "Carthaginian" stones (*Carbunculus*), the, said to be found in Mauresylia in Libya, 8. 177; come from the land of the Garamantes, 8. 195
- Carthaginian Wars, the Second and Third, 3. 141; caused great damage in Libya, 8. 181
- Carthaginians, the; called "refined" by Eratosthenes, 1. 249; overran and subdued most of Iberia, 2. 87; were assisted by the Sardinians in the war against the Romans, 2. 361; Sicilian War of, against the Romans, 3. 67; abused the Sicilians, 8. 73; laid waste the acropolis at Tarentum, 3. 107; forced the Hyblæan Megarians to migrate from Sicily, 4. 223; used to drown foreigners who sailed past their country, 8. 69; site of elephant-stalls of, 8. 186; waged three great wars against the Romans, 8. 185
- Carura, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, subject to earthquakes, 5. 513; the great school of medicine at, 5. 519; on the far side of the Maeander, 6. 199; a boundary of Caria towards Phrygia, 6. 309
- Caryanda, port and island in Caria; the home of Scylax the explorer and geographer, 5. 465; 6. 289
- Caryotic palm, the, in Palæstine, limited cultivation of, for a shrewd purpose, 8. 61; in Judæa and Palæstine, 8. 133
- Carytus (Karystos), in Eubœa; an Orchomenus near, 4. 341; the quarry of the Carystian columns near, 5. 9; produces asbestos, 5. 11
- Carysius in Laconia, where the Carystian wine is made, 5. 11
- Casimari (see Corcate)
- Casiana, a fortress near Apameia in Syria, 7. 253
- Casians, Islands of the, round Casos, 5. 177, 179
- Casilinum (Capua), at the junction of the Apidan and Latin Ways, 2. 411, 8. 125; on the Volturnus River, where the Prænestini long held out against Hannibal, 2. 461
- Casium (San Germano, near Cassino), the last city on the Latin Way in Latium, 2. 413
- Casius, Mt. (Dj. Okrab) in Syria, region round once covered with shoal water, 1. 185; the lakes and pits near, 7. 211, 213; the festival celebrated on, 7. 243; land near, makes sudden changes to higher or lower levels, 7. 273, 275; a sandy hill, and forms a promontory, 7. 279
- Casius, Mt., near Pelusium in Egypt; land about exposed by lowering of Mediterranean, 1. 141; once surrounded by sea, 1. 207; made an island by rising of the sea in Strabo's time, 1. 217; Pompey slain near, 8. 47
- Casos, one of the Sporades Islands, 80 stadia in circuit, 5. 175, 177, 179
- Caspa in Libya, treasure-hold of Jugurtha, destroyed in war between Scipio and Julius Cæsar, 8. 181
- Caspian Gates, the; position of meridian of, 1. 307, 309, 329; about 5500 stadia from the Cyrus River, and 15,300 from India, 5.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 271; 500 stadia from Rhagae and 1260 from Hecatompylus, 5. 273; adjacent to Media, 5. 295; the mountains at, 5. 299; belong to Media, 5. 301
- Caspian** (or Hyrcanian) Sea, the, 1. 265, 266; one of the four large gulfs, 1. 467; forms a part of the exterior ocean, 1. 495; opens into the Northern Ocean, 3. 371; borders on the Northern Ocean, 5. 187; position and dimensions of, 5. 243, 245; resembles an open sea, 5. 249
- Caspian** in Asia, belongs to the Albanians, 5. 227; annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Caspian**, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 269; starve to death all over seventy years of age, 5. 283, 293
- Caspian**, Mt. (see Caucasus), about 1800 stadia from the Cyrus River, 5. 269
- Cassander**, husband of Thessalonice the daughter of Philip, raised 20 cities on the Thermaean Gulf and founded Thessaloniceia, 3. 343, 347; restored Potidaea after its destruction, 3. 349; reigned ten years over Macedonia, reduced Athens but treated it with great kindness, 4. 269
- Cassandra**; the violation of, 3. 40; was unknown to Homer, 6. 79; hand of, sought by King Idomeneus, 6. 81
- Cassia**, abundant in the country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 349; produced from marshes, 7. 365
- Cassia**, pseudo-, the, in Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Cassiopeia**, the constellation; star on the neck of, on the arctic circle, 1400 stadia north of the Pontus, 1. 516
- Cassiope** (or Cassopé, now Cassopo), a harbour, and cape, of Corcyra, 1700 stadia from Brundisium, 8. 299
- Cassius** (and Brutus), defeat of, at Philippi, 3. 563; besieged Laodicea in Syria, 7. 249
- Cassopaeans**, the Thesprotian; a barbarian tribe, now hold part of the country above Acarnania and Aetolia, 3. 289; country of, extends to the recess of the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 297, 303
- Cassopé**, Cape (see Cassiope)
- Cassiterides** ("Tin," now Scilly) Islands, lie to the north of the Artabrians, 1. 461; outside the Pillars, 1. 493; number, description, and history of, 2. 157
- Castabala** in Cilicia, assigned by the Romans to the predecessors of Archelais, 5. 349; where is the temple of the Persian Artemis, 5. 359, 361
- Castalo** (Cazlona), in Iberia, above Corduba, 2. 25; has lead mines, 2. 47; a powerful city, 2. 65; through which runs the main road, 2. 97
- Castanet**, the, used in worship of Mother Ilia, 5. 101, 105
- Casteggio** (see Clastidium)
- Castel Franco** (see Pandosia)
- Castellaccio** (see Collatia)
- Castellamare della Stabia** (see Elic)
- Castellum Firmianorum** (Porto di Fermo), in Picenum, 2. 429
- Castes**, the, in Iberia in Asia, 5. 221; discussion of the seven in India, 7. 67-83
- Casthanea**, a village at foot of Mt. Pelion, near which the Persian fleet was destroyed by a tempest, 4. 451
- Castiglione** (see Gabis)
- Castor** and Pollux (see Dioscuri)
- Castor**, father of Deiotarus, the last king of Paphlagonia, 5. 453
- Castor**, medicinal, derived from beavers in Iberia and the Buxine, 2. 107
- Castration** of horses, by the Scythians and Sarmatians, 3. 249
- Castrum Novum**, in Picenum, 2. 429
- Casyetes**, a harbour near Myrthrae in Asia, 6. 241
- Cat**, the, worshipped by the Egyptians in common with various other creatures, 8. 109
- Catabathmus**, by later writers added to Aegypt, 8. 23, 55; region round, destitute of water, 8. 185; eastern boundary of Cyrenaea, 8. 205
- Catakolo**, Cape (see Ichthys, Cape)
- Catalogue of Ships**, the, of Homer,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- mentions topographical peculiarities of places, 1. 57, 91; mentions peoples, not cities, in geographical order, 1. 99; concerning Arná and Midea, 1. 221; shows that Oceló Eile was not subject to Nestor, 4. 23, 25, 87
- Catana, in Sicily; the territory of, suited to the vine, 2. 453; 6. 183; 60 Roman miles from Syracuse, 3. 59; on the side that forms the Strait of Sicily, 3. 63; more populous than Messenâ, and name changed to Aetna by Hiero, 3. 67; but former inhabitants of, ejected Aetnæans and destroyed Hiero's tomb, 3. 69; restored by Augustus, 3. 79; suffered at hands of Bunus, 3. 81
- Catania, the Pyramus river rises in, 1. 195, 5. 353, 355; one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 345, 349; a broad, hollow plain, and produces everything except the evergreens, 5. 351; has strongholds, but no cities, 5. 357; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 367
- Cataniensis, the; position of, 1. 497; distinguished from the Cappadocians by the ancients, 5. 345; have the same language and usages as the Cappadocians, 5. 347; possess Comana, 5. 353
- Catapulta, 3000, given up by the Carthaginians to the Romans, 8. 187
- Cataract, the great; geographical position of, 8. 5
- Cataract, the lesser, a little above Rhophantiné, 8. 5; description of, 8. 129
- Catarnetes River, the, in Pamphylia, 6. 323
- Cataracts, the artificial, in the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, built by the Persians, but mostly destroyed by Alexander, 7. 205
- Cataneis, the, in Pisidia, 5. 479
- Cathaca in India; peculiar customs of people in, 7. 51, 53
- Cato, Marcus, gave Marcia his wife in marriage to Hortensius, 5. 273; Athenodorus of Tarsus lived with, 6. 347; sent by Claudius Pulcher to seize Cyprus, 6. 355; travelled round the Great Syrtis in 30 days, 8. 201
- Catopterius, Mt., a beetling cliff of Parnassus, 4. 371
- Catoriges, the, live on peaks of the Alps, 2. 273
- Cat-tail, transported from Tyrrhenia to Rome, 2. 367
- Cattabania in Arabia, produces frankincense, 7. 311
- Cattabaniana, the, in Arabia, 7. 311
- Cattaro, Gulf of (see Rhixonic Gulf)
- Cattle; abundant in Sicily, 3. 87; both tame and wild thrive in Albania in Asia, 5. 227; wild, are numerous in region of Endera in Aethiopia, 7. 323; small, in Aethiopia, 8. 143
- Caucasian, or Meschian, Mountains, the, lie above Colchis, 5. 191; according to some writers, the Tanais River rises in, 5. 193; description of, 5. 207, 217; protect Albania on the north, 5. 223; the Amazons live on northerly foot-hills of, 5. 233; the difficult passes over, 5. 323
- Caucasians, the, use Discurias as emporium, 5. 211
- Caucasus, the, also called "Oasphus" (see Caucasian Mountains), forms a wall across the isthmus between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, 5. 207, 209; gold carried down by mountain-torrents on, 5. 215; transferred by historians to region of India, 5. 239; highest parts and inhabitants of, 5. 241; term applied by Macedonians to all mountains following in order after the country of the Ariana, 5. 259; barbarous customs of people in, 5. 291; borders on Armenia, 5. 319; transferred to India by Alexander's flatterers, 7. 13, 15
- Caucasus, the Indian (now Hindu Kush) Mountains, 1. 255; barbarous customs of inhabitants of, 7. 93
- Cauci, the, live near the ocean, 3. 159
- Caucon, a tomb of, in the territory of Lepreum, 4. 55
- Caucon River, the, in Elia, 4. 43, 225
- Cauconians, the, obtained a portion of the Peloponnesus, 3. 287; a collection of mixed peoples nowhere now to be found, 8. 291;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- have now been completely destroyed, and the Arcadian portion sailed off to Lycia, 3. 385, 5. 383; discussion of, 4. 43-45; seized Lepreum, Cyparissia and Macistus, 4. 55; various accounts of, 4. 55-59; name of, no longer left in the Peloponnese, 4. 65; the cause of Dymê's epithet "Cauconian," 4. 223; in Asia Minor, identified with the Mariandyni by some, 5. 373; variant accounts of, 5. 376, 377; in Asia, mentioned by Homer, and present at Trojan battles, 6. 117, 161, 361, 369
- Cauconitæ, certain, to-day live in the neighbourhood of the Parthenius River in Asia Minor, 5. 377
- Caudium (Montemarchio), on the Applan Way, 2. 461; 3. 126
- Caëli, the, live near the ocean, 3. 169; captives from, led in triumph at Rome, 3. 163
- Caulonia (formerly called Aulonia), in Bruttium, founded by the Achæans, 3. 37
- Caulonia, in Sicily, founded by inhabitants of Caulonia in Italy, 3. 37
- Cannians, the, once revolted from the Rhodians, but were restored to them by the Romans, 6. 267
- Caenus, in the Penes of the Rhodians, 6. 265
- Cavallo, Cape (see Caenys, Cape)
- Cavalry, the, of the Iberians, 2. 107; 200,000 once sent forth by the king of the Aorsi in Asia, 5. 243
- Cavari, the, geographical position of the, 2. 195; are becoming civilised, 2. 201
- Cayster, the river-god, temple of, 6. 261
- Cayster Plain, the, in the territory of Ephesus, 6. 166, 173, 185
- Cayster River, the, deposited the land of Caystrian Larisa, 6. 167; Plain of, 6. 173, created by silt, 7. 23; silted up the harbour of Ephesus, 6. 231; two lakes near mouth of, 6. 235
- Caziona (see Castalo)
- Cebi (*Papio cebus*), the, species of baboon in Aethiopia, 7. 337
- Cebren (see Cebrenê)
- Cebrenê (or Cebren) in the Troad, 3. 65, 105; incorporated into Alexandraia, 3. 93
- Cebrenia in the Troad, lies parallel to Dardania, and borders on territory of Scepsis, 6. 65
- Cebrenian Thracians, the, near the Arisbus River, 3. 385
- Cebrenians, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 6. 101
- Cebrenians, the, in Thrace, near the Arisbus River, 6. 41
- Cebriones, "bastard son of Priam," 6. 65
- Cebus, the (*Papio cebus*), worshipped by the Babylonians near Memphis, 8. 111
- Cecilius Bassus, caused Apameia in Syria to revolt, 7. 253
- Cecropia, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Cecrops, early founder of twelve cities in Attica, 4. 265, 267
- "Cecrops," a barbarian name, 3. 287
- Cegli di Bari (see Cells)
- Celæus, the, ordered all who were over sixty years of age to drink hemlock, 5. 169; custom of, compared with that of the Caplans in Asia, 5. 283
- Celudon River (the Homeric), 4. 67
- Celaenæ, whence Antiochus Soter made the inhabitants move to the present Apameia, 5. 509; origin of name of, 5. 515; Mt. Mesogis begins at, 6. 185
- Celæno, daughter of Danaus, mother of Celaenus by Poseidon, 5. 515
- Celaenus, son of Poseidon by Celæno; Celaenæ named after, 5. 513
- Celenderis in Cilicia, 6. 333
- Celestial bodies; position and movement of, 1. 421
- Celia (also spelled Caela; now Cegli di Bari), on the mule-road between Brundisium and Beneventum, 2. 123
- Celmis, one of the Idaean Dactyls, 5. 117
- Celcisa (or Celusa), Mt., in Phlasiæ, 4. 205
- Celsa, in Iberia, on the Iberus River, 2. 97
- Celtæ, the, one of the three divisions of Transalpine Celtica, 2. 163, 165; the earlier name of the inhabitants

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of Narbonitis, 2. 211; the fame of, 2. 213
- Celti (see Galatic race), the; those in Iberia, 2. 23; use waxen vessels, as do the Hostetanians in Iberia, 2. 75; some of, sleep on the ground, 2. 109; heroic traits of, especially of the women, 2. 111, 113; routed by Abenobarbus, 2. 197; the name given by the Greeks to all Galatae (Gauls), 2. 211, 213; nearly all those in Italy migrated from Transalpine land, 2. 236; kinsmen of the Germans, 2. 239; fond of strife, and the young men of, prodigal of their youthful charms, 2. 251; not as tall as the Britons, 2. 255; quarrels among, when Caesar was in Britain, 2. 267; the Ligures the first of, to be conquered by the Romans, 2. 269; Cispadana and Transpadana inhabited by, 2. 307, 311; those in neighbourhood of the Po stopped from their unrestrained licence by the Romans, 3. 141; the Transalpine, began the war with the Romans, 3. 143; much like the Germans in their habits and modes of life, 3. 153; those on the ocean suffer more from the tides than from war, according to Ephorus, 3. 167
- Celtiberia, where the Tagus River rises, 2. 65, and the Baenlis (or Minius) and Limaens (or Bellon) Rivers, 2. 69; description of, 2. 101-105; traversed by the Anas, Tagus, Durus, and Baetis Rivers, 2. 101; has four divisions, 2. 103; some say five, 2. 117; rich and populous, and, according to Polybius, Tiberius Gracchus destroyed 300 cities in it, 2. 105; horses of, swift like those of Parthia, 2. 107
- Celtiberian War, the, against the Romans, lasted 20 years, 2. 103
- "Celtiberians," use of the term, 1. 123
- Celtiberians (who were Celti), the, once regarded the most brutish of all Iberians, but now called "Togati," 2. 61; subdued much of Iberia, 2. 87; rich and numerous, 2. 105; offer sacrifice to nameless god, and engage in strange rites, 2. 109
- Celtic people in Iberia, the, 2. 13; akin to those on the Anas, inhabit Cape Nerium, 2. 69
- Celtic tribes, the Boii and Taurisci were, as also, in part, the Iapodes, 3. 253
- Celtica, length of, 1. 235; parts of, on the ocean, do not produce grapes, 1. 275; longest passage from, to Libya, 1. 443; position and boundaries of, 1. 489; least breadth of, 1. 491.
- Celtica, the Cisalpine, 2. 227, 271, 303; the boundary of, 2. 331, 371
- Celtica, Transalpine, bounded by the Pyrenees, 2. 5; description of, 2. 163-213; traversed by many rivers, 2. 167; by Ephorus made to extend as far as Gades, who wrongly says that the people are fond of the Greeks, 2. 251; lies parallel to Britain, 2. 253; various exports from, to Britain, 2. 259; profitable mines in, 2. 333
- "Culto-Ligues" (see Ligues), the later name of the Salluces, 2. 269
- Celto-Scythiana, the, 5. 245
- "Celto-scythians," use of the term, 1. 123
- "Celts," use of the term, 1. 123; Ephorus on the, 1. 125
- Celusa (see Celosia)
- Cemmenus (Cevnenn) Mountain, the, runs at right angles to the Pyrenees, 1. 491; the, where rise the Atax, Orbis, and Arauria Rivers, 2. 41, 163, 165, 183, 195, 197, 203, 211, 213, 291
- Cenabum (Orléans), emporium of the Carnutes, 2. 219
- Cenaeum (Lithada), Cape, in Euboea, once engulfed because of earthquake, 1. 223; in Euboea, opposite Onemides in Locria, at a distance of 20 stadia from it, 4. 381; 70 stadia from Thermopylae, 4. 419; about 1200 stadia from Cape Geracium, 5. 3; in the territory of Oreus, 5. 9
- Cenchreae, sea-port of Corinth; water-level at, thought to be lower than in Corinthian Gulf, 1. 201; the eastern Corinthian port, 4. 153; about 70 stadia from Corinth, 4. 197
- Cenchreae, a town on the road from Tegea to Argos, a place unknown to Homer, 4. 185

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cenchrus River, the, near Ephesus, 6. 223
- Cenoman, the, live in Transpadana, and used to help the Romans in their battles, 2. 323
- Census, the Roman, in Iberia, 2. 131; of Patavium in Italy, 2. 313
- Centaurus, certain of the, washed off poison in the Anigrus River and gave it an offensive odour, 4. 61; tomb of, on Taphiassus, a hill in Aetolia, 4. 385; driven to the land of the Aethiops on Mt. Pindus, 4. 417; forced from Mt. Pelion by Peirithoos, 4. 430
- Centoripa (or Centuripae, now Centorbi), in Sicily, restored by Augustus, 3. 79; lies above Catania, 3. 81, near the town Aetna, 3. 87
- Ceas, the city, on Ceos, lies 25 stadia from the sea, 5. 169
- Ceos, the island, one of the Cyclades, once ruled by the Bratrians, 5. 17; Simonides and other famous men natives of, 5. 169
- Cephalae, Cape, forms the western boundary of the Great Syrtis, being 6000 stadia from Carthage, 3. 125
- Cephalenia, the island, off the Corinthian Gulf, 1. 477; not more than eighty stadia from Cape Obelionatas, 4. 27 ("eight" there is an error for "eighty")
- Cephalenians, the; with Odysseus at Troy, 4. 255; Laertes lord over, 5. 31, 33; all subjects of Odysseus so called, 5. 35; by some called "Taphians" and Teleboans, but were subject to Odysseus, 5. 47
- Cephaloedis (Cephaloedum) in Sicily, 3. 81
- Cephaloedum (or Cephaloedis, now Cephalu), in Sicily, 30 Roman miles from Alaca, 3. 57, 81
- Cephalon, native of Gergithes in the territory of Cymé, 6. 37
- Cephalus, the son of Deloneus, said to have leaped off Cape Leucatas into the sea, 5. 33; expedition of, to Cephalenia, 5. 47; an exile from Athens, reigned over Taphos and Cephalenia, 5. 61; said to have gained the mastery over Acarnania, and to have been the first to leap off Cape Leucatas, 5. 67
- Cephissia, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Cephissis (or Hylcé), Lake, near Lake Copais, and between Thebes and Anthedon, is filled from Lake Copais through subterranean channels, 4. 309
- "Cephissis Lake"; the name applied by Pindar to Lake Copais, 4. 323
- Cephissus, the fountain, at Apollonia near Epidamnus, 4. 376
- "Cephissus," the name of six different rivers, 4. 375
- Cephissus River, the, in Attica; description of course of, 4. 275, 277, 375
- Cephissus River, the, in Boeotia, empties near Larymna, 4. 267; supplies Lake Copais, goes underground, and issues forth again near Upper Larymna (Larna), 4. 305; the sources (at Lilaen in Phocia) and course of, 4. 307, 309, 373; receives the waters of the Pindus River near Lilaen, 4. 387
- Cephissus River, the, in Salamis, 4. 375
- Cephissus River, the, in Scyros, 4. 376
- Cephissus River, the, in Sicyon, 4. 376
- Cephissus River, the; Parapotamil in Phocia situated on, 4. 373; winding course of, described by Hesiod, 4. 375
- Cepi, near the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 199
- Ceprano (see Fregellae)
- Ceramus, a town near Cnidus, 6. 283
- Cernus in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399
- Cerata ("Horns") Mountains, the, between Megaris and Attica, 4. 257
- Ceratia (carob or locust tree), the, found in abundance in Aethiopia, 3. 145
- Ceraunia (apparently an error for "Cerynia"), situated on a high rock near Aegium in Achaia, 4. 223
- Ceraunian Mountains, the; distance from to Corcyra, Leucas, and the Peloponnesus, 1. 406; with Cape Iapygia bar the mouth of the Ionian Gulf, 3. 117; voyage from, to Brundisium, 3. 125; where the Ionian Gulf and the Adriatic begin, 3. 267, 277, 299, 307; in Asia, a part of the Caucasian Mountains so called, 5. 223, 233

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cerberus, brought up from Hades at cavern near Cape Taenarum, 4. 127
- Cerbesians, the; a Phrygian tribe no longer to be seen, 5. 519
- Cercaphus, one of the Helindae, said to have founded three cities in Rhodes, 6. 275
- Ceraphus the king, son of Aeolus, 4. 435
- Cercesurn, near observatories of Eudoxus, lies in Libya, 8. 85
- Cercetae, the, in Asia, 5. 101, 207
- Cercetus, Mt., in Samos, 5. 173
- Cercinna, a long island near the Little Syrtis, captured by Julius Caesar, 8. 181, 193
- Cercunilla, an isle near the Little Syrtis, 8. 193
- Cerutae, the (see Appaltae)
- Ceruate (Cerotate Marianne, now Osumari), in Italy, 2. 415
- Ceres, the temple of, in Rome, where was the famous painting of Dionysus, brought to Rome by Mummius, 4. 201
- Cereus River, the, in Euboea, 5. 21
- Cerigo, the isle (see Oythera)
- Cerilli (Orella), a city in Bruttium, 3. 13
- Cerintus (near Mantudi) in Euboea, seized by Ellops, 5. 7; lies near Histiaea (Oreus), 5. 9
- Cersobleptes, king of the Odrysae, 3. 371
- Cervetri (see Caere)
- Cerynia in Achaia (see Ceranni)
- Cestreus, the, a fish found in the Nile, 7. 79; 8. 149; swims up from the sea, 8. 153
- Cestrus River, the, in Pamphylia, 6. 323
- Cestrus River, the, in Pisidia, 5. 485
- Ceteians, the, comrades of, and subject to, Eurypylus, mentioned by Homer, 6. 135, 137, 153, 363
- Ceteius, a stream in Asia Minor, 6. 137
- Ceutrones, the, live on peaks of the Alps, 2. 273; the road through the country of, 2. 277; the pass leading through the country of the, 2. 289
- Cevennes Mountains, the (see Cernennus)
- Ceylon (see Taprobané)
- Chaa, a city near Lepreum in Triphylia, 4. 65, 67
- Challa, a village in Arabia, 7. 363
- Chaaerent, subject to the Parthians and borders on India, 7. 147
- Chabaca, a stronghold in Sidené in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 397
- Chabrias, the Palisade of, on the road from Phoenicia to Aegypt, 7. 279
- Chabrias, the Village of, in Aegypt, 8. 73
- Chaburn, a fort in the Crimea (site unknown), built by Scyllurus and his sons, 3. 247
- Chacremen of Alexandria, a pretender and Ignoramus, accompanied Aelius Gallus up the Nile, 8. 83
- Chacronia (Kaprena) in Boeotia, through which flows the Cephissus River, 4. 307; near Lake Copais, 4. 331; scene of the victory of Philip over the Athenians, Boeotians, and Corinthians, and of the victory of the Romans over Mithridates, 4. 333; about 40 stadia from Parapotami, 4. 373
- Chalastra, "a city in Thrace near the Thermanian Gulf, though Strabo calls it a city in Macedonia"; destroyed by Cassander, 3. 341, 343, 349
- Chalcantite, found in the copper mined at Tamassus in Cyprus, 2. 107; 6. 383
- Chalcé (or Calché), a mine of, in Armenia, 5. 329
- Chalcedon, opposite Byzantium, founded by the Megarians, 3. 283; remained subject to the king of Bithynia, 5. 375; founded by the Megarians, 5. 455
- Chalcedonian Temple (Hieron), the, 3500 stadia from Sinopé, 5. 391; about 8000 stadia from Phasia, 5. 399; at the mouth of the Euxine, 5. 455
- Chalcedonians, the; the temple of (i.e. of Zeus Urius), 3. 281; called "blind" by Apollo, 3. 283
- Chalcetor (see Chalcetores)
- Chalcetores (or Chalcetor) in Caria, 6. 209, 231
- Chalcia (Kharkia), one of the Sporades Islands, has a temple of Apollo, 5. 175; lies off Rhodes, in the Carpathian Sea, 6. 279
- Chalcia, Mt., in Aetolia (see Chalcia, Mt.)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Chalcidæis in Ionia, a place near the Isthmus of the Ocheroneus of the Tefans and Brythreans, 6. 239
- Chalcidians, the, and Cumæans (from Buboea) founded Cumæ in Italy, 2. 437; colonised Neapolis, 2. 449; founded Rhegium in Italy, 3. 21; founded Naxos in Sicily, 3. 65; became powerful in Thrace, 3. 331; possess Stageira the native city of Aristotle, 3. 339; enlarged the circuit of their walls in time of Alexander the Great, 5. 13; praised by oracle as best fighters of all, 5. 21; founded Buboea in Sicily but were driven out by Gelon, 5. 23
- Chalcidic earth, by the Cyziceni mixed with grain to preserve it, 5. 501
- Chalcidic in Syria, 7. 255
- Chalcis in Buboea, 670 stadia from Cape Sunium, 4. 289; and Corinth, called by Philip "the fetters of Greece," 4. 391; largest city in Euboea, 5. 11; said to have been founded by the Athenians before the Trojan War, and many colonies sent out by, 5. 13; now called the metropolis of the Euboeans, 5. 17; Aristotle sojourned and died at, 5. 19
- Chalcis (also called Hypochalcis), a small city in Aetolia, mentioned by Homer, 4. 385, 5. 15, 29
- Chalcis, the "rocky," in Elis, mentioned by Homer, 5. 15
- Chalcis, an acropolis in Syria, 7. 253, 263
- Chalcis, Mt., in Aetolia, by Artemidorus called Chalcis, 5. 63; perhaps two mountains with this name in Aetolia, 5. 29, 63
- Chalcis River, the, and settlement, in Triphylia, 4. 49; Telemachus sailed past, 4. 77, 79
- Chaldeans, the, in Babylonia; attained pre-eminence through superior knowledge, 1. 87; honoured Heracles and Nabocodrosor, 7. 7; philosophers in Babylonia and elsewhere—and names of famous men among, 7. 203; revered by the Assyrians, 7. 289; certain exiled, live at Gerrha in Arabia, 7. 303
- Chaldeans, the, in Cappadocia Pontica; Trapesus and Pharnacia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399, 423; in ancient times called Chalybes, 5. 401, 403; subject to Lesser Armenia and later to Mithridates, 5. 426; now ruled by Queen Pythodoris, 5. 427; to this day are teachers of the Greeks, 8. 85
- Chalk; Cameirus in Rhodes white with, 6. 275
- Chalon-sur-Saône (see Cabylinum)
- Chalonitis; the Tigris River reappears near, 5. 329; a region in Assyria, 7. 193
- Chalybæ (see Alybæ)
- Chalybians, the, in Cappadocia, lost territory to the Armenians, 5. 335; now called Chaldaeans, 5. 401; not mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- Chalymonian wine, the, in Syria, used by the Persians, 7. 185
- Chamaecactae, the, live north of the Caucasus, 5. 241
- Chamaerops humilis (?), a tree found near New Carthage, 2. 155
- Chamanenê (or Chamanenê), one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349, 369
- Chanes River, the, empties into the Cyrus River, 5. 219
- Chaeones, the, a famous Epeirate tribe, and once ruled over the whole Epeirate country, 3. 297
- Charadra in Laconia, founded by Pelops, 4. 113
- Charadrus, a fortress in Cilicia, 6. 331
- Charax, a town in Corsica, 2. 569
- Charax, an emporium of the Carthaginians on the Great Syrtis, 8. 199
- Charaxus, brother of Sappho, lover of the famous courtesan Doricha, and wine-exporter, 8. 93
- Char-dagh (see Scardus, Mt.)
- Chardak, Ghicul, a lake between Laodicea and Apameia, emits a filthy odour, 5. 517
- Chares the Lidian, made the Colossus of Helius at Rhodes, 6. 269
- Chares River, the, flows near Dioscurias, 5. 215
- Charilaus, the son of Polydoctes, reigned as king at Sparta, 5. 153
- Charimortus, Pillars and Altars of, in Aethiopia, 7. 335
- Chariots, used in Britain and Celtica, 2. 265

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Charmides, the father of Phidias the great sculptor, 4. 89
- Charmoleon of Massalia, host of Poseidonius in Liguria, 2. 113
- Charmothas Harbour, the, in the Arabian Gulf; description of, 7. 345
- Charon of Lampascus (lived about 460 B.C.), on the boundaries of the Troad, 6. 9; the historian (author of a *Persian History and Annals of the Lampsaceni*), 6. 37
- Charondas, ancient lawgiver of Catana; laws of, used by the Masaceni in Cappadocia, 5. 387
- Charonia (or Plutonia, *q.v.*), the, at Acharaca in Nysa, near Magnesia and Myus, and at Hierapolis in Phrygia, 5. 513
- Charonium (cp. Plutonia), the, near Thymbria in Caria, a sacred cave which emits deadly vapours, 6. 211; at Acharaca near Nysa in Caria, 6. 259
- Charybdis, a monstrous and destructive deep, 3. 67, 77, 159; infested by brigands, 1. 73; substantially correct account of, given by Homer, 1. 91
- Charybdis, a chasm in Syria into which the Orestes flows, 3. 93
- Chatramotitae, the, in Arabia, 7. 311
- Chatramotitis in Arabia, produces myrrh, 7. 311
- Chatti, the, an indigent German tribe, 3. 159; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3. 161, 163
- Chattuarii, the, an indigent German tribe, 3. 159; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3. 163
- Chanbi, the, a German tribe near the ocean, 3. 159
- Chaulioteans, the, in Arabia, 7. 309
- Chazeni, in Assyria, 7. 193
- Chocce, an island near Gades, made of milk mixed with water, 2. 133; not made in Britain, 2. 255; made in the Alps, 2. 283; made in Attica, not touched by priestess of Athena Polias, 4. 257; the Salonian, from Salon in Bithynia, 5. 463; used by the Aethiopians, 8. 143; and by the Macesians, 9. 189
- Chelmerium, Cape, in Bepirus, 3. 229
- Chelocrates (Delnocrates?), completed the restoration of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, and proposed to Alexander to fashion Mt. Athos in his likeness, 6. 227
- Chelidonia in Phrygia; the road through, 6. 309
- Chelidonian Isles (Khelidonia), the, at the beginning of the coast of Pamphylia, 5. 295; off Lycia, form the beginning of the Taurus, 6. 263, 319; 1900 stadia from Cyprus, 6. 377
- Chelonatae, Cape, the most westerly point of the Peloponnesus, 4. 26; lies 180 stadia from Cephallenia, 5. 51
- Chelonophagi ("Turtle-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia, 7. 329
- Chersicrates, left by Archias to colonise Corcyra, 3. 71, after driving out the Liburnians, 3. 73
- Chersiphron, first architect of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 225
- Cherso Island (see Apyrtides)
- Chersonesus, a stronghold slightly to the west of Alexandria, 8. 57
- Chersonesus in Orto, the seaport of Lycus, has the temple of Britomartis, 6. 143
- Chersonesus, the Great (the Tauric Chersonese, now the Crimea), 3. 225, 229, 231, 233; similar to the Peloponnesus in size and shape, and ruled by the potentates of the Bosphorus, 3. 241; mostly level, exceedingly fertile, yielding thirty-fold, paid enormous tribute to Mithridates, and supplied the Greeks with grain and fish, 3. 243; the isthmus of, fortified by Asander against the Scythians, 3. 245
- Chersonesus Hieracleotis (or Heraclia) in the Crimea, 3. 231
- Chersonesus, the Little, a part of the Great Chersonesus (the Crimea), 3. 233
- Chersonesus, the New, a city on the Little Chersonesus in the Crimea, 3. 233; subject to the present day to the potentates of the Bosphorus, 3. 233; the wall of, and the salt-works near, 3. 247
- Chersonesus, the Old, in the Crimea now in ruins, 3. 233

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Chersonesus, near Saguntum, in Iberia, 2, 91
- Chersonesus in Syria (see Apameia)
- Chersonesus, the Thracian; one of the European promontories, 1, 417; northern limit of Macedonia, 3, 333; so called from its shape ("Hand-island"), 6, 41
- Chersonesus, Cape, in Crete, 8, 205
- Cherusci, the, an indigent German tribe, 3, 169; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3, 161, 163
- Chiana River, the (see Clans)
- Chians, the, say the Thessalian Pelasgians were their founders, 6, 157; claim Homer, 6, 243
- Chillocomum, a plain near Amaseia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5, 447
- Chimaera, a ravine in Lycia, scene of myth of Chimaera, 6, 317, 319
- Chios, the Argivean Isle, 1, 477; Homer lived in, 5, 153; image of Athena in, 6, 83; founded by Egertius, 6, 201; produces excellent wine, 6, 215, 287; description and famous men of, 6, 243; at one time had a fleet, and attained to liberty and to maritime empire, 6, 245
- Chiusi (see Clusium)
- Chiusi, Lake, near Clusium, 2, 369
- Chlamys, a; inhabited world shaped like, 1, 435, 447, 455, 457, 463; also Alexandria in Aegypt, 8, 33
- Chloris, the mother of Nestor, from Minyean Orchomenus, 4, 63
- Chonaspes River, the, in India, 7, 46
- Chonaspes River, the, in Susia; course of, 7, 159, 161, 163, 175
- "Choeniceides," the name given by the natives to certain rock-cavities on the coast near Sinopé in Paphlagonia, 5, 389
- Choerilus, of Samos, the epic poet (fl. towards the end of the fifth century B.C.), author of an epic poem (exact title uncertain) based on the Persian Wars; his *Crossing of the Pontoon-Bridge* (apparently a sub-title of that poem), quoted on "the sheep-tending, law-abiding Sacae, of Scythian stock," 3, 207; mentions the epitaph of Sardanapallus at Anchialé in Cilicia, 6, 341
- Choerus, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8, 149; the crocodile afraid of, 8, 153
- Chonians, the, formerly held a part of Leucania, 3, 7; Petelia (Strongoli) the metropolis of, 3, 9; took their name from the city Choné, 3, 11; an Oenotrian tribe, 3, 13; once possessed Siris, 3, 49
- Chornsmli, the, a tribe of the Sacae and Massagetae in Asia, 5, 269
- Chordiraza in Assyria, 7, 231
- Chorené in Partida, 5, 273
- Chorographer, the (alluding to the Map of Agrippa?), 2, 359, 363; on the distance round the Tarrantine Gulf, 3, 39; on the distances between the Liparacan Islands, 3, 103; on the distances between Brundisium, Garganum, and other places, 3, 133
- Chorography (see Chorographer), the, on the circuit of Sicily, in miles, 3, 57-59; appropriate function of, 5, 83
- Chorzené, annexed to Armenia, 5, 323, 325
- Chrysa, the Old, in the plain of Thracia, mentioned by Homer, 6, 95; had the temple of Smythian Apollo, 6, 121
- Chrysa, the present, in the Troad, on a rocky height above the sea; also has a temple of Smythian Apollo, 6, 93; with an image of Apollo that has a mouse at the foot, 6, 95; temple of Smythian Apollo transferred to, 6, 125
- Chryseis, captured by Achilles and presented to Agamemnon, 6, 121; lived at the Old Chrysa, 6, 125
- Chryses, the Homeric; lived at the old Chrysa, 6, 125
- Chrysippus of Soli (fl. about 230 B.C.), the Stoic philosopher; a prolific writer, of whose works only a few fragments are extant; on the kings of the Bosphorus, the house of Laoco, 3, 201; succeeded Cleanthes as head of the Stoic school, 6, 115, 339
- Chrysocolia ("gold-solder"), found in the bladder of some people, 7, 295
- Chrysopolis, a village in Asia near the mouth of the Pontus, 5, 455
- Chrysorrhoas River, the, in Syria, 7, 261

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Chthamale, meaning of, in Homer as applied to Ithaca, 5. 41, 43
Chytrium in Asia, the earlier site of *Clazomenae*, 6. 245
Ciborium, a product of the Egyptian *cyanus*, 8. 59, 149
Cibotus Harbour, the, at Alexandria, dug by the hand of man and kept closed, 9. 27, 39
Cilbryn in Phrygia, 6. 189; grew strong through its good laws and had extensive territory, 6. 191; annexed *Hubon*, *Balbura*, and *Oenoanda*, and organised a *Tetrakolis*; could send forth 30,000 infantry, 6. 193
Cilbratae, the, descendants of certain *Lydians* and *Pisidians*, 6. 191; used four languages, 6. 193
Cilbratae, the Lesser; coast of, in *Pamphylia*, 6. 325
Cilbratis, borders on the territory of *Nysa*, 6. 187
Cicero the orator, held consulship along with *Gaius Antony*, 5. 47; on the large revenues in *Aegypt*, 8. 53
Ciclerus in *Thesprotia*, in earlier times called *Ephyrus*, 3. 301, 4. 29
Cicones, the; geographical position of, 3. 383
Cicynethos, a town and island in the *Pagasetic Gulf*, 4. 425
Cicysium, in *Elia*, 4. 101
Cidneas, a famous *Chaldaean* philosopher, 7. 203
Clerus in *Thessaly*, 4. 421
Cilbian Plain, the, borders on the *Cappadocian Plain*, 6. 186
Cilicia, the, outside-the-Taurus; land of, increased by alluvial deposits of the *Pyramus River*, 1. 195; once one of the ten prefectures of *Cappadocia*, 5. 349; by some regarded as scene of the Homeric "couch of *Typhon*," 6. 176; divided into *Cilicia Trachela* and *Cilicia Pedias*; detailed description of, 6. 327-357; borders on *Syria*, 7. 239
Cilicia Pedias, extent of, 327; 6. description of, 6. 339-357
Cilicia Trachela (also called *Trachelotis*), round *Blacussa*, assigned by the Romans to *Archelais*, 5. 349; annexed to *Cappadocia*, 5. 371; separated from *Cappadocia* and

Lycaonia by the *Taurus*, 5. 476; borders on *Pamphylia*, 6. 311; description of, 6. 327-339; subject to *Cleopatra*, later to *Amyntas*, and later to *Archelais*, 6. 337, 339
Cilicia, the Trojan, or Homeric, divided into two parts—the *Theban* and the *Lyrnessian*, 6. 31, 137; probably named after *Cilius* the ruler of *Cilla*, 6. 127
Cilician Gates, the; a journey of six days to, from *Mazaca*, 5. 367
Cilician pirates, the, robbed temple on *Samothrace* of more than 1000 talents, 3. 373
Cilicians, the, geographical position of, 1. 497; succeeded the *Cretans* in piracy, but were overthrown by the *Romans*, 5. 133; trained in piracy, 5. 481; were two-fold, 5. 491; sold their captives at auction at *Sidê* in *Pamphylia*, 6. 313; organised gangs of pirates, 6. 327; not joined by the *Aradians* in their piracy, 7. 259
Cilicians, the Homeric; majority of, placed by Homer on the Gulf of *Adramyttium*, 6. 97, 119, 363, and their territory borders on that of the *Leleges*, 6. 101; divided into two dynasties, 6. 121; driven out, 6. 125; related to the *Trojans*, but not included in the *Catalogue*, 6. 149; by some said to have settled in *Syria*, and appropriated to themselves what is now *Syria*, 6. 177; founded *Thebê* and *Lyrnessus* in *Pamphylia*, 6. 323; thought to have colonised the *Cilicia* outside the *Taurus*, 6. 357
Cilla, the Homeric, where is a temple of *Cillican Apollo*, 6. 123, near *Thebê*, 6. 125
Cillicum, the, in *Lesbos*, named after *Cilla*, 6. 123
Cillicus, Mt., between *Gargara* and *Antandrus*, 6. 123
Cillicus River, the, rises in Mt. *Ida*, 6. 123
Cillician Plain, the, in *Asia*, 6. 186
Cilius, charioteer of *Pelops*; the tomb of, near temple of *Cillican Apollo*, 6. 127
Cimarus (*Garabusa*), Cape, the northern promontory of *Crete*, 5. 121;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 700 stadia to Cape Taenarum from, 5. 125
- Cimbri, the; the opulence of, 2. 229; were withstood only by the Belgae, 2. 241; live near the ocean, 3. 159; a wandering and piratical folk, and stories about, 3. 165, 167; customs of, 3. 169; one of the best known German tribes, 3. 171
- Cimbrata, a strong fortress in Paphlagonia used as base of operations by Mithridates Cistates and his successors, 5. 463
- Cimbratene in Paphlagonia, 5. 463
- Cimbrin Lake (Lake Vico), the, in Italy, 2. 367
- Cimmerian Bosphorus (see Bosphorus, Cimmerian), the, where empties Lake Maeotis, 1. 481
- Cimmerians, the; overrun country from Cimmerian Bosphorus to Ionia, 1. 21; an historical people, 1. 73; invasion of, 1. 75; invaded Paphlagonia and Phrygia, 1. 229; transferred by Homer to neighbourhood of Hades because they were hated by the Ionians, 2. 51; priests at Avernus in Italy, 2. 443; once held sway in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 2. 237; once powerful, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus named after, 5. 197; once made an expedition against the Trojans, 5. 413; the onset of, in Asia, 5. 495; captured Sardis, 6. 179, 253
- Cimmericum ("the Cimmerian village," 5. 195), in earlier times a city of great importance, 5. 197
- Cimmeris, the City of, an invention reported by Hecataeus, 3. 191
- Cimmerius Mountain (Aghirmisch-Dagh), the, in the Crimea, 3. 237
- Cimolian earth, the, 5. 161
- Cimolus (Kimolus), one of the Cyclades Islands, whence comes the "Cimolian earth," 5. 161, 165
- Cinaedi, the; dialect and mannerisms of, set forth by Sotades and Alexander the Aetolian, 6. 253
- Cindyë, in Caria, 8. 289
- Cineas the Thessalian (d. about 276 B.C.), friend and minister of Pyrrhus, tells a mythical story about the transfer of an oak tree and the oracle of Zeus from Thessaly to Epirus, 3. 310, 321
- Cingulum, Mt., in Italy, 2. 371
- Cinnamon, produced in India, 7. 37; more abundant in the interior of Aethiopia, 7. 333; produced in the country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 347, 365
- Cinnamon-producing country, the; position of, 1. 235; most remote inhabited country to south, 1. 269, 429, 503; geographical position of, relative to Meroë, Syenë, and equator, 1. 507, 7. 333, 351, 8. 3
- Cinolis, in Paphlagonia, 5. 387
- Cinyras, of Cyprus, who presented Agamemnon with a breastplate, 1. 145
- Cinyras the tyrant; royal residence of, at Byblus in Syria, 7. 263
- Circaeum, the; in earlier times the southern boundary of Latium on the coast, 2. 389; associated with the myth of Circe, 3. 393
- Circe, story of, 1. 75; terrified Odysseus, 1. 159; Aenea the home of, 1. 171; quest of abode of, by Jason, 2. 357; the Circaeum in Italy the scene of myth of, 2. 393; the tomb of, on the larger of the two Pharmacusae Islands off Attica, 4. 259
- Circei, the promontory (see Circaeum)
- Circumcision, a Judaean rite, 7. 285; practised by the Egyptians and Troglodytes, 7. 339, 8. 153
- Cirilia (see Ceriali)
- Cirphis, a city in Phocis, 4. 343
- Cirphis, Mt., in front of Delphi, beyond the ravine and Pileatus River, 4. 351
- Cirrho, near the Pileatus River in Phocis, 200 stadia from Aegium and 500 to Thaumaci, 4. 233; on the sea about 80 from Delphi, but was destroyed by the Oriscans, 4. 343, 351
- Cirta, royal residence of Masanassos and his successors, 8. 169, 193
- Cisamnia (Kinamo Kastell) in Crete, seaport of Aptera, 5. 141
- Cis-Halye country, the; description of, 1. 497
- Cispadana, geographical description of, 2. 323; famous cities in, 2. 323; used to be covered with marshes,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- and could be traversed only with difficulty by Hannibal, 2. 399;
 Oissus (the Homeric), apparently the ruler of Oissus in Macedonia, 2. 343, 349
 Oissus, one of the cities destroyed by Cassander, 2. 343, 349
 Oissus, father of Althamenes and coloniser of Argos after the return of the Heraclidae, 4. 235, 5. 149
 Ois-Tauran regions of Asia, the, 1. 495, 5. 189, 295
 Oisterna, the, at Rome, 2. 405
 Oisthené, a deserted city with a harbour outside the Gulf of Adramyttium, 6. 103
 Oisthené, an island off Lycia, 6. 319
 Oitaris, the Median, 5. 313
 Oithaeron, Mt., joins the mountains of Megara and Attica, bends into the plains and ends near Thebes, 4. 301, 313; Plataene lies at foot of, 4. 326
 Oithara (see Lyre), the; the Asiatic, 5. 109; played by Arion and Terpander, 6. 145
 Oithariste, and flute-players, played the accompaniment to the Pythian Noms at Delphi, 4. 363
 Oitharodes, the, sang paeans at Delphi in honour of Apollo, 4. 361, 363
 Oitharus, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 2. 149
 Oitium in Cyprus, home of Zeno the Stoic and Apollonius the physician, 6. 379
 Oitrum, the Roman name of Pydna (q.v.) in Macedonia, 2. 341
 Oius, a companion of Heracles, founded the city of Oius in Asia, 5. 457
 Oius (see Prusias, the city), 5. 453, 455
 Civilisation, the development of, according to Plato, 6. 47, 19
 Oivita Tommasa (see Foruli)
 Olanis (Chlana) River, the (see Liris River), sources of the, 2. 287; runs through Tyrrhenia, 2. 403
 Olarus near Colophon in Asia, 6. 233, where the seer Calchas is said to have died, 6. 326
 Olastidium (Casteggio), near the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
 Olaterna, on the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
 Claudius, Publius Pulcher, Roman tribune, sent Marcus Cato to take Cyprus away from King Ptolemy, 6. 385
 Olanthenath, the; one of the boldest tribes of the Vindelici, 2. 281
 Olazomenae, once an island, 1. 217
 Olazomenae in Asia, founded by Paralus, 6. 201; the Old and New, 6. 245
 Olazomenians, the, on Lake Maeotis; with Milesians founded Cardia, 3. 373; engage in fishing, 5. 195; live on an isthmus, 6. 239
 Oleandria in the Troad, 6. 89
 Oleandridas, an exile from Lacedaemon, served as general for the Thuri, 3. 51
 Oleantacidae, the; tyrants of Mitylené, 6. 143
 Oleanthen, the Corinthian; famous paintings of, entitled the "Capture of Troy" and the "Birth of Athén," in the temple of Artemis near the mouth of the Alpheius River, 4. 49
 Oleanthen, the Stoic philosopher and successor of Zeno, a native of Assus, 6. 115
 Cleides, the, two isles off Cyprus, 6. 375, 377, 379, 383
 Oleitarchus the historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asiatic expedition; on the salt-rock in India, 2. 357; on the danger of the tides on the coast of Celtica, 2. 167; on the isthmus of Asia Minor, 5. 187; on the birds used in processions in India, 7. 123
 Olector (Palaeopolis near Klituras) in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 229
 Cleobulus, one of the Seven Wise Men, a native of Lindus in Rhodes, 6. 279
 Cleochares, the rhetorician, a native of Myrialea in Bithynia, 5. 467
 Cleomachus the pugilist, imitated the dialect and mannerisms of the cinaedi, 6. 263
 Cleombrotus, supposed founder of Heraclea in Arcadia, 4. 21
 Cleon, chieftain of bands of robbers on the Mysian Olympus in Strabo's time; useful to Antony, later joined Caesar's side, and even received the priesthood of Comana, 5. 497, 499

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cleonae, a city of Athos, 3. 355, 357
 Cleonae, "well-built," the Homeric, 4. 185; near the road from Argos to Corinth, appropriately called "well-built," and 120 stadia from Argos, and 80 from Corinth, and can be seen from Acrocorinthus, 4. 187
 Cleonaeans, the, helped the Argives to destroy Mycenae after the Battle of Salamis, 4. 187
 Cleonymus, son of Cleomenes II, reigned at Sparta, and served as commander for Tarentum (303 B.C.), 2. 115; supposed founder of Heraclea in Arcadia, 4. 21
 Cleopatra, the famous Egyptian queen, deposed by the Romans, 3. 145; present at the Battle of Actium, 2. 303; by Antony given the best works of art from the most famous temples, 6. 61; by Antony given the country of Hamaxia in Cilicia, because of its good timber for ships, 6. 331, 337; given Cyprus by Antony, 6. 385; daughter of Auletes, 8. 43; two accounts of suicide of, 8. 45; grandmother of the Ptolemy who is now king of Mauritania, 8. 160
 Cleopatra, the wife of Ptolemy VII, Euergetes II, succeeded her husband on the throne (117 B.C.), 1. 379; and was succeeded by her son, 1. 381
 Cleopatra (see Arsinoë the city), near the old canal which extends from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf; about 80 boats built at, by Aelius Gallus, 7. 355, 357, 6. 79
 Cleus, son of Dorus and descendant of Agamemnon, founded Phryconian Cymé in Asia, 6. 7
 Climate (see Latitudes), the; Homer's knowledge of, 1. 101; references to, 1. 289, 333, 429, 449, 463; must be understood by architects and engineers, 1. 419; explanation of, 1. 503; of Sicily, as defined by Poseidonius, 3. 69, 61; of regions beyond the Alps (Elbe) River, 3. 171; Budoxus of Onidus an expert on, 4. 241; the four, 5. 45; certain northern, 5. 193; those in Cis-Tauran Asia, 5. 296; in southern and northern Asia, 5. 301; of Aegypt and India, 7. 37
 Climate, the excellent and varied, of Italy, 3. 137; the pleasant, at Alexandria in summer, 3. 31
 Climax, Mt., in Lycia, 6. 321
 Climax, Mt., in Syria, 7. 263
 Cloak, the Ligurian (see Sagi)
 Clodianus River (now the Muga), the, in Iberia; outlet serves as a port for the Emporians, 2. 93 (see footnote 4)
 Clusium (Chiusi) in Tyrrhenia; Porsenna the king of, 2. 539; distance from, to Rome, 2. 367
 Clytemnestra, guarded on Isle by bard, 1. 57
 Cnaceus Piso, praefect in Libya, a contemporary of Strabo; likened Libya to a leopard's skin, 1. 501
 Cnemides, a natural stronghold in Locria, about 20 stadia from Daphnus, 4. 381
 Cnemis, Mt., after which the Epirotaean Locrians were named, 4. 343
 Cnidians, the, colonised the island Lipara, 3. 93; founded black Corcyra, 3. 201
 Onidus in Caria, home of Budoxus the astronomer; on same parallel as Rhodes and Gades, 1. 461; produces fine wine, 6. 215; people of, are Dorians, 8. 271; not in existence in Homer's time, 6. 273; has two harbours and a naval station, and an island on which many of its people live, 6. 281, 283
 Onopus, bastard son of Codrus, founded Erythrae in Asia, 6. 201
 Onosians, the; war of, against the Gortynians, 5. 135
 Onessus, the greatest city in Crete; praised by Homer, 5. 127; "the Kingdom of Minos," description and history of, 5. 129-133; in earlier times called Cnecatus, 5. 129; 800 stadia from Cydonia, 5. 139
 Oodui, the, a German tribe (see Cokhui), 3. 165
 Ooans, the, led by Phaedippus and Antiphus in the Trojan War, 6. 273; with the Rhodians founded Elpiae in Italy, 6. 277; from the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Romans got a remission of 100 talents of the appointed tribute in return for the *Aphrodite Anadyomenes* of Apelles, 6. 289
- "Colchianus," "Aegialus" (the Paphlagonian) amended to, by some, 5. 387
- Cobus the Treran Chief; expeditions of, 1. 227
- Cocalus, the Sicilian king who harboured Daedalus when in flight from Minos, 3. 85; at whose home Minos died, 3. 109
- Cocceus, constructed the tunnels from Avernus to Cumae and from Dicaearchia to Neapolis, 2. 445
- "Cocceus" ("Scarlet"), nickname of the Ptolemy from Syria, 8. 37
- Coccus (the kermes-berry), used for dyeing, 6. 189
- Coidridan, the, led an Ionian colony from Athens to Caria and Lydia, 4. 209, 211
- Codrus, the son of Melanthus, and king of Attica when the Heraclidae invaded it, 4. 249; father of Androclus the leader of the Ionian colonisation, and of several bastards who founded cities in Asia, 6. 199, 201; Megara founded after death of, 6. 271
- "Codrus," a barbarian name, 3. 287
- "Coela" ("Hollows"), the, of Euboea, 5. 5
- Coelê ("Hollow") Elis (see Elis), 4. 21
- Coellus, Lucius Antipater (b. about 175 B.C.), the Roman historian; says that Rome was founded by Greeks, 2. 385
- Coelus, the father of Leto, 5. 103
- Coffins, of clay, in Aethiopia, 8. 147
- Gogaeonum, Mt. (now Mt. Gogany? or Mt. Kaszon), a sacred mountain among the Getans, 3. 187
- Cohortes vigilum, the; a city-militia at Rome, composed of freedmen, 2. 403
- Cohorte, nine Roman, stationed in Aegypt, 8. 49; three at Syonê, 8. 129
- Colapis (Kulpa) River, the, joins the Sals near Segestica, 2. 289; meets the Danuvius near the country of the Scordisci, 3. 255
- Colchians, the; Homer's knowledge of, 1. 75; founded Pola (Polae), an Italian city, 1. 169, 2. 323; in the Mithridatic War, 5. 207; by some writers said to be akin to the Aegyptians, 5. 211; hold a part of the Moschian country, 5. 215
- Colchis, made known to geographers by Mithridates, 1. 61; wealth and geographical position of, 1. 167; lies at the foot of the Caucasian Mountains, 5. 191; produces bitter honey, but is noted for its linen, hemp, wax, and pitch, 5. 211; fame and history of, 5. 218; borders on Armenia, 5. 323; and on Cappadocia, 5. 345; the sea-coast as far as, annexed to Cappadocia Pontica by Mithridates, 5. 371, 425
- Coldui (Coudui?), the, a tribe of the Suevi, 3. 155
- Collatia (Castellaccio), 2. 383
- Colline Gate, the, at Rome, 2. 401
- Colobi, Grove of, near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323, 327
- Coloë, Lake, near Sardis (the Homeric Gygae, g.v.), where is the temple of Coloënian Artemis, 6. 173; where are the monuments of the kings, 6. 177; said to be an artificial lake, 6. 199
- Colonnae, a place in the Blythraean territory in Ionia, 8. 35
- Colonne on the outer Hellespontine sea, birthplace of the Cycnus who was slain by Achilles, 6. 35, 95
- Colonnae near Lampascus, a colony of the Milesians, 6. 35
- Colonnae, in Phocis, 6. 35
- Colonnae, in Thessaly, 6. 35
- Colonies, numerous, sent out from Chalcis and Eretria, 5. 13
- Colony, the Roman, at Eporedia (Ivrea), 2. 279; at Comum, 2. 311
- Colophon, city in Asiatic Ionia, founded by Andramon of Pylus, 6. 199; whither the Smyrnacans fled for refuge, 6. 203; position and history of, 8. 233-237; famous men of, 6. 235; Homer a native of, according to some, 6. 237
- Colophonians, the, in Asia had notable naval and cavalry forces, 6. 235
- Colos, the, an animal in Scythia

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "between a deer and ram in size, white, swifter than they, and drinks through its nostrils," 2. 249
- Colossae, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Colossi, the two, at the Aegyptian Thebes; the marvellous story of, 8. 123
- Colossian wool, the, brings in splendid revenue, 5. 511
- Colossus, of Helius in Rhodes, the, one of the Seven Wonders of the world, 6. 269; at Memphis in Egypt, 8. 89
- Colossus of Zeus, the bronze, at Taras, second in size only to the colossus at Rhodes; and that of Heraclius, 3. 107
- Colotes of Paros (d. 444 B.C.), maker of the remarkable ivory image of Asclepius at Oylis in Elis, 4. 25
- Columna Rheginorum, near Rhegium, 3. 21; with Caenys and Pelorias forms the Strait of Sicily, 3. 55
- Colytus, the Attic deme, 1. 243, 247
- Comana (El Botan), in Greater Cappadocia, where is the temple of Enyo, who is called "Ma," 5. 351, 353; the Pontic Comana copied after, 5. 433; the priest at, serves for life, 5. 359; patterned after the Comana in Greater Cappadocia, and consecrated to the same goddess (Enyo), 5. 433; populous, wealthy, and, like Corinth, noted for its multitude of courtesans dedicated to Aphrodite, 5. 439; priesthood of, once held by Olcon the pirate, 5. 499; Archelais the priest of, 8. 46
- Comarus (Gomaro), the harbour, forms an isthmus 80 stadia in width with the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 301
- Comedy, took its structure from tragedy, 1. 65
- Comic poets, the Greek, ridicule the welcome accorded to foreign religious rites at Athens, 5. 109
- Comisene, in Armenia, 5. 323
- Comisene, in Parthia, 5. 273
- Commagenê, borders on the Euphrates, 5. 297, 319; abounds in fruit-trees, 5. 351; road through, 6. 311; a part of Syria, 7. 239; now a Roman province, 7. 241
- Communism, the, of the Scythians, according to Ephorus, 3. 207; includes wives and children, in the Platonic way, 3. 197, 199
- Comum (Como), at foot of the Alps, near Lake Larius, 2. 227, 273; colonised with Greeks and Romans, 2. 311, 313
- Conchilias, shell-fish in the Nile, 8. 149
- Concordia, in Italy, 2. 317
- Coniacans (Coniscans?), the, in Iberia, now take the field for the Romans, 2. 79
- Coniaci, the, a tribe in eastern India, 7. 17, 21
- Coniatus, Attic deity similar to Priapus, 6. 29
- Coniscans (see Coniacans), the, took part in the Celtic expedition to Cantabria, 2. 101
- Conon, Altare of, in Aethiopia on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 321
- Consentia (Cosenza), in Bruttium; metropolis of the Bruttii, 3. 17
- Constance, Lake of (Hodensee), 3. 162 (see footnote); a day's journey from the sources of the Isar, 3. 165; "the lake which is near the country of the Vindelici, Rhaeti, and Tascii (Helvetii? or Toyneni?)," 3. 263
- Constantia in Iberia (see Cotinae)
- Constantinople (see Byzantium)
- Constellations, the; the Bear and Wain in Homer, Berenice's Hair, and Canopus, 1. 9; in the zenith, 1. 45; the Little Bear, 1. 507; the Great Bear, 1. 509; Canispeia and Perseus, 1. 515
- Constitution, the, at Emporium in Iberia, a Greek and barbarian mixture, 3. 93; the Spartan, drawn up by Eurythanes and Procles, according to Hellanicus, 4. 139; the Cretan, described, 5. 145
- Consular legatus, a, serves as governor of most of Caesar's territory in Iberia, 2. 121; his duties, 2. 123
- Continents, the; divisions of, 1. 243; wrongly named by Greeks, 1. 246; three in number, 1. 393, 8. 155; and each measured by space between two meridians, 1. 418

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Convenae," the, in Aquitania, 2. 217; given the "Latin right" by the Romans, 2. 219
- Copae, mentioned by Homer, 4. 305; the region of, forms the deepest recess of Lake Copais, and hence the name of the latter, 4. 321, 323
- Copais, Lake, cities on, swallowed up, 1. 219; filled by the Cephissus River, and partly drained by Crates the mining engineer from Chalcis, 4. 305; receives the waters of the Cephissus, Permessus and Olmeus Rivers, 4. 307; has a circuit of 360 stadia, 4. 309; names of various cities around, 4. 321-341; in early times had no common name, but several restricted names, but later the restricted name Copais (from "Copae") prevailed, 4. 321; dry ground and tilled when owned by the Orchomenians, 4. 339; the Cephissus River empties into, 4. 373
- Cophes River, the, in India, 7. 45, 47
- Cophus Harbour, the, near Cape Derrhis in Macedonia, 3. 353
- Copine (Torre Brodognato), the later name of Thurii, 3. 47
- Copper (and gold) mined at Cotinae in Iberia, 2. 25; greatest quantity and best quality of, in Turdetania, 2. 39; of Cyprus alone yields calamine, chalcantinite, and spodum, 2. 107; once mined in the Lelantine Plain in Euboea, 5. 13; abundant in the land of the Massagetae in Asia, 5. 267; abundant in mines at Tamasus in Cyprus, 6. 383; used in India, 7. 123
- Copper, found on the island Meroë in the Nile, 8. 143
- Copper mine, the, at Temesa in Italy, 3. 17; the fame of, 5. 411; above Clithenê in Asia Minor, 6. 103; in Carmania, 7. 153; in Maaseyilia in Libya, 8. 177
- Copper, mountain-, prepared at Andeira in Asia Minor, 8. 115
- Copper vessel and scourge, the, at Dodona in Thesprotia, 3. 325
- Coprates River, the, in Persia, 7. 163
- Copria ("Dung-hill") in Sicily (see Tauromenian shore)
- Coptus, a city common to the Egyptians and the Arabians, and great emporium, from which a road runs to Berenice, 8. 119-121
- Cora (Cori), in Italy, 2. 413
- Coracesium, a fortress in Cilicia Trachela, 6. 325, 331; used as base of operations by Diodotus Tryphon, 6. 327
- Coracinus, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 145
- Coracius, Mt., near Colophon in Asia, sacred to Artemis, 6. 337
- Cornis, Lake, in Lycania, 5. 475
- "Cornelius" River, the, the name wrongly applied to the Quarius by Alcaeus, 4. 323, 329
- Coralli, the, a brigandish tribe in the neighbourhood of the Haemus Mountain, 3. 275
- Corossia, the islands, among the Sporades, 5. 173
- Corasia, Fortress and Hunting-ground of, near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323
- Corax (Vardusia), Mt., in Aetolia, 3. 327, 4. 345, 5. 27
- Corbiana, a province of Elamatis in Asia, 7. 223
- Corbilo, on the Liger River in Celtica, 2. 215
- Corcoras (Gurk) River, the, flows past Nauportus, 2. 259, 3. 255
- Coreyra (Corfu); distance from, to Leucas and the Cersanian Mountains, 1. 405, and to Ithaca, 1. 409; off the coast of Epeirus, 1. 475; colonised by Oberisocrates, companion of Archias, 3. 73; identified by Callimachus with Soberia, the Isle of the Phaeacians, 3. 193; the western extremity and eastern headland of, 3. 299; according to some, was a part of Macedonia, 3. 309; ruined by wars and became a proverbial joke, 3. 327
- Coreyra, Black (Ourzola), founded by the Cuddians, lies near the Pterael, 3. 261, 263
- Coreyraeans, the, founded Epidamnus (Dyrrachium, now Durazzo), and, with the Corinthians, Apollonia (Pollina), 3. 265; the copper scourge of, at Dodona, 3. 325
- Corduba, founded by Marcellus, 2. 21; distance to, from the sea, 1200

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- stadia, 2. 23; through which runs the main road, 2. 97
- Cordyle*, the, a kind of fish in the Euxine off Pharnacia, 5. 403
- Coré* (*Persephoné*), *Proserpina*, sacrifices to, in Samothrace and in island near Britain, 2. 261; used to visit neighbourhood of, to gather flowers, 3. 19; trampled under-foot *Mintbé* the concubine of *Iliades* in *Triphylia*, 4. 51; worshipped there, 4. 53
- Corebus*, the Elean, victor at Olympia in the first Olympiad, 4. 93
- Corewsa* in *Cecos*, 5. 169
- Corewsa*, Mt., near *Ephesus*, 6. 203, 225
- Corinium* (*Pentima*), whither the *Valerian Way* runs, 2. 415; the metropolis of the *Peligni*, 2. 431
- Corin* (see *Coreyra*)
- Corinth*; a tyrant of, was betrothed to, and murdered, *Rhadine* of *Samus* in *Triphylia*, 4. 65; *Cypselus*, the tyrant of, dedicated the Zeus of beaten gold at Olympia, 4. 80; destroyed, but rebuilt by the Romans, 4. 121; once subject to *Agamemnon*, 4. 167; "wealthy," 4. 185; description and history of, 4. 189-203; the "key" of the *Peloponnesus*, 4. 189; the temple of *Aphrodité* at, with 1000 courtesans, 4. 191; including *Acrocorinthus*, about 85 stadia in circuit, 4. 193; the two harbours of, 4. 197; raised to the ground by *Mummius*, 4. 199; pillaged by *Polybius*, 4. 201; restored by *Julius Caesar*, 4. 203; in proverb called "beetle-browed," 4. 205; added by *Aratus* to the *Achaean League*, 4. 217; colonised by *Alotes* after return of *Heraclidas*, 4. 235; persuaded the *Heraclidae* to make an expedition against *Attica*, 4. 249; and *Calchis*, by *Philip* called "the fetters of Greece," 4. 391; *Comana* in *Cappadocia Pontica* likened to, because of its multitude of courtesans, 5. 439; remained desolate about as long as *Carthage*, 8. 189
- Corinth*, Gulf of, water-level of, thought to be higher than that of the *Aegean Sea*, 1. 201, 3. 207; description of, and of cities on, 4. 15-19; 2100 stadia in perimeter from the *Erebus* to *Cape Araxus*, 4. 17; begins at mouth of the *Achelous River*, 4. 25; *Mychus Harbour* considered by some the inmost recess of, but the inmost is at *Pagae* and *Oenoe*, 4. 317
- Corinth*, *Isthmus* of; canal through attempted by *Demetrius*, 1. 201; inscribed pillar erected on, as boundary between *Ionis* and the *Peloponnesus*, 2. 139; distant 1000 stadia from *Cape Araxus* (*Kalagria*), 4. 19; narrowest at the "*Dioleus*," 4. 155
- Corinthia*, extends from *Sicyonia* to the *Isthmus*, 4. 15; lies on the *Crisean Gulf*, 4. 195; the *Nemea River* a boundary of, 4. 207
- Corinthians*, the, with the *Corcyraeans* founded *Apollonia* (*Pollina*) in *Illyria*, 3. 265; founded *Potidaea*, 3. 349; *Tenea* revolted from, 4. 199; sided with *Philip* and insulted the Romans, but suffered the destruction of *Corinth* by *Mummius*, 4. 199; conquered at *Chaeroneia* by *Philip*, 4. 333; dug canal through *Isthmus* of *Leucaia*, 5. 33
- Coriscus*, the Socratic philosopher, native of *Scepsis*, 6. 111
- Cornel-wood*, the, of which javelins are made, 5. 483
- Cornelius Gallus* (d. 26 B.C.), the first man to be appointed praefect of *Aegypt*, by *Augustus*, and took *Herdonopolis* with only a few soldiers, 8. 135
- Corneto* (see *Tarquinius*)
- Corocondamé*, a village on the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, 5. 197, 205
- Corocondamitis*, Lake, near the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, 5. 199
- Coronaeis*, the; inhabitants of *Coroné* in *Messenia* called, 4. 325
- Coroné* (*Petalidi*) in *Mcassaria*, by some writers identified with the *Homeric Pedamus*, 4. 117; inhabitants of, called *Coronaeis*, 4. 325
- Coroneia* (*Gamari*) the *Homeric*, in *Boeotia*; the *Cephissus River* flows near, 4. 307; lies near *Lake Copais*, 4. 321; description and history of, 4. 323; inhabitants of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- called Coronili, 4. 325; Lebadeia lies near, 4. 333
- Coroncia in Phthiotis, subject to Achilles, 4. 413
- Coronili; the inhabitants of Coroncia in Boeotia called, 4. 325
- Coronia "the unwedded virgin," mother of Asclepius, mentioned by Hesiod, 4. 449
- Coropassus, a village in Lycaonia, 5. 476; the road through, 6. 309
- Corymbians, the, live along the Hebrus River in Macedonia, 3. 369, 383
- Corymbic (formerly Apsinthia, *q.v.*), 3. 383
- Corsica (see Cyrrus), one of the largest Mediterranean islands, 1. 471
- Corsicans, the, bestial character of, 2. 359
- Corsium, a relish like pepper, found in Aegypt, 8. 149
- Corsura the island, opposite the middle of the mouth of the Carthaginian Gulf, 6. 189
- Corybantium, in the territory of the Alexandreians in the Troad; the Cabeiri worshipped at, 5. 115
- Corybantes (see Curetes), the, identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371; by some represented as identical with the Curetes, 5. 87, 89, 90, 103, 113, 116; attendants of Dionysus, 5. 105; by some called "Phrygians," by others "Bactrians," by others, "Colchians," and by the Prasians "sons of Athené and Helios," 5. 111; by some called sons of Cronus and by others sons of Zeus, 5. 113; derivation of the term, 5. 116; by some thought to be offspring of the Idaean Dactyli, 5. 119
- Corybissa in the Troad; the Cabeiri worshipped at, 5. 115
- Corycian Cave, the, in Cilicia, near Cape Sarpedon, 4. 345, 6. 177, 337
- Corycian Cave (Corycium), the; the best known and most beautiful cave on Parnassus, and sacred to the nymphs, 4. 345
- Corynus, Cape, in Cilicia, 6. 337
- Corynus, Cape, in Crete, 700 stadia from Cape Maleae, 4. 127
- Corynus, Mt., in Asia, near Brythrae; waters along coast of, a haunt of pirates, 6. 241
- Corynus, a town in Pamphylia, colonised by Attalus II, 6. 323
- Corynus, a tract of sea-coast in Lycia, 6. 319
- Corymbic, the deme, in Attica, 4. 269
- Corymbus, Mt., in Attica, 4. 269
- Coryphantia, a village of the Mitylenaeans in Asia, 6. 103
- Coryphasium (Navarino), a fortress in Messenia, near the site of the Messenian Pylus, 4. 33, 65; seven stadia from Mt. Aegaleum, and settled by some inhabitants of the Messenian Pylus, 4. 109
- Cos, the island; temple of Asclepius on, 4. 177; produces excellent wine, 6. 215; people of, are Dorians, 6. 271, 273; description of, and famous men of, 6. 237, 239
- Cos, the city, in the Isle Cos; "city of Eurypylus," 5. 175, 177; the "Micropian," 7. 5, 57
- Cos (or Cossus, now Ausedonia), distance from, to Poplonium, 2. 347; geographical position of, 2. 303
- Cosia River, the, flows past Frusino, 2. 411
- Coselle River, the (see Sybaris River)
- Coscinia in Asia, near Nysa, 6. 261
- Coscinii, the, in Caria; a river in country of, crossed many times by the same road, 6. 27
- Cosenza (see Consentia)
- Cosmi, the, in Crete, are public officials like the Ephors in Sparta, 5. 151, 169
- Cossa (see Cosa)
- Cossaea, near Babylonia, has a fairly good supply of timber for ships, 7. 209; borders on Carmania, 7. 221
- Cossaeon Mts., the, in Asia, about 1000 stadia from the Euphrates, 7. 213
- Cossaeans, the, in Asia; the mountainous country of, 5. 301; a predatory people, 5. 307, 309; joined the Elymaeans in war against the Babylonians and Susians, 7. 221
- Cossura (Pantellaria), isle between Sicily and Libya, 1. 473; lies off Lilybaeum and Aspis, 8. 103
- Cossurus (see Cossura), the island and city, between Carthagina and Sicily, 8. 101

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cotels, farthestmost spur, towards the west, of Atlas Mountain, 8. 159, 165
- Cothon, the Isle at Carthage; description of, 8. 185, 187
- Cothus, by some called the brother of Bilops, 5. 7; colonised Chalcis from Athens, 5. 13
- "Cothus," a barbarian name, 3. 287
- Cotilaefum, a city in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Cotiliae (Outiliae), the cold springs of, in the Sabine country, 2. 375
- Cotinae (Constantia?) in Iberia; copper and gold mined at, 2. 25
- Cotrone (see Croton)
- Cottius, king of several Ligurian tribes in the Cottian Alps, but submitted to Augustus, who gave him the title of Praefect, whereupon he built roads over the Alps, and in 8 B.C. erected at Segusio (now Susa), in honour of Augustus, a triumphal arch which is still to be seen; the road through the country of, 2. 171, 273, 327
- Cotton, the, in India, 7. 53
- Cotuantii, the; one of the boldest tribes of the Rhaeti, 2. 281
- Cotylae, a kind of cymbal, 5. 107
- Cotylus, a hill of Mt. Ida in the Troad, where rise three rivers, 8. 85
- Cotyorus (or Cortyora or Cotyorum), in Cappadocia, 5. 399 (see footnote 2)
- Cotys the goddess; the rites of, practised among the Thracians, 5. 105
- Cotys the Sapaean, king of the Odrysae, 3. 371; married the daughter of Queen Pythodoria, 5. 427
- Cow, the sacred, at Momemphis in Egypt, 8. 73
- Crabs, the large, near the mouth of the Euphrates, 7. 307
- Cragus, a rock near the sea in Cilicia, 6. 331
- Cragus, Mt., in Lycia, has eight promontories, 6. 317
- Crambus, an Isle off Cilicia, 6. 337
- Crambus, an Isle off Lycia, 6. 319
- "Cranai," an earlier name of the people of Attica, 4. 265
- Craneus, the father of Atthis, 4. 265
- Crane, the; their slaughter of the pygmies, 1. 127; in India, 7. 95
- Cranii (near Argostoli), a city in Cephalonia, 5. 47, 61
- Crannon (Palaea Larissa), in Thessaly, also called Ephyra, 3. 335, 337, 4. 445, 447
- Crannonians, the, in Thessaly, in earlier times called "Ephyri," 4. 27, 447
- Crapathos (see Carpathos)
- Crassus, Publius (consul 131 B.C.); his visit to the Cassiterides Islands, 2. 159; fought against Aristonicus in Asia but fell in battle, 6. 249
- Crassus, the triumvir, marched through two difficult passes from Armenia into Iberia, 5. 221; captured and slain by Surena near Sinnaea, 7. 231; attacked the Parthians, 7. 237
- "Crater," the (see Gulf of Neapolis), marked off by Capes Athenaeum and Misenum, 2. 465
- Craterus, companion of Alexander on expedition to India, 7. 61, 135, 135; traversed Ohaerene and joined Alexander in Carmania, 7. 147, 149
- Crates of Chalcis, the mining engineer, drained many places in the basin of Lake Copais, 4. 305
- Crates of Mallus in Cilicia (fl. about 150 B.C.), Stoic philosopher, author of commentary on Homer, leading exponent of the allegorical theory of exegesis; amends Homeric text, 1. 11; on the tides, 1. 15; misjudges Homer, and identifies Limits of Oceanus with torrid zone, 1. 113; on the revolution of the sun, 1. 115; misunderstands Homer, 1. 123; on the wanderings of Menelaus, 1. 139; on the text of Homer's passage concerning where Hyperion rises and sets, 1. 395, 397; his globe and map, 1. 449; used poetry of Homer as basis of scientific investigations, 2. 85; calls Phoenix a Phocian, 4. 435; contemporary of Demetrius of Scepsis and of Aristarchus, 6. 113; reputed teacher of Pansetius, 6. 355
- Crathis (Crati) River, the, in Italy, makes the hair of persons who bathe in it yellow or white and cures afflictions, 3. 47, 5. 23; so named from fact that it is a "mixture," 4. 221

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Crathis River, the, in Achaea, flows close to Aegae, and gets its name from the fact that it is a "mixture," 4. 221

Crati River, the (see Crathis)

Crecas (see Rhecas)

Crematorium, the, at Rome, 2. 409

Cremna in Pisidia, now occupied by Roman colonists, 5. 477; once captured by Amyntas, 5. 479; mentioned by Artemidoras, 5. 481

Cremona in Italy, one of the famous cities near the Padus, 2. 325

Crenidos (see Philippi)

Crenitiades, founded Bica in Italy (about 540 B.C.), 3. 6

Creophagi ("Meat-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia; mutilation practised by, 7. 323; geographical position of, 7. 327

Creophylus of Samos, said once to have entertained Homer, and by some called Homer's teacher, 6. 219

Creopolus, Mt. (?), between Argos and Tegea, 4. 183

Cresphontes, ruler of Messenia, divided the country into five city-states, 4. 119, 235

Crestonia, mastered by the Paconians, 2. 363

Cretan constitution, the, 5. 145-147

Cretan institutions, the, invented by the Cretans and perfected by the Spartans, 5. 147

Cretan Sea, the, 1. 183, 477, 3. 297, 5. 173

Cretans, the, accompanied Minos to Sicily and later took possession of land of Tarentum, 3. 109; colonised Brundisium, 3. 329; once colonised Aegina, 4. 181; in later times succeeded to supremacy in piracy, but were overthrown by the Cilicians, 5. 133; in early times were masters of the sea, but have now lost their fleet, 5. 149; have ten Archons, 5. 159; had serfs called the "Mnoan Class," 5. 377; helped the Carians and Leleges to settle on the mainland, and founded Miletus, 5. 491; under Sarpedon, from the Cretan Miletus, founded Miletus in Asia, 6. 205; helped the Thessalian Magnesians to colonise Magnesia on the Maeander, 6. 211

Cretans, Eteo- (see Eteo-Cretans)

Crete, the length of, 1. 407; the Bottlael came from, and settled in Macedonia, 3. 329; Zeus born and reared in, 5. 97, 97, 103; description and history of, 5. 121-159; belongs to the Peloponnesus, 5. 121; dimensions of, 5. 123; inhabitants of, 5. 125; the cities in, 5. 127; Minos the king of, 5. 129; in ancient times had excellent laws, 5. 133; once possessed 100 cities, 5. 143; constitution and institutions of, 5. 145-159; by Callinus and others called the original home of the Teucrians, 6. 95; colonised by Althamenes the Argive along with the Dorians, 8. 271; one of the seven largest islands, 8. 277; lies opposite, and parallel, to Cyrenaea, 8. 207; with Cyrenaea, now forms a Roman Province, 8. 215

Cretic rhythms, the, very high-pitched and invented by Thales, 5. 147; adopted at Sparta, 5. 151

Creusa (Kreisa) in Boeotia, the naval station of Thespiae, by some substituted for the Homeric "Nisa," 4. 299, 315; 120 stadia from Cape Holmiae, 4. 317

Crimes, the (see Oberoncus, the Great)

Crimissa, in the Gulf of Tarentum, founded by Philoctetes, 3. 11

Crinacus, a barbarian name, 3. 287

Crinagoras of Mitylenê, contemporary of Strabo, 6. 143

Crio, Cape (see Criumetopon in Crete)

Criss (Khrisso) in Phocia, near Delphi and the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 343; gave name to Orissean Plain and Gulf, but was destroyed, 4. 351

Crissaeon Gulf, the (Gulf of Salona), 3. 29; in the Corinthian Gulf, 3. 297, 333, 4. 11, 17; the Aleyonian Gulf a part of, 4. 19; the boundaries of, 4. 195; Mychus Harbour considered the deepest recess of, but the deepest is at Pagae and Oenot, 4. 317; named after Criss, 4. 351

Crissaeon Plain, the fertile, in front of Oirra, 4. 351; Amphissa lies in, 4. 355

Crissaeon War, the (about 595 B.C.), 4. 351

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Criseans, the, in Phocis, once prosperous, from the levy of duties on imports and of taxes on those who visited the temple at Delphi, but were punished by the Amphictyons, 4. 353
- Critasrus, ruler of the Boii and Taurisci, overthrown by the Getans, 3. 211, 253
- Orithoté (Candelf), Cape, in Acarnania, 5. 61
- Orithoté, a little town in Thracian Chersonesus, now in ruins, 3. 377
- Crimetopon ("Ram's Head," now Karadjé), Cape, in the Crimea, 1. 479; lies opposite Cape Carambis in Paphlagonia, 3. 235; with Cape Carambis divides the Euxine into two seas, 5. 205, 387
- Crimetopon (Kavo Orio), western cape of Crete; distance from, to Salmonium, and to Pachynum in Sicily, 1. 407; the southern promontory of Crete, 5. 121; a voyage of two days and nights from, to Cyrenaea, and 2000 stadia distant from, 5. 125, 8. 203
- Crobyzi, the, near the western coast of the Euxine, 3. 273
- Crocian Plain, the, 4. 409, 421
- Crocodiopolis in Phoenicia, 7. 275
- Crocodiles; little, bred in a spring called Azaritá in Bithynia, 5. 455; in the Hydaspes River in India, 7. 41, 79; in the Oedanus River in India, 7. 125; in a lake near Cape Deiré in Aethiopia, 7. 331; held in great honour at Arsinoé (Crocodiopolis), 8. 107; killed by the Ichneumon, 8. 109; hated and destroyed at Tentyra, whence a number of crocodiles were taken to Rome and put on exhibition, 8. 117-119; hated and destroyed also at Apollonopolis, 8. 127; prevent fish from swimming up the Nile from the sea, 8. 153; found in rivers in Mauritania in Libya, 8. 161
- Crocus, the best, grows in the Corycian cave in Cilicia, 6. 337
- Crocuttas (hyena?), the, a cross between wolf and dog, found in southern Aethiopia, 7. 337
- Crocyliada, the Homeric, in the country of the Acarnanians, 4. 183; that is, in Leucena, 5. 33
- Croesus (king of Lydia, 560-546 B.C.), sent gifts to Delphi and consulted the oracle, 4. 357; name inscribed on gifts deposited in treasure-house there, 4. 359; by Herodotus called the tyrant of the tribes this side the Halys River, 5. 347; the war waged against by Persias, 5. 457; the present Ilium in existence in time of, 6. 51; laid a curse on Sidené, 6. 83; fame of riches of, said to have arisen from the gold-dust brought down from Mt. Tmolus by the Pactolus River, 6. 173; Sardis captured by Cyrus the Great in time of, 8. 179; source of gold-supply of, 6. 371; once ruled over a few Greeks in Asia, 7. 187
- Crommyon, a village on the Isthmus of Corinth, now in Corinthia, in earlier times in Megaris, and the scene of the myth of the Crommyonian sow (mother of the Caladonian boar), slain by Theseus, 4. 197; belongs to the Megarians, not to the Corinthians, 4. 239; possession of, often disputed by the Ionians and the Peloponnesians, 4. 247
- Crommyonia, on the Isthmus of Corinth, 4. 197
- Crommyonian sow, the; myth of, 4. 197
- Crommyus, Cape of, in Cyprus, 6. 333, 377, 381
- Cromna, the Homeric, in Paphlagonia, 5. 377, 387; one of the places incorporated into Amastria, 5. 385
- Cronus, the temple of, on the island of Gades, 2. 133; husband of Rhea, went to swallow his children immediately upon their birth, 5. 97; according to some, the father of the Ceryntes, 5. 113; the scythe of, made by the Telchines in Rhodes, 6. 275
- Croton (Ootrone), in Italy, the founding of, 3. 29, 41, 43; healthful and famed for its philosophers and athletes, 8. 45, 71
- Crotoniates, the, fought against the Locri and Rhegini on the Sagra

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- River and were defeated, 3. 37; produced great athletes, 3. 43; destroyed Sybaris, 3. 47
- Crown, a, the prize of victory at Olympia, 4. 87, 93
- Crows, the two fabulous, with white wings, in Celtica, 2. 249; (or rather eagles), the two set free by Zeus, met at Delphi, 4. 355; the two which guided Alexander to the temple of Ammon, 8. 115
- Crucifixion, practised by the Cantabrians, 2. 115
- Cruni (Baltchik), on the Euxine, 3. 277
- Cruni, a spring in Triphylia, 4. 49
- Cruni River, the; Telemachus sailed past the mouth of, 4. 77, 79
- Crusis in Mygdonia, in Macedonia; cities in, destroyed by Cassander the son-in-law of Philip, 3. 343
- Crystals, slabs of, found by the miners of Archelatis near Galatia, 5. 369; of all kinds, found in India, 7. 119
- Ctenus Limen ("Comb Harbour," now the Harbour of Sebastopol), with Symbolon Limen forms an isthmus, 3. 233; equidistant from the New Ocheronesus and Symbolon Limen, 3. 235, 247
- Ctesias of Cnidus in Caria (fl. in the fifth century B.C.); historian, physician to Artaxerxes, and author of a *Persian History* in 23 books; includes myths in his works, 1. 169; tells incredible stories, 5. 247; native of Cnidus, 6. 283; on the size of India, 7. 17; on the origin of the name of the Erythraean ("Red") Sea, 7. 351
- Ctesiphon, an important village or city near Seleucia on the Tigris River, 7. 219
- Ctistae, the; Thracians who live apart from women and are dedicated to the gods, 3. 179
- Quarius River, the, flows near Coroneia in Boeotia, and by Alcaeus wrongly called Coralus, 4. 323, 329; named after the Quarius in Thessaly, 4. 421, 433
- Cuculum, on the Valerian Way, 2. 415
- Cuirasses, the, in Sardinia, made of sheep-hide, 2. 363
- Culupenê, joined by Pompey into one state with Zelitis and Camisenê, 5. 441
- Cumae, in Campania, history of, 2. 437, 439; the tunnel leading to, 2. 441; smells of sulphur, 2. 447
- Cumaeans or Cymaeans, the Asiatic, ejected the Sidicini from Campania, and were themselves ejected by the Tyrrheni, 2. 435; joint founders of Cumae in Italy, 2. 437; with Mitylenaeans, founded Aenus on the Melas Gulf, 3. 373; founded Sidê in Pamphylia, 6. 325
- "Cuneus" ("Wedge"); Latin name for country adjacent to the Sacred Cape of Iberia, 2. 7
- Cups, drinking-, of the Scythians made of skulls, 3. 197
- Curd-eaters (see Galactophagi)
- Cures (Arel, near Corres), in the Sabine country, 2. 375
- Curetes, the, held a part of Acarnania, according to Aristotle, 3. 289; identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371; should be classified as Aetolians, 4. 395; the Pleuronian, in Aetolia, 5. 29; the various accounts of, 5. 75, 83-99; first held Aetolia, but withdrew to Acarnania, 5. 77, 83; settled at Chalcis, but migrated to Aetolia, 5. 85; mentioned by Homer, 5. 87; origin of the name of, 5. 89, 91; helpers of Rhea in Crete, 5. 97; also called "Corybantes," 5. 99; Cretan ministers of Mother Rhea, 5. 103; origin of, and "rearsers of Zeus," 5. 111; "Ministers of Hecate," according to some, 5. 113; identified with the Corybantes, 5. 115; by some thought to be offspring of the Idaean Dactyli, 5. 119; invented the war-dance, 5. 147; on Mt. Solmissus near Ephesus, frightened Hera, and concealed from her the birth of Leto's children (Apollo and Artemis), 6. 223; special college of, meets annually in the grove Ortygia, 6. 225
- Curias, Cape, in Cyprus, 6. 379
- Curites (Quirites), the title by which orators addressed the Romans, 2. 375; consented to reign of Romulus, 2. 385

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Curium in Cyprus, founded by the Argives, 8. 379, 381
- Curium, Mt., in Aetolia, 5. 29, 85
- Curzola (see Corcyra, Black)
- Cutline (see Cotiline)
- Cuttle-fish two cubits long, 2. 37
- Cyamus (bean), the Aegyptian; uses of, 8. 59, 149
- Cyanean Rocks (Symplegades), the; on the same meridian as that through the Canobic mouth of the Nile, 1. 75, 347, 2. 63; two isles near the mouth of the Buxine, 3. 279, 281, 379
- Cyaxares the Mede, a contemporary of Psammeticus, 8. 67
- "Cybebe," an epithet of Rhea (q.v.)
- Cybele, the Idaean Mother, sanctuary of, near Cyzicus, 1. 165
- Cybele, the Isodromian Mother; temple of, near Tralleis and Larisa in Asia, 4. 441
- Cybele (Rhea), named after Mt. Cybelus in Phrygia, 5. 471
- Cybonactes of Syria, married Queen Berenice, whose son had him strangled to death, 8. 46
- Cybiatra, formerly in Cilicia, assigned by the Romans to the predecessors of Archelatus, 5. 349; lies near Tyana, 5. 359, 361, at a distance of 300 stadia, 5. 367
- Cyehreides, the serpent welcomed to Eleusis by Demeter, 4. 253
- Cychreus the hero, after whom the sacred serpent "Cyehreides" was named, 4. 253
- Cyclades, the islands; some of, in the Myrtoan Sea, 1. 477; in the Aegean, 1. 477; lie to the east of the Argolic Gulf, 4. 149; belong to the Peloponnesus, 5. 121; twelve or fifteen in number, and names of, 5. 165
- Cyclopean caverns, the, near Nauplia, 4. 163, 169
- "Cyclopean" life, the, of the Albanians in Asia, 5. 225
- Cyclopes, the seven (called "Belly-hands"), came from Lycia to help build the walls of Tiryns, 4. 169
- Cyclopes, the Homeric, the, an historical fact, 1. 73; an example of the first, or lowest, stage of civilisation, 6. 49
- Cyclus in Crete, opposite Cape Oerhronesus in Cyrenaea, 8. 207
- Cycnus, father of Tennes the king of Tenedos, 4. 199; king of Colonus, slain by Achilles, 6. 35; Tenedos the scene of myth of, 6. 93
- Cydippe, wife of the Cercaphus who founded cities in Rhodes, 6. 275
- Cydnus River, the, in Cilicia, 1. 75, 6. 343; flows through Tarsus, 6. 345, 353
- Cydonia (Khanla) in Crete, colonised by Aeginetans, 4. 181; one of the three famous cities in Crete, 5. 127; a balance of power between Onosus and Gortynia, 5. 137; geographical position of, 5. 139
- Cydonians, the, in Crete, 5. 125; occupy the western part of Crete, 5. 127, 141
- Cydrae, a city of the Brygians in northern Greece, 3. 311
- Cydreus, bastard son of King Codrus, founded Myus in Asia, 8. 199
- Cyinda, a fortress in Cilicia, once used as a treasury by the Macedonians, 6. 341
- Cyllene (Kunupeli), naval station of the Rhelans, 120 stadia from the city Elis, 4. 25
- Cyllene (Zyria), Mt., in Arcadia, 4. 25
- Cymbal (or tambourine), the, used in worship of Mother Rhea, 5. 101
- Cyma, the Aeolian (Lamurtkul), earlier home of the father of Hesiod, 4. 317; said to have been founded by the Amazons, 5. 237, 407; the home of Ephorus, 5. 406; founded by two descendants of Agamemnon, and named after Mt. Phrycius in Locria, 6. 5, 7; a boundary of Aeolis, according to Ephorus, 6. 9; founded by Locrians, 6. 155; largest and best of the Aeolian cities in Asia, but noted for its stupidity in financial matters, birthplace of Ephorus and Hesiod, and, according to some, of Homer, 6. 161; name of, derived from an Amazon, 6. 163
- Cynnaetha, a city in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 229
- Cynamolgi ("Milkers of bitches"), the, in Aethiopia, who by the natives are called "Agril"; hunt

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Indian cattle with their large dogs, 7. 323
- Oynia, a lake in Aetolia, 5. 63
- Cynical mode of life, the, 3. 181
- Cynocephali* (*Papio hamadryas*), the; sacred baboons in Aethiopia, 7. 333, 337
- Cynocephalus* (*Simia hamadryas*, baboon), worshipped at Hermopolis, 8. 111
- Cynopolis, on the Nile, where Anubis and dogs are worshipped, 8. 109
- Cynocephalae in Thessaly, where Titus Quintius Flamininus conquered Philip the son of Demetrius, 4. 445
- Cynopolis in Aegypt, near Busiris, 8. 69
- Cynos-Sema, a place on the coast to the west of Alexandria, 8. 57
- Cynos-Sema, in Caria, 6. 281
- Cynos-Sema (by some called Hecabe's Sema), Cape, in the Thracian Chersonesus at the beginning of the Hellespont, 3. 377, 6. 59
- Cynthus (Kastro), Mt., in Delos, 5. 163
- Cynuria, a region on the common border of Laconia and Argolis, 4. 183
- Cynus, damaged by earthquake, 1. 225; the seaport of Opus in Locris, lies opposite Aedepsus in Euboea, at a distance of 160 stadia, 4. 379; founded Canae in Asia Minor, 6. 133
- Cyparistaeis; territory of Cyparistia; geographical position of, 4. 67, 73
- Cyparistaeis River, the, 4. 73
- Cyparistia in Laconia, on the Laconian Gulf, 4. 129
- Cyparistia in Messenia, 4. 109, 111, 117
- Cyparistia in Triphylia; the territory of, seized by the Oenonians, 4. 55; geographical position of, 4. 67, 73
- Cyparission in Assyria, 7. 197
- Cyparissus in Phocis, the Homeric; origin of name, and geographical position of, 4. 369
- Cyphus in Thessaly, held by the Perrhaebians, 4. 443
- Cyphus, Mt., in Perrhaebia, 4. 449
- Cyprians, the, in earlier times ruled by tyrants, 6. 383, but later by the Ptolemies of Aegypt, 6. 385
- Cypros, lies in both Issican and Pamphylian Gulfs, 1. 483; the copper of, alone produces calamine, chalcanthite, and spodum, 2. 107; according to an oracle will some day be joined to the mainland by silt from the Pyramus River, 5. 355; one of the seven largest islands, 6. 277; kings of, co-operated with the Cilician pirates, 6. 329; description and history of, 6. 373-385; dimensions of, 6. 375; fertility of, 6. 383; now a praetorian province, 6. 385, 8. 215; boats built in, by Alexander, 7. 209; united with Aegypt by the Ptolemies, but separated from it by the Romans, 8. 23
- Cypselia (Ipsala), on the Hebrus (Maritza) River, 536 Roman miles from Apollonia (Pollina), 3. 293, 329, 369; 3100 stadia from Byzantium, 3. 379
- Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth (reigned 665-625 B.C.); father of Gorgus the founder of Ambracia, 3. 303; dedicated the Zeus of beaten gold at Olympia, 4. 87, 89; overthrew the house of the Bacchiadae at Corinth, 4. 189; with his son Gorgus dug canal through isthmus of Leucas, 5. 33
- Cyran in Sogdiana, the last city founded by Cyrus the Elder, destroyed by Alexander, 5. 293
- Cyrbantes, the, identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371; descent of, 5. 115
- Cyrbae, a comrade of the Curetes in Crete and founder of Hierapytna, 5. 111
- Cyrenaea, a fertile country, 1. 501; a voyage of two days and nights from, to Cape Orlumetopon in Crete, 5. 125; seized by the Ptolemies, but separated from Aegypt by the Romans, 8. 23, 55; the Euphrantas Tower the former boundary of, on the west, 8. 199; now, with Crete, forms a Roman Province, 8. 215
- Cyrenaeans, the; Thera the metropolis of, 5. 161
- Cyrenae juice, the, from the silphium in Cyrenaea, 5. 311

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Cyrenæ, founded in historical times, 1. 209; sacred ambassadors of, 1. 209; Thera the mother-city of, 4. 63; history of, 8. 203; famous citizens of, 8. 205
- Cyrtica (Veglia) the island, in the Adriatic, opposite the country of the Iapodes, 1. 476, 3. 269
- Cyrinus (Sulpicius Quirinus, governor of Syria), overthrew the Homonadeis, 5. 479
- Cyrrus (Corsica), visible from Volaterræ, 2. 355, 357; description of, 2. 359, 361, 363; rejected colonisers from Phocæa, 3. 6; one of the seven largest islands, 6. 277; with Sardo, now a Roman Province, 8. 215
- Cyrrhæstia, a district in Syria, 7. 247
- Cyrillus, the Pharsalian, accompanied Alexander on his Asiatic expedition, 5. 333
- Cyrtis, the, a brigandish tribe in Persia, 5. 305, 7. 167; mountaineers in Atropatien Media, 5. 305
- Cyrus the Great; expeditions of, 1. 227; Harpagus, his general, captured Phocæa in Asia Minor (about 540 B.C.), 3. 6; carried on war against the Massagetæ, 5. 247; defeated by the Sacæ, but later destroyed them by a ruse, 5. 263, 265; gained the rulership over all Asia, 5. 307; captured Sardis in time of Croesus, 6. 179; made an expedition to India, 7. 7, 135, and against the Massagetæ, 7. 9; named a certain people "Euergetæ" ("Benefactors"), 7. 145; established the seat of his empire at Susa, after conquering the Medes, 7. 167; description of tomb of, at Pasargadæ, 7. 165, 167; conquered Astyages the Mede at Pasargadæ, 7. 169; established the Persians in their hegemony, 7. 189
- Cyrrus, the Camp of, at the Cilician Gates, a six days' journey from Mazaca, 5. 367
- Cyrrus, the Plain of, 6. 185
- Cyrrus (Kours) River, the, flows through Iberia and Albania, 5. 187; a four days' journey from Sarapana in Colchis, 5. 211; course and tributaries of, 5. 217, 219, 221; flows through Albania, makes the land fertile, and has twelve mouths, 5. 223; distance from, to Mt. Caspius, 5. 269; borders on Saracenæ, 5. 321; empties into the Caspian Sea, 5. 327
- Cyrrus River, the, in Persia, 6. 179, 7. 165
- Cythera (Cerigo), the Isle, in the Myrtoan Sea, 1. 477; lies off Onnagathus and has a city Cythera, 4. 127, 151; lies between Capes Taenarum and Cimarus, 5. 125
- Cytherius River, the, in Elis, near Olympia, where is the temple of the Ioniades Nymphs, who cured diseases with its waters, 4. 99
- Cytherus, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 207
- Cythnos, one of the Cyclades, 5. 165
- Cythinum in Doris, 4. 387
- Cytisus, a shrub resembling the balsam, 7. 221
- Cytorum in Paphlagonia, once held by the Heneti, 5. 377; one of the four places incorporated into Amastris, 5. 385; named after Cytorus the son of Phrixus, 5. 387
- Cyzicene near Priapus, 5. 401
- Cyziceni, the; island of the, 1. 481; the domain of, 5. 501; almost captured Mithridates, 5. 503; now possess Zeleia, 6. 11; hold Peirosus, 6. 33
- Cyzicus, island and city; description and history of, 5. 501-503; kept prepared for war, 5. 501; honoured by the Romans and remains free, 5. 503; the parts around, colonised by the Phrygians after the Trojan War, and the Troad begins after, 6. 23; temple of Adrasteia near, 6. 31; Proconnesian marble much used in, 8. 33; colonised by Milesians, 6. 207; uses secrecy in all preparations for war, as do Rhodes and Massalia, 6. 271
- Calle, Cape (see Tamyrae)

D

- Dææ (Aparni), the, a Scythian tribe of nomads near Hyrcania, 3. 213, 5. 259, 261; slaves not brought thence to Attica, 5. 249; invaded Parthia with Arsaces, 5. 275

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Dacians, the; wars against, 2. 287; fought by the Boli, 2. 311; a division of the Getans, on the west; called *Dai* in early times, 3. 213; language of, the same as that of the Getans, 3. 215; border on the Ister, 3. 261
- Dacian Zeus: temple of, in Cappadocia, 5. 357
- Dactyl, the, suited to hymns of praise, 4. 363
- Dactyli, the Idaean (see *Idæan Dactyli*), identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371
- Dactylopius Vitis*, a vine-infesting insect (see *Pseudo-coccus Vitis*)
- Dadala, mountain and city, boundary between Lycia and the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 266, 311, 313, 317
- Dædalus, father of Iapix, after whom the Iapyges were named, 3. 111; adventures of, in Crete, 5. 131; father of Icarus—and flight and fall of, 5. 221
- Dæd of Colonaæ, on the temple of Olliacan Apollo, 6. 123
- Dæsiatæ, the, a Pannonian tribe, 3. 267
- Dæger, a small, used by the Sardinians, 2. 363; used in Maurusia in Libya, 3. 167
- Dallion River, the, in Triphylia, 4. 53
- Dalmatia, the Ardan (Dinara) Mountain in, 3. 251; cut into two parts by the Ardan Mountain, 3. 261; Pannonia extends to, 3. 271
- Dalmatians, the, had as many as 50 noteworthy settlements, carried on war against the Romans for a long time, redistribute their land every seven years, and use no coined money, 3. 261
- Delmum (also spelled Delminum, and now, apparently, Duvno), in Dalmatia, once a large city, but reduced to a small city by Nasica (156 B.C.), 3. 261
- Danala (see Troezen)
- Damascenæ in Syria, 7. 261, 265
- Damascus in Syria, a noteworthy city, 7. 265
- Damasia, the acropolis of the Licatli, 2. 283
- Damastes of Sigelium, Greek historian, contemporary of Herodotus, works of, now lost, discredited by Strabo, 1. 173; on the boundaries of the Troad, 6. 9; on the length of Cyprus, 6. 393
- Damastium (Tepeleni? or Argyrocastro? on the Viosa River), the silver mines at, 3. 307
- Damascus, an Athenian, founder of Teos, 6. 201
- Damascus Scombus, famous orator, native of Magnesia on the Maeander, 6. 267
- Damagani (see *Hecatompylus*)
- Damnæneus, one of the Idaean Dactyli, 5. 117
- Danaans, the; the name given to all the Pelasgians by Danaia, 4. 163; all the Greeks so called by Homer, 5. 495
- Danaë, mother of Perseus, rescued at Seriphos, 5. 171
- Danaides, the, of Aeschylus, quoted, on the Pelasgi, 2. 345
- Danala (Dadanala?), a stronghold of the Galatian Troeml, where Pompey and Lucullus held their conference, 5. 469, 471
- Danaia, an historical king, 1. 87; the father of fifty daughters, settled in Argos, 2. 346; founder of the acropolis of the Argives, was from Aegypt, 3. 287; the daughters of, discovered the wells at Argos; named all Pelasgians "Danaans," and was buried in the market-place at Argos, 4. 163; descendants of, reigned at Argos, 4. 165; father of Celaeno the mother of Celaenus by Poseidon, 5. 515
- Dance, the war-, invented by the Curetes in Crete, and the Pyrrhic by Pyrrichus, 5. 147
- Dancing, in Bastetania in Iberia, where women dance with men, 2. 76
- Dandaril, the, a tribe of the Macotæ, 5. 201
- Danthælatæ, the, a brigandish tribe in the neighbourhood of the Haemus Mountain, 3. 275
- "Danuvius" (see Ister) River, the; the term formerly applied to the stretch of the Danube from its sources to the cataracts, the rest of its course being called "Ister," 3. 215

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Daoriz, the, live about the Naro River in Dalmatia, 3. 261
- Daphnè in Syria, 7. 241; 40 stadia above the Syrian Antiocheia, 7. 245
- Daphnitas the grammarian, crucified on Mt. Thorax in Asia because he reviled the kings, 6. 249
- Daphnus, the city in Locria, now in ruins, 4. 341, 381; divided the Epionemidian Locrians into two parts, 4. 375; the Schedieum in, 4. 377; in later times included within the boundaries of the Opuntians, 4. 377
- Daphnus, territory of the city Daphnus, once belonged to Phocis, but now belongs to the Locrians, 4. 341
- Daphnus Harbour, the, in Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Daraba, a city near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323
- Darapsa, a city in Bactria in Asia, 5. 281
- Dardania, a part of the Troad subject to Aeneias, 5. 461, 8. 47, 65
- Dardania, a second, as it were, lies lower than Dardania proper, 6. 59
- Dardania, a city at foot of Mt. Ida, founded by Dardanus of Samothrace, 3. 371
- Dardanian Promontory, the, where some say that Ganymede was snatched away, 6. 27, 59
- Dardanians, the Illyrian, in Thrace, border on Paconia, 3. 261; virtually destroyed by wars with the Macedonians and the Romans, 3. 263; live in caves dug under their dunghills, but care for music, using both flutes and stringed instruments, 3. 265
- Dardanians, the; according to Homer, were Trojans, 5. 37; led by Aeneias in the Trojan War, 6. 19; "fight in close combat," 6. 45; an example of the second stage of civilisation, 6. 49; extend to Scepsis, 6. 101
- Dardanus, formerly lived in Samothrace, but founded Dardania at foot of Mt. Ida, and taught the Trojans the Samothracian Mysteries, 3. 371, 6. 47, 49
- Dardannus, a cave in Triphylia the scene of the story of birth of, 4. 59
- Dardannus, a city in the Troad, 70 stadia from Abydus; often transplanted to Abydus and then resettled, 6. 59; lies below Mt. Ida, 6. 85
- Dareius, king of Persia (defeated by Alexander in 331 B.C. at the Battle of Arbela); his flight from Gaugamela, 1. 301; expedition of, against Idanthyrus the Scythian king, 3. 199, 201; builder of the pontoon bridge across the Hellespont, 3. 207; failed in his attempt to cross the desert of the Getans, 3. 217; constructed a pontoon bridge at the lower end of the Peuce Island, 3. 219; the satraps of, utterly defeated by Alexander near the Granicus River in the Troad, 6. 27; burned Abydus and other cities, 6. 43; the "Iliad of the Oesket," the most precious possession of, 6. 56 (foot-note 1); capture of Miletus by, 6. 209; gave tyranny of Samos to Syllason, 6. 217, 219; fought Alexander near Issus in Cilicia, 6. 355; the treacherous slayers of, set out to cause the revolt of Bactriana, 7. 43; inscription on tomb of, 7. 167; slain in flight from Media, 7. 169; sold to have had very long arms, 7. 185; successor of his father Hytaspes, 7. 189; conquered at Gaugamela and lost his empire, 7. 197; banished Mithropastes from Phrygia, 7. 306; by the barbarians called Dariecos, 7. 373; failed to complete the canal that empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77; death of, foretold by oracle, 8. 117
- "Dariecos," barbarian name of Dareius, 7. 373
- Dascyllitis, Lake, in Mysia, 5. 409; borders on the Doliones, 5. 499, 503; Dascyllium lies near, 5. 501
- Dascyllium, lies near Lake Dascyllitis in Asia Minor, 5. 501
- Dasmenda, a steep stronghold in Chummanenè in Cappadocia, 5. 362
- Dassaretis, the, in Illyria, 3. 263, 275
- Dastarcum, a stronghold in Greater Cappadocia, 5. 357
- Dastaira in Acilisenè, 5. 425
- Dates, the, in Thebais and Judaea, 8. 133, and in Persia, 7. 155

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Datis the Persian general; army of, utterly destroyed by Miltiades at Marathon, 4. 273
- Datum (see Philippi) in Macedonia, has dockyards and gold mines, 3. 355, 359 (see footnote 4)
- Daulis (see Daulis)
- Daulians, the; boundary of territory of, 4. 373
- Daulis (or Daulia) in Phocis, once held by Tereus the Thracian, 3. 287; belongs to Phocis, 4. 343; scene of the mythical story of Philomela and Procne, 4. 369
- Daunia in Italy, has hero-temples of Calchas and Podalcirius, 3. 131
- Dannians, the, in Apulia; historical and mythical accounts of, 2. 310; a tribe of the Apuli, 2. 433, 3. 103; co-operated with the Tarantini against the Messapians, 3. 117; the mule-road through country of, 3. 123; geographical position of, 3. 127, 129; language of, 3. 135
- "Dalla," the name given a Dacian slave in Attica, 2. 213
- Dead Sea, the (see Asphaltites Lake)
- Debae, a tribe in Arabia, consulting partly of nomads and partly of farmers, 7. 345
- Decaneus, priest and god of the Getans in the time of Julius Caesar, 3. 187; wizard and prognosticator, 3. 211; diviner of Byrobistas and contemporary of Strabo; regarded as god by the Getans, 7. 289
- Decelcia (Tato), deme of Attica, the base of operations of the Peloponnesians in the Decelcian War, 4. 263; one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Decelcian War, the, 4. 263
- Decletan, the, a tribe of the Ligures, 2. 265
- Deer; numerous in Iberia, 2. 107; a peculiar animal like a, in the Alps, 2. 289; those among the Eneiti herd with wolves, 2. 321; in the Scythian marshes (see Colos), 2. 249; found in Arabia, 7. 343
- Degmenus the Epeian champion, defeated by Pyraechmes the Aetolian champion, 4. 103
- Defaneira, wife of Heracles; the painting of Heracles in torture in the robe of, at Corinth, 4. 201; attempted violation of, by Nessus in Aetolia, 5. 29; the daughter of Oeneas, 5. 57
- Deinachus, ambassador of Antiochus Soter (reigned 281-262 B.C.) to Antiochades, king of Palimbothra in India, and author of a work on India, which was thoroughly discredited by Strabo but quoted approvingly by Hipparchus, 1. 257, 263, 265; estimates distance to pass that leads over to Bactriana and Sogdiana, 1. 273; on certain distances, 1. 279; on the geographical position of the Bactrians, 1. 285; on the tropics, 1. 289; says the Bears do not set in India, 1. 291; on the size of India, 7. 19
- Deinocrates (see Chelrocrates)
- Deionius, father of the Cephalus who leaped off Cape Leucatas into the sea, 5. 33, 47, 61
- Deiotarus, the son of Castor and surnamed Philadelphus, the last king of Paphlagonia, 5. 453
- Deiotarus, one of the twelve tetrarchs of the Galatians and appointed king of Galatia by Pompey, and presented by Pompey with a part of Gasslonitis, and with Pharnacia and Trapezunda, 5. 393, 469; Blacium the royal residence of, 5. 471; slayer of his son-in-law Castor and of his own daughter, 5. 473
- Delphontes, colonised the region about Acte in Argolis after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 235
- Deiré, Cape, at mouth of Arabian Gulf, 7. 313, 327
- Delians, the, invoke an Apollo "Ulios" (god of "healing"), 6. 207
- Delium (Dilis) in Boeotia, 4. 149; the sanctuary of Apollo near Tanagra, 30 stadia from Aulis, 4. 289
- Delium in Laconia, sacred to Apollo, 4. 149
- Dellus, companion of Antony, wrote an account of his expedition against the Parthians, 5. 305
- Delos, given in exchange by Poseidon to Leto for Calauria, 4. 173; reproduction of temple of Apollo in, at Delium in Boeotia, 4. 289; where are the temple of Apollo and the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Letoûm, and where Apollo and Artemis were born, 5. 163; famous for its festivals, 5. 165; famous as a commercial centre, 5. 167; the great slave-market in, 6. 329
- Delphi (Pytho), invaded by Brennus the Praean, 2. 205; treasures from, at Tolosa, 2. 207; treasury of the Spinthae at, 2. 315; the treasury of the Agyllaei at, 2. 341; Chalcidians emigrated from, and founded Rhegium, 3. 21; dedications of Metapontium at, 3. 51; temple of Apollo at, adorned by Lipara, the Liparæan Isle, 3. 95; the myths about, 3. 315; given in exchange by Poseidon to Apollo for Cape Taenarum, 4. 173; temple at, robbed by the Phocians, 4. 287; the offering taken to, by the Pythiastae from Athens, 4. 295; description of, 4. 347-369; most famous city in Phocis, 4. 347; temple at, has priority of age, is a rocky, theatre-like place, 4. 349; has a circuit of 16 stadia, 4. 351; description of the seat of the oracle at, 4. 353; temple at, had the most truthful of all oracles, is the centre of Greece as a whole, was believed to be at the centre of the inhabited world, and was easy of access for the Greeks as a whole, 4. 355; the temple of, in earlier times rich in treasures but now plundered and poor, 4. 359; the contests at, 4. 361; founding of the oracle at, by Apollo, 4. 365, and slaying of the Dragon by, 4. 367; the oracle of Apollo at, often consulted by the ancients, 7. 287
- Delphians, the, were indigenous inhabitants of Parnassus in olden times, 4. 365; induced by the Lacedaemonians to revolt from the common organisation of the Phocians (about 457 B.C.), 4. 371
- Delphinium, the Sacred Harbour, at Oropus, 4. 289
- Delta, the Aegyptian, "gift of the Nile," 1. 111 (see other references *s.v.* "Herodotus"); description of, 8. 13-15; boundaries of, 8. 65
- Demaratus (father of Tarquinus Priscus), once in power at Corinth, fled to Tarquinii in Italy and became its ruler, 2. 339, 4. 101
- Demes, the, in Attica, are 170, or 174, in number, 4. 263; several named, 4. 271
- Demeter, sacrifices to, in Samothrace, and sacrifices similar thereto in island near Britain, 2. 251; the temple of, at Enna in Sicily, 2. 81; the sacred grove of, in Triphylia, 4. 51; temple of there, 4. 53; the Eleusinian, welcomed the serpent Ophreides to Eleusis, 4. 263, 267, and descendants of King Codrus and his son Androclus superintend sacrifices in honour of, 6. 199; worshipped by the assemblymen of the Amphictyonic League, 4. 357, 393; the leader-in-chief, or genius, of, called Iacchus, 5. 95; the ministers of, 5. 97
- Demetrias (Gorizia) in Magnesia in Thessaly, called one of the three "shackles of Greece," 4. 391, since it commanded Tempè, 4. 393; founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, lies on the sea between Neia and Pagasae, 4. 423, 433, 445; long a naval station and residence of the Macedonian kings, held the mastery over Tempè and Mt. Pelion and Ossa, is now reduced in power, but surpasses all other cities in Magnesia, 4. 425; 27 stadia from Ormenium and seven from the site of Iolcus, 4. 435; more than 1000 stadia from the mouth of the Peneius, 4. 451
- Demetrias, a city in Assyria, 7. 107
- Demetrium in Thessaly, mentioned by Homer as "sacred precinct of Demeter" and by him called "Pyraeus"; subject to Protelaüs, and 20 stadia from Phthiotic Thebes, 4. 421; now raised to the ground, 4. 423
- Demetrius Aetolicus (son of Antigonus Gonatas, reigned over Macedonia, 239-229 B.C.), devastated Aetolia, 5. 27
- Demetrius of Callatis (fl. about 300 B.C.), historian, and author of a work on the geography and ethnography of the Euxine regions; his

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- account of all the earthquakes in Greece, 1. 223
- Demetrius, son of Euthydemus the king of Bactria; far-reaching conquests of, 5. 281
- Demetrius Lacedæmonius, pupil of Protarchus the Epicurean, 6. 289
- Demetrius of Phalerum (b. about 350 B.C.), pupil of Theophrastus, philosopher, statesman, orator, historian, and author of works on numerous subjects; on the diligence of the miners at the silver-mines of Laurium, 2. 43; placed over Athens by Cassander the king, and even improved its democratic form of government, as is made clear in his *Memoirs*, but after the death of Cassander was forced to go into exile, 4. 269
- Demetrius of Pharos, on joining the Romans in 229 B.C., was made ruler of most of Illyria instead of Queen Teuta; a native of Pharos, 3. 261; adviser of Philip V, son of Demetrius, on Acrocorinthus and Ithome, 4. 119, 121
- Demetrius, the father of Philip V, 5. 457
- Demetrius Poliorcetes (334-283 B.C.), son of Antigonus the king of Asia; noted general, admiral, and engineer; intended to cut canal through Isthmus of Corinth, 1. 201; his complaints against the pirates of Antium, 2. 391; rebuilt Sicyon on a hill above the sea, 4. 207; founded Demetrias in Magnesia and settled in it the inhabitants of several neighbouring towns, 4. 423, 425
- Demetrius, the son of Rhathenus, the mathematician, native of Amisus, 5. 399
- Demetrius of Scepsis (b. about 205 B.C.), grammarian and author of a historico-geographical work, in 30 books, on the Trojan allies; was the cause of some of Apollodorus' mistakes, 1. 165; transfers scene of Jason's wandering to Oceanus, 1. 171; on results of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, 1. 215; says that Homer's Bphyra is in Elis, 3. 318; on the Halizoni, 3. 351; does not believe that the canal across Athos was navigable, 3. 357; on the dimensions of the Propontis and the Hellespont, and on certain distances, 3. 379; on the Sellois River and Oechalia, 4. 31; on "the contrariness of the soil" in Triphylia, 4. 53; on the confusion of Methoné (Methana in Argolis with Methoné in Macedonia), 4. 177; amends the *Iliad* and says Phoenix was from Ormenium, 4. 435; on the Isle Asteria (the Homeric Asteria), 5. 51; on the Cabeiri, 5. 113; on the Curetes and the Corybantes, 5. 115; on Calymnae, 5. 179; on the Halizoni and the Olalybiæ, 5. 405, 407, 409, 411; on the poor plight of the Ilium he visited when a lad, 6. 53; on the territories of Ilium, Colerond, Scepsis, and the course of the Scamander, 6. 65; on the sites of the present and the Homeric Ilium, 6. 67, and quotes Hecataeus of Alexandria in regard thereto, 6. 73; accuses Timæus of falsehood, 6. 77; on Cetylus, a hill of Mt. Ida and the rivers rising there, 6. 85; on the Rhesus and other Trojan rivers, 6. 87; wrote a work of 30 books on the Trojan Catalogue, 6. 91; thinks Scepsis was the royal residence of Aeneas, 6. 105; wrote a commentary on *The Marshalling of the Trojan Forces*, born at about the same time as Orates and Aristarchus, 6. 113; calls the inhabitants of Gargara "semi-barbarians," 6. 117; inclined to place the Homeric Hyddë in Mysia Catacecaumene, 6. 177; on the Asionæ, 6. 179; borrowed stories from Callisthenes, 6. 369
- Demetrius the son of Seleucus, defeated by Attalus II and Alexander the son of Antiochus, 6. 167
- Demetrius, Lookouts of, in Aethiopia on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 321
- Democles of Pygela in Lydia (fourth or fifth century B.C.), of whom little is known; recorded earthquakes, 1. 217
- Democoon, bastard son of Priam, 6. 19
- Democracy, the, at Athens, 4. 269
- Democritus of Abdera (b. about 460

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- B.O.), celebrated philosopher, 1.
3; traveller, and lecturer: lauds the virtue of not marvelling at things, 1. 227; has his own method of "disting upon disputation," 1. 243, 245; does not believe that nothing floats on the Silas River in India, 7. 87
- Demosthenes the orator (about 383-322 B.C.), on the destruction of Olynthus, 1. 465; committed suicide on the island Calauria, 4. 176; on the naturally strategic position of Blateia in Phocia, 4. 373; says Philip established Philistides as tyrant in Ruboea, 5. 7; refers to the Phrygian religious rites, reproaching Aeschines and his mother, 5. 109
- Demos, wrongly thought by some writers to be the name of a place in Ithaca, 3. 193
- Dendra (see Midea near Tiryns)
- Denia (see Hemeroscopium)
- Derbé in Asia Minor, once belonged to Antipater Derbetes the pirate, 5. 349; royal residence of Antipater, and in Strabo's time held by Anytas, 5. 477
- Deribes, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 260; border on the Tapyri, 5. 273; barbarous customs of, 5. 293
- "Dereto," Otesias' name for Athara, 7. 373
- Derdae, the, a tribe in India, 7. 78
- Derrhis, the Egyptian harbour, 8. 57
- Derrhis, Cape, opposite Cape Canastaeum and Athos, 3. 363
- Derton (Tortona), near the Aemilian Way, 2. 327; size and geographical position of, 2. 329
- Dertosa (Tortosa), on the Iberus River in Iberia, 2. 91, 95
- Despotiko (see Propesinthos)
- Deucalion, presented by Zeus with the Leleges, "peoples picked out of the earth," 3. 291; father of Hellen the founder of the Hellenes, 4. 209; said to have lived at Cynus in Locris, and his grave to be seen at Athens, 4. 379; ruled over Thessaly, 4. 405; named southern Thessaly after his mother Pandora, 4. 453
- Deucalion the isle, near Pyrrha in Thessaly, 4. 423
- Deudorix (Theodorix), the Sugambrian, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 161
- Deuriopes, the; all the cities of, on the Erigon, were populous, 3. 311
- Deuriopua, the territory, 3. 307
- Dia (Hebe), worshipped at Philus and Sicyon, 4. 205
- Dia, an isle in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 343
- Dia (Scandia), the island, off Crete, 5. 161
- Diagesbes (Iolafs), the; a tribe of mountaineers in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Dialecte, the four Greek, 4. 5, 6, 369
- Dianna, the goddess (see Artemia)
- Dianne, Nernus, near the Appian Way, 2. 421; Speculum (Lacus Nemorensis, now Lago di Nemi), 2. 423
- Dianhum, the, in Iberia (see Hemeroscopium)
- Dicaea (now Kurnu?), in Thrace, near Lake Bistonis, 3. 365, 367
- Dicaenrochia (now Puteoli), visited by Eudoxus of Cynicus, 1. 381; receives exports from Turdetania, 2. 35; the tunnel from, to Neapolis, 2. 445; description of, 2. 447, 457; where Italy is contracted into an isthmus, 3. 135; large exports from Alexandria to, 8. 31
- Dicaearchus of Messenê in Sicily (d. about 320 B.C.), peripatetic philosopher, pupil of Aristotle, historian, and geographer, 1. 3; besides other works wrote a *Periegesis*, and he was the first to measure the altitude of mountains, a subject upon which he wrote a treatise; criticises ancient geographers, 1. 399; has no faith in Pytheas, 1. 401; thinks recess of Adriatic farther than Pillars from the Peloponnesus, 1. 405; on the geographical position of the Pillars of Heracles, 2. 137
- Dice, played by soldiers of Mummius on celebrated paintings at Corinth, 4. 201
- Diota (Lassithi), Mt., in Crete; Diotaean Zeus named after, 5. 113, 130
- Diota, a place in the territory of Scepsia, 5. 113
- Dictynna, the temple of, in Crete, 5. 141

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Dictynnaean temple, the, on Mt. Tityrus in Crete, 5. 139
 Dictys, drew to land in Scirphos the chest in which Perseus and his mother Danaë were enclosed, 5. 171
 Didyma near Miletus; temple of Apollo near, presided over by Branchus, descendant of Machaërus the Delphian, 4. 361; robbed by Xerxes, 5. 285
 Didyma Hills, the, at the Dotian Plain in Thessaly, 4. 449; mentioned by Hesiod, 6. 251
 Didyma, the "Twin" city of Gades, 2. 131
 Didymæ (Salina), one of the Liparaean Isles, 3. 99
 Diegylis, king of the Onani in Thrace, defeated by Attalus II, 6. 169
 Dilke (see Dellum in Boeotia)
 Dinara, Mt. (see Ardan Mountain)
 Dindymenê (Mother Rhea); named after Mt. Dindymus in Galatia, 5. 471; temple of, on Mt. Dindymus in territory of Oxyzus, founded by the Argonauts, 5. 501; temple of, at Magnesia on the Maeander, no longer in existence, 6. 251
 Dindymus, Mt., in territory of Oxyzus, has a temple of Mother Dindymenê, which was founded by the Argonauts, 5. 501
 Dindymus, Mt., in Galatia, 5. 471
 Dio of Syracuse (b. about 410 B.C.), made an expedition against Dionysius the Younger, 3. 15
 Diocares, the Gates of, near the Lyceum at Athens, 4. 267
 Diocles in Phera, visited by Telemachus, 4. 147
 Diocopenê in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 447
 Diodorus the Elder, of Sardis, called Zonas; a great orator, who many times pleaded the cause of Asia, and acquitted himself of the charge of trying to cause cities to revolt from King Mithridates, 6. 179
 Diodorus the Younger, of Sardis, friend of Strabo, author of historical treatises, and various poems, 6. 181
 Diodorus, general in the Mithridatic War, slew the members of the city council of Adramyttium, and died in disgrace at Amaseia in Pontus, 6. 129
 Diodorus, nicknamed "Cronus," a native of Iasus in Caria, 6. 201
 Diodorus the Dialectician, of Iasus in Caria, pupil of Apollonius Cronus of Cyrene, 8. 205
 Diodorus the grammarian, a native of Tarsus, 6. 351
 Diodotus, the sculptor, by some said to have made the remarkable statue of Nemesis at Rhamnus, 4. 263
 Diodotus the Sidonian philosopher, friend of Strabo, 7. 271
 Diodotus Tryphon, gained the upper hand over Arsaces I, king of Parthia, 5. 275; caused Syria to revolt from the kings, responsible for the organisation of the Cilician gangs of pirates, forced by Antiochus the son of Demetrius to kill himself, 6. 327
 Diogenes the Cynic, a native of Sinopê, 5. 391
 Diogenes the philosopher and poet, a native of Tarsus, 6. 351
 Diogenes the Stoic philosopher, a native of Seleucia on the Tigris, but called "the Babylonian," 7. 219
 Diolcus, the; the narrowest part of the Corinthian isthmus, 4. 13, 155, 197
 Diomedes (Fremiti), the; sails off the Italian coast in the Adriatic, 1. 475, 2. 319; mythical story about, 3. 129; off Cape Garganum, 3. 131
 Diomedes, the Greek hero; his opinion of Odysseus, 1. 61; wanderings of, a traditional fact, 2. 55; temple of, in the recess of the Adriatic, 2. 317; the Islands and worship of, 2. 319, 321; founded Canusium and Argyrippa in Apulia; and story of early dominion of, in the regions of Apulia, the land of the Frentani, and the land of the Heneti, 3. 128; further stories about, 3. 131; with Alcmaeon acquired Acarnania and Aetolia, 3. 305; ruled over the Bistonian Thracians, 3. 365; the horses of, devoured Abderus, 3. 369; expeditions of, with Alcmaeon, and participant in the Trojan expedition, 4. 369, 5. 71

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Dioné, the temple-associate of Zeus at Dodona, 3. 317
- Dionysiac artists, the, in Ionia live, and have festivals, at Lebedus in Asia; migrated from Teos, 6. 237
- Dionysiac arts, the, 5. 121
- Dionysiac rites, the, in India, 7. 97
- Dionysides, great tragic poet, a native of Tarsus, 6. 353
- Dionysium, the, in Rhodes, contains many votive offerings, 6. 269
- Dionysius Atticus, the Pergamenian; sophist, historian, and speech-writer, pupil of Apollodorus the Pergamenian, 6. 171
- Dionysius of Chalcis in Euboea (fl., apparently, in the fourth century B.C.), author of a work on the *The Foundings of cities*; says the *Thracian Bosphorus* was in earlier times called the *Mysian Bosphorus*, 5. 466
- Dionysius the Dialectician, a native of Bithynia, 5. 465
- Dionysus the Elder (430-367 B.C.), the tyrant of Sicily; his stud of wild horses in the land of the Heneti in Italy, 2. 309; robbed the temple of Eleuthia at Pyrgi, 2. 365; the tyranny of, 2. 427; destroyed Rhegium, 3. 27
- Dionysius the Younger (succeeded his father Dionysius the Elder as tyrant of Syracuse in 367 B.C.); expedition against, by Dio, 3. 15; restored a part of Rhegium, 3. 27; banishment of, from Syracuse (367 B.C.), and immorality of, 3. 31; tried to build a wall across the Italian isthmus, 3. 37
- Dionysius the historian, contemporary of Strabo, a native of Halicarnassus, 6. 285
- Dionysius the tyrant; son of Hieracleon, once ruled three towns in Syria, 7. 247
- Dionysius, the tyrant of Heracleia Pontica, and husband of Amastris, 5. 386
- Dionysius Thrax, though an Alexandrian, was called a Rhodian, 6. 281
- Dionysocles, famous orator, native of Magnesia on the Maeander, 6. 257
- Dionysodorus of Melos, the mathematician, native of Amisus, 5. 399
- Dionysus; long journeys of, 1. 177; erected pillars at limits of his Indian expeditions, 2. 139, which are no longer to be seen, 2. 141; the women of the Samnitae in Celtica possessed by, 2. 249; the temple of, at Limnae in the suburbs of Sparta, 4. 125; the celebrated painting of, by Aristides, at Corinth, carried to Rome and seen by Strabo on the walls of the temple of Ceres, 4. 201; also called Iacchus, 5. 96; the rites of, in Greece, akin to those of Rhea in Phrygia, 5. 90, 101; takes delight in the Triennial Festivals, 5. 103; the rites of, identified with those of the Euboean Lyeurgus, 5. 107; Asia consecrated to, 5. 109; reputed expedition of, to India, 5. 239; Priapus, worshipped at Ornea and at Priapius, called the son of, 6. 27; called "Pyrgenes," and with good reason, 6. 183; honoured with games and festival at Lebedus in Asia, 6. 237; expedition of, to India, 7. 7-13; praises of, hymned in India, 7. 97; worshipped by the Arabians, 7. 211
- Dionysus, a City of, in Libya, which "the same man can never find twice," 3. 103
- Diophanes the rhetorician, born at Mitylenê, 6. 143
- Diophantus, general of Mithridates, vanquished the Roxolani and Bosphorians, 3. 223; founded Fort Eupatorium, 3. 247
- Diophorti, Mt. (see Lycacus)
- Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), the; why called "guardians of the sea," and "saviours of sailors," 1. 177; temple of, in the Forum at Rome, 2. 393; the altars of, on the Sagra River in Bruttium, 3. 35; once captured Las, 4. 131, and hence called "the Lapersae," 4. 133; sacked Aphidna and recovered Helen, 4. 283; charioteers of, 5. 203
- Dioscurias (Iskuri), in Colchis, in inmost recess of Ruxine Sea, 3000 stadia farther east than Gulf of Issus, 1. 175, 479; most easterly point of the Mediterranean, 1. 485;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the coast of, 5. 207; occupies the most easterly point of the Buxine, and is the common emporium of seventy tribes called Caucasians, 5. 209, 211, 241
- Diospolis in Cappadocia Pontica (see Cabelra)
- Diospolis, or "City of Zeus" (see Thebes, the Aegyptian)
- Diospolis, Little, on the Nile, 8. 117
- Diospolis, a, near Mendes in Egypt, 8. 69
- Diotimus, son of Strombichus, the Athenian ambassador; contemporary of Demosthenes, and said to have sailed from Cilicia on Cydnus and Choaspes Rivers to Susa in 40 days, 1. 175
- Diotrophes, native of Laodicea on the Maeander, teacher of Hybrea, the greatest orator in Strabo's time, 6. 191
- Diphilus, the comic poet, contemporary of Menander, a native of Sinope, 5. 391
- Direä, the spring near Phara in Achaia, bearing the same name as that at Thebes, 4. 227; the spring near Thebes, 4. 313
- Dirk, the, used by the Iberians, 2. 107
- Diseases, of animals, a cure-all for, at the temple of Podaleirius in Daunia in Italy, 3. 131; cured by waters of Cytherius River in Elis, 4. 99
- Dithyramb, a, of Pindar, quoted, 5. 99
- Ditiones, the, a Pannonian tribe, 3. 267
- Dium, a city of Athos, 3. 355, 357
- Dium (Lithada), near Cape Cenacum in Euboea, colonised Canse in Aeolia, 5. 9
- Dium (Malathria), in southern Macedonia, in the foot-hills of Olympus, 2. 339
- Diurnal period, the, 2. 149
- Dius, father of Hesiod, native of Cymä Phrygonis in Asia, but moved to "wretched" Ascrë in Boeotia, 6. 161
- Dius, legendary hero of Metapontium, 3. 53
- Divination; juggling and magic closely related to, 5. 121
- Division, the Northern, of the inhabited world, 1. 293, 351; the Southern, divided into Sections (Sphragides), 1. 293
- Dnieper River, the (see Borysthenes)
- Dniester River, the (see Tyras)
- Doberus, near the Strymon River, 3. 361
- Docimaea, a village in Phrygia, where is the quarry of "Docimaean" marble, 5. 507
- Docimaean Marble, the, 4. 429
- "Dodo," an apocopated form of "Dodona," 4. 131
- Dodona, seat of the oracle of Dodonaean Zeus in Epeirus (near what is now Dramali), 3. 17, 297; the oracle at, now virtually extinct, 3. 313; once under the rule of the Thesprotians and later of the Molossians, 3. 315; temple of, according to Suidas, was transferred from Dodona in Thessaly, 3. 317; oracle of, transferred in accordance with an oracle of Apollo, 3. 321, 323; the copper vessel and copper scourge ("scourge of the Corcyraeans") at, 3. 325; the oracle at, advised the Boeotians to commit an act of sacrilege, 4. 285; a tripod secretly dedicated at, every year, by the Boeotians, 4. 287; oracle of Zeus at, consulted by Greek statesmen, 7. 287
- Dodona, "wintry," in Thessaly, held by the Perrhaebians, 4. 443; the oracle at, 4. 445, transferred to Dodona in Epeirus, 3. 317, 321, 323
- Doedalus, a founder of Astacus on the Propontia, 5. 455
- Dog-fish (see Galeotae)
- Dogs, hunting, produced by Britain, 2. 256; in Bactria and Sogdiana, called "undertakers," 5. 293; the brave, in India, 7. 65, 67; the large hunting, among the Cynamoigi in Aethiopia, 7. 323; worshipped at Cynonpolis on the Nile, 8. 109; of the Aethiopians, are small, 8. 143
- Dolabella, captured and slew Trebonius, one of the murderers of Caesar, at Smyrna, 8. 247; almost caused the ruin of Laodicea in Syria and was killed there (43 B.C.), 7. 249
- Dolicha (see Dulichium)
- Dolon, son of Silenus and Melia, lived

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- near the Ascanian Lake, 5. 465, 6. 373
- Dollones, the, round Cyzicus; boundaries of, confused, 5. 459; live about the Mysian Olympus, 5. 499, 503; not mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- Dollonis, name of the country round Cyzicus, 6. 373
- Dolomene, in Assyria, 7. 193
- Dolopia in Thessaly, 4. 429
- Dolopians, the, in Thessaly, subject to Phoenix, 4. 401, 409; once ruled by Pegasus, and then by Phoenix, 4. 415; live south of Mt. Pindus, 4. 417, 431; country of, a refuge for the Perrechiens, 4. 439; situated north of the Acarnanians, 5. 26
- Dolphin, the, on which Arion of Lesbos rode to Taenarum, 6. 145; found in the Nile, 7. 79; swims up the Nile from the sea, 8. 153
- Dolphina, dedicated at temple of Ammon, 1. 181, 209; caught in great numbers by the Pharnacians in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 403; in the Oedrae River in India, 7. 125
- Domantia, in Papiliogonia, 5. 449
- Domitius Ahenobarbus, slew Menodorus at Tralleis, 6. 267
- Domneclius, tetrarch of the Galatians, 5. 379
- Don River, the (see Tanais)
- Donnus (father of Cottus), the land of, on the southern slopes of the Alps, 2. 273
- Dora Baltea River, the (see Durias)
- Dora Ripara River, the (see Durias)
- Dorian Conquest, the, of Laconia, 4. 133 (footnote 3), 137
- Dorian Tetrapolis, the, 4. 345, 377; metropolis of all the Dorians, suffered during the Phocian War and in later times, and hardly a trace of its four cities passed to the Romans, 4. 387, 389; called Tripolis by Andron, 5. 127
- Dorians, the, in Doris; migrations of, 1. 227; discussion of, 4. 5-9; seized the Aegialus, and founded Megara and other cities, 4. 7; once colonised Aegina, 4. 181; lived about Mt. Parnassus and were named after Dorus their founder, 4. 209; helped the Heracleidae to drive out many of the Peloponnesians, 4. 249; inhabited Doris, the Dorian Tetrapolis, metropolis of all Dorians, 4. 387, 415; "of the waving plumes," in Crete, 5. 125; occupy the eastern part of Crete, 5. 127; accompanied Althaemenes the Argive to Crete and founded ten cities there, 5. 143; founders of Rhodes, Ialacarnassus, Cnidus, Cos, Megara and Crete, 6. 271, 273
- Doric dialect, the; the same as the Aeolic, 4. 5
- Doricha (or Rhodopis), body of, placed in the Argypian pyramid called "Tomb of the Courtesan," 8. 93; became wife of the king at Memphis, 8. 95
- Doria, near Parnassus, inhabited by Dryopians, 4. 173; borders on Thessaly, 4. 395; once the name of Histiaeia in Thessaly, 4. 415, 429; "in Thessaly, now called Histiaeotis, colonised Crete," according to Andron, 5. 127
- Doriscus (Thasia) in Thrace, where Xerxes enumerated his army, 3. 309
- Dorium, the Homeric (see Aulis), where the Muses met Thamyris the Thracian, 4. 71; place unknown, whether mountain, plain, or city, 4. 75
- Dorus, son of Hellen, founder of a Dorian state about Mt. Parnassus, 4. 209; father of Cleues, who founded Phryconian Cymé in Asia, 6. 7
- Dorylaeum, a city in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 605
- Dorylaeus, distant relative of Strabo and friend of Mithridates Euergetes; appointed to enlist mercenaries in Greece, Thrace and Crete, 5. 133; military expert and successful general, 5. 135; great-grandfather of Strabo's mother, and uncle of Dorylaeus the priest of Comana, 5. 433
- Dorylaeus the priest, nephew of Dorylaeus the tactician, son of Philtaerus, foster brother of Mithridates, priest at Comana, and highly honoured by Mithridates Eupator, but overthrown for treason, 5. 135, 433
- Dosol, the, a tribe of the Maeotae, 5. 201

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Dotian Plain, the, long inhabited by the Aenianians, lies in the middle of Thessaly, is enclosed by hills, and is mentioned by Hesiod, 4. 449, 6. 251
- Dotium, once inhabited by the Aenianians, 1. 227
- Douro River, the (see Darius)
- Doves, Thisbé the haunt of, 3. 189; the sacred, at Dodona, 3. 315, 323
- Dowry, the maximum amount of, at Massalia, 2. 179
- Dora, Mt. (see Bermium, Mt.)
- Drabescus, on the Strymonic Gulf, 3. 355
- Drabus, in the Thracian Chersonesus, 3. 373
- Dracena Draco* (Y), a tree found in Gades, 2. 155
- Dracanum, town and promontory in the Isle Icaria, 6. 221
- Draco, one of the companions of Odysseus; the hero-temple of, near Latis in Italy, 3. 5, 7
- Dracontium* (*Dracunculus*), a vegetable in Maurusia, 8. 163
- Dracunculus* (see *Dracontium*)
- Dracomesto (see *Astacus*)
- Dragon, the, slain by Apollo at Delphi, 4. 363
- Drakhmani (see *Elaiota*)
- Dramisi (see *Dodona*)
- Drangé, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 271
- Drangae, the, in Asia, 7. 141; road through country of, 7. 143; geographical position of, 7. 145
- Drangiana in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 277
- Drasti, Cape (see *Phalacrum*)
- Dravus (or Dratis, now Drave) River, the, empties into the Noarus near Segestica, 3. 255 (see footnote 7)
- Dreacanum in Oes, 6. 287
- Drepanum ("Sickle"), Cape, 4. 17 (see footnote 3, p. 16)
- Drepanum, a promontory in Aegypt, 8. 55
- Dria ("Thickets"); the hillocks above the Aonian Plain near Thebes called, 4. 327
- Drilo (Dria) River, the, navigable, 2. 263
- Drinking-cups, made out of leaves in Aegypt, 8. 59
- Dromedaries, the swift, in Asia, 7. 145
- Dromichaetes, king of the Getans in the time of Alexander's successors, captured Lysimachus alive, but released him, 3. 203; a kind-hearted man, 3. 217
- Dromus*, the, of an Aegyptian temple, described, 8. 81
- Druentia (Durance) River, the; the road leading across, 2. 171; a boundary of the country of the Sallies, 2. 195; the sources and course of, 2. 271; crossed on road to Ocelum, 2. 329
- Druids, the, of the Gauls, students of natural and moral philosophy, most just of men, and arbiters of disputes, both public and private, 2. 245; no sacrifice without, 2. 247
- Drusus Germanicus (consul 9 B.C.), brother of Tiberius Ocesar; subjugated the Carni and Norici, 2. 283; won a naval victory over the Bructeri on the Emsa River, 3. 155; killed by accident in Germany, 3. 159
- Drusus, son of Tiberius Ocesar, assists his father, 3. 147
- "Drymas," a barbarian name, 3. 287
- Drymus ("Woodland"), the, in Euboea; Oreus situated in, 5. 7
- Drynemetum in Galatia, where the Council of the twelve tetrarchs assembled, 5. 469
- Dryopians, the, obtained a portion of the Peloponnesus, 3. 287; colonised Asiné in Argolis, 4. 173; Dryopia in Thessaly regarded as metropolis of, 4. 415; colonised the parts about Abydos after the Trojan War, 6. 23
- Dryopis in Thessaly, at one time a tetropolis, and regarded as the metropolis of the Dryopiass in the Peloponnesus, 4. 413
- Dryops, the Arcadian, settled Dryopians in Asiné in Argolis, according to Aristotle, 4. 173
- Dubis (Doubs) River, the, rises in the Alps and empties into the Arar, 2. 199, 223; navigable, 2. 211
- Dolichium the island, now called Dolicha, mentioned by Homer, and is one of the Echinades, 5. 35, 55; by some wrongly identified with

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the Homeric Cephalonia, 5. 47;
Mages the king of, 5. 59
Dunax, Mt., in Thrace, compared
with the Alps, 2. 293
Duras River, the, rises in the Apen-
nine Mountains, 2. 287
Durazzo (see Epidamnus in Illyria)
Durias River, the, rises in the Alps,
2. 271; an aid in mining, 2. 277;
lies along road to Oculum, 2. 327
Duricortora (Rheims), metropolis of
the Remi, 2. 233
Durio (Malacena?), 2. 197
Durlis of Samos (fl. about 350 B.C.),
author of a *History of Greece and
Macedon* and other historical works,
of which only fragments are extant;
on Rhinoceros in Media, 1. 223
Duris (Douro) River, the, in Iberia;
courses the country of the Vac-
cacans, 2. 65; navigable for 800
stadia, 2. 69; rises in Celtiberia, 2.
101
Dye-works, the, numerous, in Tyre,
7. 269; at Zuchis in Libya, 8.
195
Dyeing, roots useful for, in Iberia, 2.
107
Dysacae, the, 3. 307
Dymas, father of Heccabê, a Phrygian,
6. 41
Dymê (near Kato-Akhala), made up
of eight communities, 4. 23; 60
stadia from Cape Araxus, 4. 25; an
Epeian city, not mentioned by
Homer, 4. 39; called "Cauconian,"
4. 43, 45; where the Homeric
Cauconians lived, 4. 55-59; joined
the Achæan League, 4. 207; mem-
ber of a new league after the dis-
solution of the Achæan League, 4.
211; one of the twelve cities in
which the Achæans settled, 4. 219;
in earlier times called Stratos, has
no harbour, is farthest towards the
west, as its name indicates, and
received from Pompey a mixed
group of captured pirates, 4. 225;
borders on Phara, 4. 227; colonised
with pirates by Pompey, 6. 315
Dymas River, the, tried to quench the
funeral pyre of Hercules, 4. 391
Dyris (see Atlas) Mountain, the,
occupied by Aethiopians, 1. 119
Dyrrachium (see Epidamnus in Illyria)
Dyspontium, between Olympia and
the city Elis, 4. 101
Dyteutus the son of Adiatorix,
appointed priest of Comana by
Augustus, 5. 437; the domain of,
5. 443
- E
- Eagle, the, not found in the region of
Lake Maeotis, 3. 249; worshipped
at Thebes in Egypt, 8. 111
Eagles (or Crows?), the, set free by
Zeus, met at Delphi, 4. 355
Earth, the; spheroidal in shape, 1.
179, 233, 361, 425; 180,000 stadia
in circumference, according to
Poseidonius, and by him divided
into five zones, 1. 365; divided into
seven zones by Polybius, 1. 367;
sometimes rises and undergoes
settling processes, 1. 391; surface
of, spherical, 1. 421, 431; spherically
concentric with the heavens, and
otherwise described in relation
thereto, 1. 425; circumference of,
1. 429, 437, 505; largest circle of,
divided into 360 sections (i.e.
degrees); discussion of sphericity
of, and its relation to the heavens,
8. 99; of the changes it undergoes,
8. 101-103
Earth, the *Circuit of the*, by Hesiod,
cited in regard to the Galactopurgi,
i.e. Scythians, 3. 205
Earth, Mother, shrouded the Giants
at Ixion, 3. 119; worshipped by
the Durbees in Asia, 6. 233
Earthenware, the, found at Corinth,
sold at high price at Rome, 4. 203
Earthquake, an, broke up wall of
Elateia, 1. 225; almost destroyed
Tyre, 7. 269
Earthquakes, caused destruction of
Bura and Bizanê, 1. 109; and of
Heliô; wreaked havoc in various
places, 1. 317; cause of name of
Rhagae ("Rent") in Media, and
formed the Eurhæus, 1. 223; account
of results of in numerous places in
Greece, 1. 223-227; changes result-
ing from, 1. 391; called "Brastæ"
by Aristotle, 2. 186; earthquakes
common in region of Italy and
Sicily, 2. 467, 469; not now frequent

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- in region of Sicilian Strait, 3. 25; effects of, on rivers and lakes in Boeotia, 4. 301, and the dire results, 4. 303; split Mt. Ossa off from Mt. Olympus, 4. 397; frequent in territory of Laodicea, Carura, and the Maeander River, 5. 513; also in other places in Asia Minor, 5. 515, 517; recently damaged Magnesia in Asia, 6. 169; recently damaged Sardis greatly, 6. 179; occur frequently at Philadelphia in Mysia, 6. 181, and at Laodicea on the Maeander, 6. 189; frequent in a certain region in India, 7. 29; and eruptions, in the region of the Dead Sea, destroyed several cities, 7. 297
- Ebony-tree**, the, in India, 7. 65; abundant in Aethiopia, 8. 145
- Eburna**, the city, in Iberia, 2. 19
- Eburones**, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 233
- Ebusus** (Ibiza), the island, lies off Tarraco, 2. 91; one of the Pityusae, 2. 125.
- Ecbatana** (Hamadan), royal seat of the Median empire, and later the summer-residence of the Parthian kings, 5. 303, and also of the Persian and Macedonian kings, 5. 307; Persian treasures worth 180,000 talents assembled at, 7. 169; summer residence of the Parthian kings, 7. 219
- Echedorus** (Gallikos) River, the, in Macedonia, 3. 343
- Echiae** in Laconia, colonised by Teleclus, 4. 115
- Echelas** (see Archelaus the son of Penthius)
- Echinades** (Kurtzolares), the islands; off the Gulf of Corinth, 1. 477, 4. 77; "the sacred," mentioned by Homer, 5. 35; subject to Meges, 5. 49, 59; geographical position of, 5. 55, 57
- Echinus**, damaged by an earthquake, 1. 225; above the Maline Gulf, subject to Achilles, 4. 419
- Eclipses**, the, 1. 23; worked out by astronomers, 1. 425
- Ecregma**, the; outlet of Lake Sirbonis into Mediterranean, 1. 243
- Edessa** (Vodena), through which the Egnatian Way passes, 3. 295
- Edessa** in Mesopotamia (see Bambycè)
- Edetania**, geographical position of, 2. 103
- Edetanians**, the, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 81; extend to New Carthage, 2. 105
- Edones**, the, in Thrace, a tribe of the Edoni, 3. 331
- Edoni**, the, in Macedonia; geographical position of, 3. 331; over whom Rhesus reigned, 3. 359; worship Ootys, 5. 105
- Education**, and intercourse with mankind, neglected by the Boeotians, and hence their failure to gain the supremacy in Greece, 4. 281
- Eels**, cause of large size of, in ocean, 2. 37; feed on mud, 2. 183
- Edion**, father of Andromachè, 6. 17; one of the two Cilician dynasties subject to, 6. 121; king of Thebè and Chrysa, 6. 17, 121; slain before the Catalogue, 6. 149
- Egionata** in Iberia, through which the road formerly ran, 2. 95
- Egeria**, a spring which feeds Lacus Nembrensis, 2. 423
- Egerius**, founded Olives, 6. 201
- Egesta** (see Aegesta)
- Egnatia** (also spelled Gnathia, Gnathia, Ignatia; now Torre d'Agnazzo), on the main-road from Brundisium to Beneventum, 3. 123; on the coast of the Adriatic, 3. 127
- Egnatian Way**, the, from Apollonia (Pollina) to Oypsela (Ipsala) on the Hebrus (Maritza) River, 3. 293, 309; the southern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 329; ends at Thessalonicea, 3. 333
- Egra**, a village in Arabia, 7. 363
- Egypt** (see Aegypt)
- Egyptians** (see Aegyptians)
- Eidemont**, a city in Macedonia, 3. 361
- Eilethya**, goddess of childbirth; a temple of, at Pyrgi in Italy, 2. 365, and at Amnisus in Crete, 5. 129; City of, on the Nile south of Thebes, 5. 127
- Eionas**, a village in Argolis, once a naval station of the Mycenaeans but no longer existent, 4. 173
- Eirasionè** (Olive-branch), the Attic, 1. 59

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Elisach River, the (see footnotes 2 and 3 in Vol. II, p. 284)
- Elisadici, the, live north of the Caucasus, 5. 241
- Elaea on the Calvus River, 6. 103, 105; seaport of the Pergamenians, 6. 133; founded by Minestheus and Athenians in Trojan times, 6. 159
- Elaea, a harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
- Elaeus (see Eleus)
- Elaeussa in Cilicia Trachela, assigned to Archelaus by the Romans, 5. 349; a fertile isle, where Archelaus spent most of his time, 5. 361; 120 stadia from Rhodes, 6. 265; eight stadia in circuit, 6. 267; royal residence of Archelaus, 6. 337
- Elaetic Gulf, the, in Asia, 6. 5, 103; receives the Calvus River, 6. 133; a part of the Gulf of Adramyttium, 6. 133; formed by two promontories, 6. 159
- Elaetis in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 487
- Elaphonisi (see Onugnathus)
- Elara, the mother of Tityus, 4. 371
- Elarum, a cave in Euboea, named after Elara the mother of Tityus, 4. 371
- Elateia (Drakhmani); wall of, broken up by earthquake, 1. 225; the largest city in Phocis, through which flows the Cephissus River, 4. 307, 347; strategic position of, 4. 349, 373; 120 stadia from harbour at Daphnus, 4. 381
- Elatovouno, Mt. (see Aenus)
- Elatris, a small town in Thesprotia, 3. 301
- Elba, the isle (see Aethalia)
- Elbe River, the (see Albis)
- Elé (see Elea)
- Elea (also called Hyélé and Elé, now Castellamare della Brucca), in Leucania, native city of Parmenides and Zeno, 3. 3; the good government, prowess, and pursuits of the people of—and founded by Phocaeans from Asia Minor, 3. 5
- Electrides Islands, the; fabulous story of, 2. 319
- Electrum (see Amber), a residuum containing a mixture of silver and gold, 2. 41; among the Lígures, 2. 267
- Eleôs (Hales, now Alento) River, the, gave name to city Elea, 3. 5
- Eleia (see Elis)
- Eleian sect, the, of philosophers, 4. 251
- Eleians, the, regarded as sacred to Olympian Zeus, 4. 7; spoke the Aeolic dialect, 4. 9; one of the three tribes in Triphylia, 4. 23; discussion of Homer's statement in regard to, 4. 35-43; a different people from the Epeians, 4. 39; carried on war against the Pylians, 4. 79, 81; credited with the magnificence and honour of the temple at Olympia, and invented the Olympian Games, 4. 91; had charge of both the temple and the games until the 26th Olympiad, 4. 93, and again in later times, and settled the inhabitants of Nestor's Pylus in Lepreum, 4. 95; by oath declared a people sacred to Olympian Zeus, but overrun by Phaidon, 4. 105, and later acquired both Pisatis and Triphylia, 4. 107; were allies of the Messenians, 4. 121; rhotacised the letter s, 5. 17
- Elements, the four, spherical, 1. 205
- Eleon, the Homeric, a town of Par-nassus, where Amyntor ruled, according to Orates, but not so, according to Demetrius of Scepsis; emended to "Heleon" by some, 4. 321, 435
- Elephantiasis, cured by the water of the Anigrus River in Triphylia, 4. 61
- Elephantiné, the boundary between Aegypt and Aethiopia, 8. 7; an island close to Syené, with a city and a Nilometer, 8. 127; once captured by the Aethiopians, 8. 137
- Elephantophagi ("Elephant-eaters"), the; description of manner of capturing elephants by, 7. 325
- Elephants, the, in Cinnamon-bearing country, 1. 507; in Taprobané (Ceylon), 7. 21; possession of, in India, a royal privilege, 7. 69, 87; description of the capture and taming of, in India, 7. 71, 73; live

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- from 300 to 500 years, 7. 75; used in processions at festivals in India, 7. 121; 500 kept by Seleucus at Apameia in Syria, 7. 251; captured near Ptolemais, 7. 313, 319; hunting-ground of, near Saba harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319; hunting-grounds of, near Melinus Harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323; description of capture of, near Daraba in Aethiopia, by the Elephantophagi, 7. 325; several hunting-grounds of, in region of Cape Deiré, 7. 327, 331, 331; numerous to the south of Cape Deiré, 7. 335; in Aethiopia, hunted by men sent out by the Ptolemies, 8. 17, 145; found in Maurusia in Libya, and in western Aethiopia, 8. 163, 165; fabulous stories about, 8. 171-173
- Elephas, Mt., in Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Eleus (or Eleucus), a city at the southern end of the Thracian Ohersonesus and opposite Cape Sigelium in the Troad; has the temple of Protesilaüs, and its name is masculine, 3. 375; distant 170 stadia from the place of the pontoon-bridge, 3. 377
- Eleus, in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 281
- Eleusinian Demeter, the (see Demeter)
- Eleusinian Gulf, the, in a way the same as the Saronic, 4. 197
- Eleusis; the serpent called Cychreides welcomed at, by Demeter, 4. 253; the temple at, 4. 257; the inspiration of, according to Hegesias, 4. 261; one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267; the processions from Athens to, 4. 277
- Eleusis in Aegypt, a notorious resort, 8. 61
- Eleusis in Boeotia, on the Triton River, 4. 305; founded by Cecrops, and submerged by Lake Copais, 4. 307
- Eleussa, the island, opposite Pitane, 6. 131
- Eleussa (Eleus?), in the Thracian Ohersonesus, where is a temple of Protesilaüs, 6. 61
- Eleussa, the island, off Cape Astypalaea in Greece, 4. 271
- Eleutheræ (Gyftocastro); lies near the deme Oenoë, 4. 181; according to some belongs to Attica, to others, to Boeotia, 4. 325
- Eleutherian Games, the, at Plataea, where the victor received a crown, 4. 327
- Eleutherochori in Macedonia (see Methoné)
- Eleutherus River, the, in Phoenicia, 7. 255, 259
- Elimeia, a mountainous region on the confines of Epeirus and Thessaly, 8. 307; used to be called a part of Upper Macedonia, 8. 309
- Elimiotaë, the, annexed to Macedonia, 4. 417
- Ellis (Kalisciopi), the city, made up several communities in the surrounding country, 4. 23; left without walls because it was regarded by all as sacred, 4. 105; once sent settlers to Bœtria in Eubœa, 5. 17; statue of Oxyllus at, 5. 77
- Ellis (Eleia), the country; geographical position of, 4. 15; detailed description of, 4. 10-107; the Pylus in Coelë Ellis not the Homeric Pylus, 4. 23; "goodly," according to Homer, 4. 35, 37; said once to have been called Cauconia, 4. 55; "where the Epeians hold sway," 4. 77; now comprises all the country as far as Messenë, 4. 95; by oath made sacred to Zeus, 4. 103, 105; length of present coast of, 1200 stadia, 4. 106; colonised by Cœphontes after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 235
- Elisa River, the (see Elison)
- Elison River (or Elisa), the, in Ellis, 4. 27
- Elixus River, the, in Ceos, 5. 169
- Elk, the European (see footnote 5, Vol. II, p. 289)
- Ellopia, a place in Eubœa founded by Ellops, 5. 7
- "Ellopia," a former name of Eubœa, 5. 7
- Ellopians, the, forced to migrate to Eubœa after the battle at Leuctra, 5. 7; made war on the Oreitæ, 5. 9
- Ellops the king, son of Ion; Eubœa formerly named Ellopia after, and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- by some called the brother of Aelius and Cothus, 5. 7
- Eloné, the Homeric, subject to Polypoetes, 4. 437; a Perrhaebian city, changed its name to Leimont, now in ruins, 4. 443
- Elpae, among the Daunians in Italy, founded by the Rhodians, 6. 277
- Elui, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Elvetii (or Helvetii, q.v.), the; the first of all the peoples who live on the Rhenus, 2. 225; 400,000 of, destroyed by Julius Caesar, 2. 225; number of the, 2. 229, 241; geographical position of, 2. 281
- Elymaean, the, in Assyria, mountainous country of, 5. 301, 309; once assisted by the Cossaei against the Susians and Babylonians, 5. 307, 309; a predatory people, 7. 173, 193; country of, borders on Babylonia, 7. 203; country and military power of, 7. 221; would not submit to the Parthians or to the Macedonians, and slew Antiochus the Great, 7. 221, 223
- Elymae, borders on Susia and Media, 7. 221; provinces of, 7. 223
- Elymus the Trojan, companion of Aeneas, 6. 109
- Elysian Plain, the, placed by Homer in the far west, 2. 55
- Emathia, the name of Macedonia in earlier times and also of a city near the sea, 3. 329
- "Emathois," Homer's epithet of Pylus, 4. 21, 51; "Sandy" (?), 4. 33
- Embalming, at Necropolis, a suburb of Alexandria, 8. 41
- Emerald (see Smaragdus), the, in India, 7. 123; found in gold mines in Arabia, 7. 351
- Emeseni, the, a tribe in Syria, 7. 253
- Emoda, Mt., a part of the Caucasus, 5. 259
- Emodus, Mt., where Alexander got timber for shipbuilding, 7. 15, 49, 125
- Empedocles the philosopher, of Acragas (Agrigentum) in Sicily (fl. about 490 B.C.); according to certain stories leaped into the crater of Aetna, 3. 89, 97; *apocope* in, 4. 131
- Emporica Gulf, the, on the western coast of Libya, where are settlements of Phoenician merchants, 8. 159; the fabulous cave on, 8. 161
- Emporitans, the, in Iberia, once lived on an island (now Melus) off the coast of Emporium, 2. 93; port of, 2. 93; skillful in flax-working, 2. 95
- Emporium, the, at Alexandria, 8. 39
- Emporium, a naval station near Medina in Bruttium, 3. 19
- Emporium of the Cannasae (Cannae, now Canne, apparently), on the Aufidus River, 3. 127
- Emporium, near north-eastern corner of Iberia, founded by people of Massalia (Marseilles), and description of, 2. 93
- Enns River, the (see Amasius)
- Encheili (or Sesarethili), the, 3. 307
- Endera, deep in the interior of Aethiopia, a settlement of naked people; habits of people at, 7. 321-323
- Endymion, father of King Aetolus, 5. 77; sepulchre of, in Caria, 6. 209
- Enetê (or Kueli), on the coast, ten schoeni from Amastria in Paphlagonia, 5. 381; identified with Amisus by Hecataeus, 5. 417
- Enetian (Venetian) country, the, in Italy, settled by the Enetians (or Henetians) from Paphlagonia, 5. 381
- Enetians (see Henetians), the; migrations of, from Paphlagonia to the Adriatic, 1. 227; accorded civic rights by the Romans, 2. 299; the seaboard of, 2. 303; origin of, 2. 307; noted for their horses and mules, 2. 309; territory of, does not include Aquileia, 2. 317; decreed honours to Diomedes, and worship Hera and the Aetolian Artemis, 2. 321; used to assist the Romans in battle, 2. 323; in Paphlagonia, mentioned by Homer, and the most notable tribe of the Paphlagonians, 5. 381; crossed over to Thrace after capture of Troy, and finally landed in the Enetian (Venetian) country (in Italy), 5. 383, 415
- Engineer, the; qualifications of, 1. 419

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Engineering, a branch of mathematics, 1. 201
 England (see Britain)
 Enlianians, the Homeric (see Aenianians), 4. 443
 Enlconiae, a town in Corsica, 2. 359
 Enipeus, god of the Enipeus River in Elis, loved by Tyro, 4. 69
 Enipeus (Lestonitza) River, the, in Elis, now called the Barnolichus, empties into the Alpheius, 4. 69
 Enipeus (Tsanarlis) River, the, in Thessaly (by some spelled "Eniscus"), flows from Mt. Othrys, 4. 69; the course of, 4. 405
 "Eniscus" River, the (see Enipeus River), the, in Thessaly, 4. 99
 Enispe, windy, the Homeric, now deserted, 3. 355, 4. 229
 Enna in Sicily, where is the temple of Demeter, 3. 81; taken by Eunus, 3. 85; lies midway between Syracuse and Eryx, 3. 87
 Ennea Hodoi (see Amphipolis)
 Ennius (b. 239 B.C.), the Roman poet, born at Rudiae, 3. 119
 Enopé, the Homeric, 4. 109; by some identified with Pellana (now Zugra), and by others with Gerenia, 4. 116
 Enos (see Aenus)
 Enotocetæ, the, in India, sleep in their cars, 7. 95
 Enydra in Phœnicia, 7. 265
 Eno (Goddess of War), also called "Ma"; the temple of, at Comana in Greater Cappadocia—and the priest of, ranks next to the king, 5. 351, 353, 357; temple of, also at Comana in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 433
 Eordi, the, in Macedonia, through whose country the Egnatian Way passes, 3. 295, 307
 Eoubæ (see Oibia)
 Epacria, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
 Epameinondas, conquered the Lacedæmonians in the Battle at Mantinea, but lost his life therein, 4. 229; all but gained the supremacy of Greece for Thebes, 4. 281, 287; defeated the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, 4. 335
 Epelana, the, lived in Elis, 4. 19; one of the three tribes in Triphylia,

4. 23; Otus, a chief of the, 4. 25; discussion of Homer's statement in regard to, 4. 35-43; a different people from the Eleians, 4. 39; extent of territory of, 4. 55; "held away in Elis," according to Homer, 4. 77; conceived a contempt for Neleus, 4. 81; many of, embarked for Troy, 4. 89; joined by the Aetolians under Oxylus, 4. 91; Salmones the king of, drove Aetolians out of Elis, but the Epelans were later driven out by Oxylus, 4. 103; with Aetolians took up their abode in Actolia, but were destroyed by the Aetolians, 4. 369; occupied the Echinades Islands, 5. 49; and Oxelæ Islands, 5. 59; with the Aetolians founded the earliest cities in Actolia, 5. 77, 81.
 Epelotes, the, live on the bank of the Greeks, 3. 287; 70 cities of, destroyed by Paulus Aemilius, 3. 293; consist of 14 tribes, 3. 297, 335.
 Epelrotic tribes, names of certain, 3. 289; certain, now included within a Roman Province, 3. 215
 Epeirus, geographical position of, 3. 249, 299; rugged, but in earlier times populous, 3. 311; once held a part of Macedonia, 3. 329
 Epeius, born at Panopeus in Phocis, 4. 371
 Ephebeia, the, at Neapolis, 2. 449
 Ephebi, the, at Athens; Epicurus and Menander enrolled among, at the same time, 3. 219
 Ephesians, the; certain of, called Siayrbitæ, 6. 201; exchanged Neapolis for Marathesium, 6. 223; defeated by the Magnesiensians, according to Callinus, 6. 251
 Ephesium, the; the temple of the Ephesian Artemis at Massalia, 2. 173
 Ephesus, the Selinus River flows through, 4. 223; said to have been founded by the Amazons, 5. 237, and given its name by them, 5. 407; the greatest emporium in Asia Minor, 5. 509; the Cayster Plain in territory of, 6. 155; 320 stadia from Smyrna, 6. 197; parts round,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- in earlier times occupied by Carians, 6. 199; founded by Androclus the Athenian, 6. 199; also called Smyrna, and induced Smyrna to join the Ionian League, 6. 201; ancient and present sites of, 6. 203, 205; produces good wine, 6. 216; the temple of Artemis there, 6. 223-229; history and description of, 6. 225-231; notable men of, 6. 231; distances from, to various places, 6. 309
- Ephialtes the giant, myth of, 1. 69
- Ephialtes, the traitor, conducted Persians by path at Thermopylae, 1. 35
- Ephora, the, in Sparta, 5. 151
- Ephorus of Cyme in Aeolia, pupil of Isocrates, and author of a history dating from the Dorian invasion to 340 B.C., the year of his death; a philosopher, 1. 3; quotes the Tartessians about the Achelopians, 1. 121; his division of the regions of earth into four parts, 1. 125; refers to temple and altar of Hercules on the Sacred Cape of Iberia, 2. 7; his account of Celtica, 2. 261; on the Pelasgians, 2. 343, 346; on the Cimmericians, 2. 443; wrongly calls Locri Epizephyrii in Italy a colony of the Locri Opuntii, 3. 29; on the laws of the Locri Epizephyrii and the Thurii, 3. 33; says the Iapyges once lived at Croton, 3. 43; calls Daulius, the tyrant of Oenoe near Delphi, coloniser of Metapontium, 3. 63; says the voyage round Sicily takes five days and nights, 3. 69; on the earliest Greek cities founded in Sicily, 3. 65; says Iberians were the first barbarian settlers of Greece, 3. 73; on the Messenian War and the founding of Tarentum, 3. 111; says the Celti on the ocean suffer more from the tides than from wars, 3. 107; his *Europe* cited on the different modes of life of the Scythians and the Sauromatae, 3. 205; and on the frugality and communism of the Scythians, 3. 207; says the Ister has only five mouths, 3. 219; says Alcmaeon helped Diomedes to acquire Aetolia and Acarnania, and founded Argos Amphilochicum, 3. 305; on the Halizoni, 3. 351 (see footnote 3); discusses topography of the continents in his *History*, 4. 3; on the boundaries of Greece, 4. 9; quoted at length on Aetolia, the Aetolians, the Epeians, the Eleians, the Pisatians, Oxyria, the Heracleidae, Olympia, and Elis in general, 4. 101-107; on the division of Messenia by Cresphontes into five city-states, 4. 117; on the conquest of Laconia by Euryathenes and Procles, the Heracleidae, 4. 133; censures Hellanicus for ascribing the Spartan Constitution to Euryathenes and Procles and for ignoring Lysurgus, 4. 139; on the oracle about the exchange of Delos for Calauria and Delphi for Cape Taenarum, 4. 173; says that silver was first coined in Crete, by Phaedon, 4. 181; names the colonisers of the peoples who settled in the Peloponnese after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 235; on the fertility, harbours and commerce of Boeotia, 4. 279; and on the cause of its failure to gain the supremacy in Greece, 4. 281; a noteworthy historian, but inserts myths about Apollo and others, thus confounding history and myth, 4. 363-369; on the ship-building at Naupactus in Western Locria, 4. 385; thinks that the cities Alyzia and Leucas in Acarnania were named after the two sons of Icarus, Alyzeus and Leucadius, 5. 35; denies that the Acarnanians joined the Trojan expedition, 5. 71; says that Alcmaeon was king of Acarnania before the Trojan War, 5. 73; says the Aetolians had never been subject to any other people, 5. 75; rightly signifies the kinship between the Eleians and the Aetolians, but displays inconsistencies in his discussion of the Aetolians and the Curetes, 5. 79, 81; on King Minos, 5. 131; on the good laws of Crete, 5. 133; on the 100 cities in Crete, 5. 143; on the Cretan constitution, 5. 145; on the Cretan institutions, 5. 147-168; on why Lysurgus went

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- to Crete, 5. 151; says Cytorum was named after Cytorus the son of Phrixus, 5. 387; on the abode of the Amazons, 5. 405; on the boundaries of Aeolis in Asia, 6. 9, 79; on "many-fountained Ida," 6. 11; author of the *History* and a work on *Inventions*, a native of Cyme Phryconis in Asia, 6. 161; ridiculed for his references to his countrymen, 6. 163; tells the history of Miletus, 6. 205; says that the Asiatic peninsula (Asia Minor) was inhabited by 16 tribes, 6. 361, 367; misjudged by Apollodorus, 6. 363; placed the Homeric Halizones in the interior, 6. 365
- "Ephyra," the earlier name of Cichyrus in Thesprotia, 3. 301; nine cities so named, 3. 339
- Ephyra, an Aetolian village, 4. 29
- Ephyra, the, "in the inmost part of Argos," 4. 165
- Ephyra, the Corinthian (Korakou?), 4. 27
- Ephyra (Palaea Larissa), another name of Crannon in Thessaly, 3. 335, 337
- Ephyra (apparently the Homeric), on the Sellæis River in Elis, 120 stadia from the city Elis, 3. 315; 4. 27
- Ephyra, a Sicyonian village, 4. 29
- Ephyra, the Thesprotian, 4. 27, 29; whence the sons of Thessalus invaded Thessaly, 4. 455
- Ephyra, the Thessalian, 4. 27
- Ephyri, the Aetolian, Perrhaebian and Thesprotian, 4. 29; the Homeric, "from Thrace," 4. 447
- "Ephyri," in earlier times the name of the Crannonians in Thessaly, 4. 447
- Epicurus (see Epidauros)
- Epicharmus of Cos (about 540-483 B.C.), the comic poet; *apocope* in, 4. 131
- Epionemidian Locrians (see Locrians), the, named after Mt. Cnemis, 4. 343; 4. 377; the territory of, 4. 381; progenitors of the Ozolian Locrians, 4. 387
- Epicteti (Privy-councillors), the, at Ephesus, 6. 225
- Epicteti, the Phrygian, live about the Mysian Olympus, 5. 409
- Epicurus, "in a sense a Lampsacenan"; Metrodorus of Lampsacus a comrade of, 6. 37; grew up in Samos and Teos, and became an *ephebus* at Athens, 6. 219
- Epidaemus (Durazzo) in Illyria; the distance from, to Thessaloniceia, 1. 409; voyage from, to Brundisium, 3. 125; founded by the Coryræans and now called Dyrrachium, 3. 265; 535 Roman miles, by the Egnatian Way, to Cypselia (Ipsala) on the Hebros (Maritza) River, 3. 293; whither went many of the inhabitants of Dyspontium in Elis, 4. 101
- Epidaurian breed of horses, the, is most excellent, 4. 239
- Epidaurians, the, once colonised Aegina, 4. 181
- Epidauros (once called Epicurus, now Epidavra), on the Saronic Gulf, 4. 163; settled by emigrants from Tiryns, 4. 171; belonged to a kind of Amphictyonic League, 4. 173, 175; seized by Carians, 4. 175; famed for its temple of Asclepius, and has a circular coast of 16 stadia, 4. 177
- Epidauros Limera in Laconia, 4. 151
- Epidavra (see Epidauros)
- Epigoni, the; expedition of, against Thebes, 3. 305, 4. 283, 5. 71; captured Thebes, 4. 333
- Epigram, an, of Callimachus, in regard to a poem of Oecophilus the Samian, 6. 219
- Epimenides the Cretan wizard, said to have been from Phaestus, 5. 141
- Epistrategi, the, in Aegypt, 8. 53
- Epistrophus, the Homeric, leader of the Halizones, 5. 403, 407, 409; slain by Achilles at Lyræssus, 6. 15, 121, 151
- Epitallum in Macistia, the present name of the Homeric Thyrum, 4. 49, 71, 73
- Epitbets in Homer, 1. 57, 91, 133
- Epizephyrian Locrians (see Locrians), the, were colonists from the Ozolian Locrians, 4. 387
- Epopeus (Epomeo), Mt., on Plithuncus; shaken by earthquake, cast forth fire, 2. 459
- Epops, a hill in Italy, on the brow of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- which Locri Epizephyrii is situated, 3, 29
- Eporedia (Ivrea), a Roman colony in Italy, 2, 279
- Equator, the; the limit of the southerly peoples, 1, 231; geographical position of, 1, 279; divides earth into two hemispheres, 1, 371; region of, temperate, according to Eratosthenes and Polybius, 1, 373; distance from, to pole, one-fourth of earth's largest circle, 1, 429; measures 250,000 stadia, according to Eratosthenes, 1, 437; distance from, to Cinnamon-bearing country and Syenê, 1, 507; between which and tropic circle shadows fall in both directions, 1, 509; distance from, to the tropic, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the greatest circle, 1, 521
- Equestrian rank, the, a praefect of, governs certain of the Ligures, 2, 271; from men of, in Luca, the Roman Senate recruits its ranks, 2, 320
- Equinoctial hours, the; meaning of, 1, 283 (footnote 4); at Meroë and other places, 1, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517
- "Equinoctial rising" of the sun, the; a variable term, 1, 415
- Equinoctial signs, the, 2, 153
- Equinoctial west, the; the Tagus River flows towards, 2, 65
- Equinoxes, the, 1, 287, 291, 2, 151
- Bras in Asia, near Brythrae, 6, 239
- Erana (Kuriaki) in Messenia, by some said to have been called Arenê in earlier times, by the same name as the Pylian Arenê, 4, 69; wrongly identified by some with the Homeric Arenê, 4, 117
- Erasinus River, the, which flows from Arendia to the coast near Bura, 3, 93, 4, 161
- Erasinus River, the, near Brauron in Attica, 4, 163
- Erasinus (or Arasinus) River, the, in Argolia, flows underground from the Stymphalian Lake, 4, 161, 231
- Erasinus River, the, near Eretria, 4, 163
- Erasistratean school of medicine, the, at Smyrna, 5, 519
- Erasistratus the physician (fl. in the first half of the third century B.C.), from Iulis in Ceos, 5, 169; the Erasistratean school of medicine at Smyrna, 5, 519
- Erastus, the Socratic philosopher, native of Scarpaea, 6, 111
- Erato, the clear-voiced muse, 4, 65
- Eratosthenes of Cyrenê (about 276-194 B.C.), learned Alexandrian scholar; geographer and philosopher, 1, 3; on the aim of a poet, 1, 23, 55, 57; on additions to geographical knowledge, 1, 49; his wide knowledge of geography, 1, 51; never saw Athens, according to Polemon, but in fact studied under Zeno there, 1, 53; his treatises *On the Good* and his *Studies in Declamation* show superficiality, 1, 55; says "Homer never lets fall an inappropriate epithet," 1, 57; on limitations of Homer's knowledge, 1, 59; misrepresents Homer, 1, 67, 81, 97; on Hesiod's geography, 1, 85; on Aeolus, king of the winds, 1, 87; on the original level of the Mediterranean, 1, 141; relies too much on poor authorities, e.g. Damastes, 1, 173; believed Gulf of Issus most easterly point of Mediterranean, and believes fabulous stories told about northern parts of the Adriatic, and even mentions an island Cerne, 1, 175; on the shape of the earth and its changes, 1, 179; explains finding of oyster-shells and salt-marshes 2000 or 3000 stadia from sea, 1, 181; does not confirm doctrine of Archimedes on the sphericity of liquid bodies, 1, 201; on changes about Mt. Chama and Gerrha, 1, 207; does not believe in uniform level of the seas, 1, 209; on the Hyperboreans, 1, 229; reviser of geography, 1, 231, 253, 267; on Iernê, 1, 237; says parallel through Athens is less than 200,000 stadia in circuit, 1, 241; on the division of the continents, 1, 243; diets upon disputation, 1, 245; opposes dividing mankind into two groups, Greeks and barbarians, 1, 249; divides inhabited world into two parts by line parallel to equator, 1, 253; discredited by Hipparchus, 1, 257; had access to library at

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Alexandria, 1. 259; quotes epigram from temple of Asclepius at Panticapaeum, 1. 277; discredits Demachus, 1. 285; misrepresented by Hipparchus, 1. 293; his divisions of Asia, 1. 297; says the Tigris and Euphrates flow from Armenia southwards and enclose Mesopotamia, 1. 305; makes illogical divisions, 1. 315, 319; divides inhabited world into two parts by the Taurus Range and the Mediterranean, 1. 317; mistakes of, in regard to promontories in the Mediterranean, 1. 363; also in regard to distances, 1. 355; entirely ignorant of Iberia, Celtica, Germany, and Britain, 1. 357; calls country under equator temperate, 1. 371; criticises ancient geographers, 1. 399; believes certain stories of Pythia, being ignorant of western and northern Europe, 1. 401, 409; his errors in estimates of distances corrected by Polybius, 1. 409; says the Galati (Gauls) inhabit the country as far west as Gades, 1. 411; his measurement of the earth, 1. 437, 505; on the distance from Rhodes to Alexandria, 1. 483; wrongly makes the Issican Gulf the most easterly point of the Mediterranean, 1. 485; says parallel through Lysimacheia passes through Mysia, Sinopé and certain other places, 1. 513; on distances between parallels of Meroë, the Hellespont and the mouth of the Borysthenes, 1. 517; contradicted by Artemidorus on statements regarding "Tartessia," "Blest Isle," tides, and other things, 2. 49; wrongly says that Tarraco in Iberia has a roadstead, 2. 91; on the geographical position of the Pillars of Heracles, 2. 137; incorrect when he says that neither Cyrenus (Biba) nor Sardo is visible from mainland, 2. 367; says Homer was unacquainted with distant places, 3. 139, 195; petty criticisms of, borrowed by Apollodorus of Athens, 3. 103; cites Hesiod in regard to the Scythian "Hippemolgi" ("Mare-milkers"), 3. 197; makes some false hear-say statements in regard to Ister River

and other things, 3. 269; saw the ruins of Heliécé after it was submerged, 4. 215; on the Aias River in Arcadia, 4. 231; says the distance from Cyrenaea to Cape Crimæotopon is 2000stadia, 5. 126; divided up the inhabited world as a whole by means of certain natural boundaries, 5. 183; says the Caucasus is called "Caspian" by the natives, 5. 209; on the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; on the Oxus River, 5. 253; says that Alexander built his fleet out of fir-wood in India, 5. 257; on the geographical position of various Asiatic peoples, 5. 269; gives the distances between various places in Asia, 5. 271; divides Asia into "Northern" and "Southern," and into "Sphragides," 5. 301; Strabo's criticism of, 5. 329; certain distances given by, on way to India, same as those of Artemidorus, 6. 311; on the copper and silver mines in Cyprus, 6. 383; on the expeditions of Heracles and Dionysus to India, 7. 9; gives a trustworthy account of India, 7. 15-17; on the cause of the summer rains in India, 7. 19; on the fertility of India, 7. 31; on certain countries in Asia, 7. 141; on the dimensions of Persia, 7. 155, 167; discusses the lakes near Arabia, 7. 211; on the Dead Sea, 7. 297; describes the Persian Gulf, 7. 301, 303, 305; opinions of, concerning Arabia, 7. 309, 349; on the course of the Nile River, 8. 3-7; says that expulsion of foreigners is a custom common to barbarians, 8. 69; calls Tinx "Lixus," 8. 159; statements of, concerning western Libya, disputed by Artemidorus, 8. 169-171; native of Cyrenæ, great philosopher and mathematician, 8. 205

Enutya, a district near Elnela (q.v.), 3. 307

Erechtheus, the daughter of, married Xuthus, 4. 209

Eregli (see Perinthus)

Ereklî (see Heracleia Pontica)

Erembians (Arabian Troglodytes?), the, mentioned by Homer, 1. 5, 139, 161, 3. 191, 7. 369; either Arabians, or Troglodytes, or Arambians, 7. 371

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Erernni" ("Black"), not applicable to the Arabians, 7, 373
- Eressus in Lesbos, the home of Theophrastus and Phanias, the Peripatetic philosophers, 6, 145
- Eretria, now a market-place at Athens, said to have colonised Eretria in Euboea, 5, 15
- Eretria in Euboea; across the strait 40 stadia from Oropus, 4, 289; second largest city in Euboea, 5, 11, 17; said to have been founded by the Athenians before the Trojan War, and many colonies sent out by, 5, 13; by some said to have been colonised from Triphylian Mochlus by Eretrieus, and in earlier times called Melanota and Arotria, 5, 15; destroyed by the Persians but rebuilt, 5, 17; the school of Eretrian philosophers at, 5, 19
- Eretria in Phthiotis, subject to Achilles, 4, 413; near the Pharsalus in Thessaly, 5, 16
- Eretrian sect, the, of philosophers, 4, 261
- Eretrians, the, in Euboea, were colonists from the Attic deme of the Eretrians, 5, 7; now hold the territory of Carystus, 5, 11; once powerful, ruling over several islands, and retaken the latter, 5, 17; were carried off by the Persians, and said to have settled in Gordyene in Asia, 7, 233
- Eretum (near Grotta Marozza), a village, 2, 375; at the junction of the Salarian and Nomentane Ways, 2, 377, 417
- Erginus, tyrant of Orchomenus in Boeotia, received tribute from the Thebans, 4, 335
- Eriocaulon, the botanical term, 3, 99, footnote 6
- Erichthonius, an original founder in both the Trojan and Attic tribes, 6, 95
- Ericodes (or Ericussa), distance from, to Phenocodes, 3, 103
- Ericussa (Allcudi), one of the Liparacan Isles, named from its plant "beather," 3, 99
- Bridanus River, the, at Athens, 4, 267
- Eridanus, the, in Italy, a mythical river, 2, 319
- Erigon River, the, receives many streams from the Illyrian Mountains and empties into the Axius River, 3, 311, 339, 341, 345; "the river in Thrace that is now called Rhaginia," 3, 371
- Eriko (see Oricum)
- Erimokastron (see Thespeia)
- Erineus, the home of the poet Tyrtaeus, 4, 123; a city of the Dorian Tetrapolis, 4, 387; subject to Achilles, 4, 413
- Erineus, in the Troad, mentioned by Homer, 6, 67; lies below the ancient Ilium, 6, 71
- Erymanthus River, the, empties into the Alphieus, 4, 47; forms a boundary of Arcadia, 4, 101
- Erynnæ in Thessaly, 4, 451
- Erysichaeans, the, a people in the interior of Acarnania, 5, 66
- Erytheia, the ancient, identified with Gadeira and called "Heat Isle," 2, 49; scene of the adventures of Geryon, 2, 133; necessity of bleeding animals at, 3, 69
- Erythini, "the lofty," in Paphlagonia (now called Brythini), mentioned by Homer, 5, 377, 387
- "Erythra" ("Red"), name given by some to Erythraean Sea—and explanation of, 7, 349
- Erythrae, the Homeric, in Boeotia, by some writers regarded as subject to the Plataeans, 4, 315, 321
- Erythrae (Ritri) in Ionia, a colony of the Erythrae below Mt. Oithaeron, 4, 297; founded by Cnopus, bastard son of King Codrus, 6, 201, 239
- Erythraean (Red) Sea, the, unknown to Homer, according to Apollodorus, 3, 191; origin of name of, 7, 349-351
- Erythraeans, the, at Mimas, worship Heracles Iphocionus, 6, 127
- Erythrae, a harbour near Erythrae in Asia, 6, 241
- Erythrae the king, a certain Persian, or son of Perseus, after whom, according to certain writers, the Erythraean ("Red") Sea was named, 7, 306, 351
- Eryx, a city in Sicily, seized by Aeneas, 6, 109

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Bryx**, Mt. (Mt. San Giuliano), in Sicily, has temple of Aphrodite, 3. 83; an acropolis, 3. 87
- Eacus** in Iberia (see Aegus)
- Ealno River**, the (see Aenis)
- Ealonela**, the (see Aslonela)
- Epichel**, Cape (see Barbarium)
- Esquiline Gate**, the, 2. 411
- Esquiline Hill**, the, joined to Rome by Servius Tullius, 2. 401
- Esquiline Plain**, the, 2. 411
- Etelones**, the; a tribe of the Vindelici, 2. 281
- Estuaries**, the, in Iberia between the Sacred Cape and the Pillars, 2. 27, 29; cities on, 2. 31; near the mouths of the Tagus, 2. 61; the, near Noega, 2. 121
- "Estuary"**; meaning of term, 2. 17
- Etcecles**, king of Orchomenus in Boeotia, founded a temple of the Graces, and displayed great wealth and power, 4. 337
- Eteo-Cretans**, the ("Cretans of the old stock"), in Crete, 5. 125; occupy the southern part of Crete, 5. 127
- Eteon** in Boeotia, rightly called "place of ridges" by Homer, 3. 189; name of, changed to Scarphé, 4. 313; by some writers regarded as subject to the Platæans, 4. 315
- Etosian winds**, the; season of, 1. 373; cause the salt to congeal in the Tragnsacan salt-pan in the Troad, 6. 97; cause the summer rains in India, 7. 19, 25; bring winter in southern Aethiopia, 7. 339; render navigation difficult in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 345; make Alexandria a pleasant place to live at in summer, 8. 31
- Ethiopia** (see Aethiopia)
- Ethiopiæans** (see Aethiopiæans)
- Ethnarcha**, the, in Aegypt, 8. 63
- Etruria** (see Tyrrhenia)
- Etrusci** (see Tyrrheni)
- Euaemon**, the father of Euryppylus, 4. 435
- Euboea**, the Aegæan island, 1. 477; called by Euripides "a neighbouring city to Athens," 4. 97; obtained by Lycus from his father Pandion, 4. 249; in a way a part of Boeotia, 4. 281; description and history of, 5. 3-28; called "Maoris" ("Long") Island by the ancients, 5. 3, and "Abantia," 5. 5, and "Oché" and "Ellopia," 5. 7; much subject to earthquakes, 5. 15; brazen armour first used in, by Cretans, 5. 111; one of the seven largest islands, 6. 277
- Euboea** the heroine, after whom Euboea the island was named, 5. 5
- Euboea** in Sicily, founded by Chalcidians, but became a stronghold of the Syracusans, 3. 83, 5. 23
- Euboea**, a hill in the Argolis, 5. 23
- Euboea** in Corcyra, 5. 23
- Euboea** in Lemnos, 5. 23
- Euboean talent**, the (see Talent)
- Euboeans**, the, excelled in close combat, 5. 19, 21; founded a city Euboea near Edessa, 5. 23
- Eubols** in Euboea, swallowed up by reason of an earthquake, 5. 15
- Eucarya**, a town in Phrygia, 5. 505
- Eucleides** of Megara, the Socratic philosopher, 4. 251
- Eucratidas**, or Eucratides (king of Bactriana about 181-161 B.C.), forced to submit to Arsaces and his successors, 5. 275; Eucratidia named after, 5. 281; held 1000 cities, 7. 6
- Eucratidia** in Bactria in Asia, named after its ruler Eucratidas, 5. 281
- Eudeides**, the Homeric epithet, not applicable to Ithaca, 5. 43
- Eudeides** (the Homeric Aspledon), 20 stadia from Orchomenus, 4. 339
- Eudemus** the philosopher, a native of Rhodes, 6. 279
- Eudorus**, contemporary of Strabo, reputed author of a work on the Nile River, 8. 21
- Eudoxus** of Onides (fl. about 365 B.C.), astronomer, geographer, and philosopher, 1. 3; observed Canopus from observatory at Onides, 1. 461; on the shape of Attica, 4. 239; his description of Corinth, 4. 191; the expert mathematician, 4. 241; derides Ascré, the birth-place of Hesiod, 4. 331; praised by Polybius, 5. 81; on Crete, 5. 121; describes a marvellous place in Hyrcania, 5. 257; called a fosterer of names, 5. 406; on certain fish in Paphlagonia, 5. 463; on the boundaries of the Troad, 6. 9; a com-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- rade of Plato, 6. 283; spent 13 years with the priests at Heliopolis, 8. 83; astronomical observatories of, in Aegypt and near Cnidus, 8. 85
- Eudoxus of Cyzicus** (fl. about 130 B.C.), navigator and adventurer. His voyages about Libya are described by Poseidonius and Strabo. Went to Aegypt in reign of Euergetes the Second, and set sail for India, 1. 377; visited Dicacarcheia, Massalia, and Gades, 1. 381; again set sail for India, but abandoned voyage and visited King Bogus, 1. 383; urged Bogus to make the expedition, 1. 383, 389
- Euhemerus** the Messenian (fl. about 310 B.C.), author of a work on *Sacred History*; by Strabo discredited and called the "Perganean," 1. 173, 391, 401; his "Land of Panchaea," an invention, 3. 191, 193
- Eulaeus River**, the, in Susia, 7. 161; has the lightest of all waters and is used by the Persians, 7. 187
- Eumaeus** the swine-herd; feigned story of Odysseus told to, about Ilium, 8. 73
- Eumedes**, sent by Ptolemy to hunting-ground for elephants, founded Ptolemais, 7. 319
- Eumelus**, son of Admetus, 1. 165; the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 423, 426, 437, 447, 451
- Eumeneia**, the parts round, in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Eumenes of Cardia**, private secretary to Philip and Alexander, obtained Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Pontus after death of Alexander, but was defeated and slain by Antigonus (316 B.C.); removed the treasures from the fortress Cynda when he revolted from Antigonus, 6. 343; held out for a long time (three years) when besieged at the Cappadocian fortress Nora, 6. 357
- Eumenes**, brother of Philotaeus and father of Eumenes I the ruler of Pergamum, 6. 165
- Eumenes I** (ruler of Pergamum, 203-241 B.C.), conquered Antiochus the son of Seleucus near Sardis, 8. 165
- Eumenes II**, son of Attalus I and Apollonis, king of Pergamum (197-159 B.C.), fought with the Romans against Antiochus the Great and Perseus, and in return received all the country this side the Taurus that belonged to Antiochus, 5. 507, 6. 167; received Telmessus in Lycia from the Romans, 6. 317
- Eumeneia**, the Grove of, on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323; Harbour of, 7. 327
- Eumolpus** the musician, son of Poseidon, king of the Thracians, and reputed founder of the Eleusinian Mysteries, once occupied Attica, 3. 287, 5. 109
- Eumoeus**, son of Jason and king of Lemnos, 1. 166, 171; gave ransom for Ixion, 1. 151
- Eunomia**, a work by Tyrtacus, quoted, 4. 123
- Eunomus**, the ethara-bard, of Locri Epizephyrii, in Bruttium, 3. 35
- Eunostus Harbour**, the, at Alexandria, 8. 27
- Eunus**, a native of Apameia in Syria, became a slave of a certain Antigenes at Enna in Sicily, and about 136 B.C. became the leader of the Sicilian slaves in the First Servile War (for a full account of his amazing activities, see Diodorus Siculus, 34. 2. 5-18); his activities at Enna and elsewhere, 3. 81, 83, 85
- Eunymus** (Panaria), one of the Liparacan Isles, 3. 99
- Eupadium** in Western Locri, 4. 387
- Eupatoria** in Phanaraca in Cappadocia Pontica, so called by Mithridates Eupator, but was enlarged and called Magnopolis by Pompey, 5. 429
- Eupatorium**, Fort, in the Crimea, founded by Diophantus the general of Mithridates, 3. 247 (see footnote 2)
- Euphorion**, apparently Euphorion of Chalcis, grammarian, poet, and librarian, of whose works only fragments remain; *apocryph* in, 4. 131; on "the waters of the Mysian Ascanius," 5. 465, 6. 373
- Euphrantas Tower**, the, on the Great Syrtis, 8. 199
- Euphrates River**, the, flows from Armenia southwards, and with the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tigris encloses Mesopotamia, 1. 305; description of course of, 5. 297, 319, 321; the Zeugma on, 5. 307; empties into the Red Sea (I), 5. 327; borders on Mesopotamia and empties into the Persian Gulf, 5. 329; confused with the Halys, 5. 363; distance to, from Mazaca, 5. 365; separates Acilisene from Lesser Armenia, 5. 425; the road leading to, from the coast, 6. 311; mouth of, 3000 stadia from Babylon, 7. 163; flows through Babylon, 7. 169; navigable to Babylon, and rises to flood-tide at beginning of summer, 7. 205; Polycletus on, 7. 213; distances from, to the Tigris, 7. 229
- Euphronius, the Alexandrian grammarian (fl. in the third century B.C.), author of the *Prinapta* and calls Prinapus "the Orneatan," 4. 205
- Eurecis River, the, in the territory of Scopia, 5. 115
- Euripides, the tragic poet; the *Bacchae* of, defective in geographical accuracy, 1. 99; the *Phaethon* of, quoted on Aethiopia, 1. 123; lays blame of Trojan War on Zeus, 2. 189; the *Archelais* of, quoted on the Pelasgians and Danaans, 2. 345; in his *Ion* and *Rhadymanthys* calls "Euboea" the island "a neighbouring city to Athens," 4. 97, 99; in his *Aeolus*, on the kingdom of Salomeneus in Elys, 4. 99; describes Laconia and Messenia, making several false statements, 4. 141, 143; says Danaus decreed that all Pelasgians should be called Danaans, 4. 163; uses the terms "Mycenae" and "Argos" synonymously, 4. 187; on the Acrocorinthus, 4. 193; associates the sacred rites in honour of Mother Rhea with those of Dionysus, 5. 101; the *Palamedes* of, quoted, 5. 103; contradicted by Demetrius of Scopia in regard to worship of Mother Rhea, 5. 113; on the "sickly plight" of "things divine" when a country is devastated, 5. 213; says certain barbarous tribes in the Caucasus lament new-born babes and bury their dead with joy, 5. 291; on the myth of Auge and her child Telephus, 6. 135; wrong in regard to Marryas, 6. 137; took entire course of Anaxagoras, 6. 248; on the expedition of Dionysus to Asia, 7. 9; on the oracle at Delphi, 7. 287
- Euripus, the, at Rome, 6. 37
- Euripus, the, at Chalcis; changes current seven times a day, 1. 205, 4. 291; caused by earthquake, 1. 223; spanned by bridge two plethra long, 4. 281; description of, 4. 289; 630 stadia from Thermopylae, 4. 393; included by Chalcidians within the walls of Chalcis in time of Alexander the Great, 5. 13
- Euronus in Caria; geographical position of, 6. 209, 291
- Europe; maximum distance from, to Libya, 1. 403, 409; length of, 1. 411 ("Iberia" on that page is an error for "Libya"); runs out into several promontories, 1. 417; the most irregular in shape of the three continents, 1. 467; general description of, 1. 485-493; blessed by nature, 1. 487; abounds with cattle, but wild animals scarce, 1. 489; Iberia the first part of, 2. 3; eastern parts and boundaries of, 3. 151; separated from Asia by the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 3. 239; borders on Asia along the Tanais River, 5. 183; perhaps larger than Libya, 8. 155; almost the whole of, held by the Romans, 8. 211
- Europus (called by Homer "Titaresius") River, the, marks the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly, 3. 311, 335, 4. 443
- Europus in Media (see Rhaga in Media)
- Eurotas (Iri) River, the, flows from the territory of Megalopolis, 4. 47; empties between Gythium and Acraene, 4. 129; marvellous circumstances pertaining to, 3. 93, 4. 231
- Eurus, the wind, 1. 105
- Euryeia; nurse of Odysseus; statue of, in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 229
- Eurycles, ruler of the Lacedaemonians, took Cythera as his own private property, 4. 127; abused

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the friendship of Julius Caesar, 4. 137, and was banished, 4. 139
- Euryedelum, the, a sacred precinct in Triphylia, 4. 59
- Eurydice, the mother of Philip the son of Amyntas, 3. 309
- Eurylochus, drove the serpent called Cyclopes out of Salamis, 4. 263
- Eurylochus the Thessalian, destroyed the Phocian Crisa in the Crisaean War (about 695 B.C.), 4. 351
- Eurymedon, the Athenian general, on the second Sicilian expedition (425 B.C.), rebuilt the Messenian Pylus, 4. 111
- Eurymedon River, the, flows from the Selgic mountains into Pamphylia, 5. 485, 6. 325
- Eurypon the son of Procles, the Lacedaemonian ruler, 4. 141
- Eurypontidae, the; descendants of Eurypon, the Lacedaemonian ruler, 4. 141
- Eurypylus, son of Buemon; the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 407, 413, 421, 433, 435, 437
- Eurypylus, son of Telephus; Cos the island of, 5. 175; country of, sacked by Achilles; slain by Neoptolemus, 6. 15; domain of, 6. 21, 135, 137
- Eurysthenes, and Procles, the Heraclidae, took possession of, and reorganised, Laconia, 4. 133, 235; drew up the Spartan Constitution, according to Hellanicus, 4. 139
- Eurystheus, succeeded Sthenelus as king of Mycenae, 4. 185; death and burial of, 4. 187
- "Eurytheus' Head," at Tricorynthus, where the head of Eurystheus was buried, 4. 187
- Eurytians, the, in Aetolia, 5. 17, 29
- Eurytion, the neat-herd of Geryon, 2. 49
- Eurytus, the Homeric, the Oechalian, 4. 31, 71, 433; the son of, met Telemachus at Pherae, 4. 145
- Eusebeia near the Taurus (see Tyana)
- Euthydemus, king of the Bactrians, caused Bactriana to revolt from the kings of Syria and Media, 5. 276; father of the Demetrius who made many conquests in Asia, 5. 231
- Euthydemus of Mylasa in Caria, great orator, wealthy, and thought worthy of the foremost honour in Asia, 6. 295
- Euthymus, the Locrian pugilist, fought Polites at Temesa in Bruttium, 3. 15
- Eutresis, the Homeric, a small village of the Theopians, where Zethus and Amphion are said to have lived before reigning over Thebes, 4. 323
- Euxine Sea, the (or Pontus, *q.v.*), formerly had no outlet at Byzantium, and basshallow waters, 1. 183; dimensions and shape of, 1. 479; beavers of, yield castor of superior medicinal quality, 2. 107; called "Axine" ("Inhospitable") in Homer's time, 3. 189; divided into two seas by the strait between Capes Ormetopon and Carambia, 3. 235; visible from Ithacus Mountain, 3. 251; Dioscurias occupies the most easterly point of, 5. 209; numerous colonies of Milesians on, 6. 207
- Euxynthetus, lover of the Cretan Leucocomas, 5. 139
- Evander, mythical Arcadian founder of Rome, 2. 385
- Evanthus, founder of Locri Epizephyrii in Italy (about 700 B.C.), 3. 29
- Evenus (formerly called Lycormas, now Fidari) River, the, in Aetolia, empties into the sea, 3. 311, 4. 15, 5. 29; 630 stadia from Mt. Chalcis and 670 from Actium, 5. 63
- Evenus River, the, flows past Pitane in Mysia in Asia, 6. 131
- Evergetae, the, in Asia, visited by Alexander, 7. 145
- Evergreens, the, abundant in Armenia, 5. 323; found in India, 7. 97, and in Gordyaea, 7. 233
- "Evoc saboe," a cry uttered in the ritual of Sabazius and the Mother, 5. 109
- Excision, a Judaeic rite, 7. 285; a rite of the Aegyptians, 8. 153
- Exedra, the, of the Museum at Alexandria, 8. 35
- Exitaniens (see "Sex" and "Hexi"), the city of the, in Iberia, 2. 81, 155
- F
- Fabaria the island (see Borkum)
- Fabius Maximus Quintator (consul 233 and 228 B.C., and appointed dic-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- tator 217 B.C.), removed the colossal statue of Heracles from Tarentum to Rome, 2. 107
- Fabius the historian (the Quintus Fabius Pictor, who fl. about 220 B.C., oldest Roman annalist, and wrote his work in Greek, or possibly the Fabius Pictor, a later annalist, who wrote his work in Latin); on the wealth of the Sabini, 2. 377
- Falerii, a town in Italy, 2. 365
- Falernian wine, the, 2. 399, 437
- Fallum, Aequum, in Italy, 2. 365, 367
- Famine, because of mice, or rats, in Cantabria, 2. 113; avoided in Italy by unfailling supply of millet in Cisalpine Celtica, 2. 331; among the Sabini, 2. 465
- Fanary, Cape (see Parthenium)
- Fanum Fortunae (see Fortune, Temple of)
- Fasces, the Roman; the use of, transferred from Tarquinia, 2. 330
- Faustulus, the swineherd who reared Romulus and Remus, 2. 381
- Faventia (Faenza), on the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
- Fawns, the, in India, 7. 125
- Feliciudi (see Phoenicaceae)
- Fennel (see *Hippomarathri*)
- Fennel (Marathon) Plain, the, in Iberia, 2. 95
- Feodosia (see Theodosia)
- Ferentinum, a town in Italy, 2. 365; on the Latin Way, 2. 411
- Fermo (see Firmum Picenum)
- Veronia (Sant' Antimo), at the foot of Mt. Soracte; remarkable sacred rites at, 2. 367
- Ferrajo, Porto, in Aethalia (Elba) (see Argolis)
- Ferrets, Libyan, bred for the destruction of hares, 2. 35; in Maurusia, as large as cats, 8. 163
- Festl, a former boundary of Roman territory, 2. 383
- Fidari River, the (see Erenus River)
- Fidene (Serpentara) near Veii, 2. 365, 383
- Fig; the "Antiocholan" dried, produced in great quantities at Antiocheia on the Maeander, 6. 189; the *sycamorus* in Aegypt like a, 8. 149
- "Fig-tree, Under the" (now Galata), a harbour five stadia from the Horn of the Byzantines, 3. 281
- Fig-tree, the, in Hyrcania; productivity of, 1. 273, 5. 251; a tree in Celtica like, whose sap is deadly, 2. 251
- Fig-trees, wild, abundant below the ancient site of Ilium, 6. 71
- Filbedjik (see Philippi)
- Fimbria, Roman quaestor (86 B.C.), slew the consul Valerius Flaccus in Asia, assumed command of the Roman army, and ruined Ilium, but was overthrown by Sulla, 6. 55
- Finisterre, Cape (see Nerium)
- Fire, worshipped by the Persians, 7. 175
- Firmum Picenum (Fermo), in Picenum, 2. 429
- Fish; caught in the ice at the Strait of Kertch, 3. 225; the skins of, used as wraps and bed-covers in Pharusia in Libya, 8. 169
- Fish-salting industry, the, in Turdetania and about the Pontus, 2. 15, 33; at New Carthage, 2. 89; in Blea in Italy, 3. 5; on Lake Lychnidus, 3. 309; at Zuebla in Libya, 8. 165
- Flaminian Way, the, 2. 367, 371
- Flaminius, Titus Quintus, conquered Philip the son of Demetrius and king of Macedonia at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly, 4. 445
- Flaminius, Gaius, the Elder (consul 223 and 217 B.C.), conquered by Hannibal, 2. 369
- Flaminius, Gaius, the Younger (consul with Marcus Lepidus 187 B.C.), the builder of the Flaminian Way, from Rome to Ariminum, 2. 331
- Flax, sown in rainy seasons in India, 7. 21
- Fleece, the golden; an explanation of the origin of myth of, 5. 215
- Flute, the, used by the Illyrian Dardanians, 3. 265; invented by Selenus and Marsyas and Olympus, 5. 103, 105; the "bombyces," 5. 107; the Bercocynian and Phrygian, 5. 109
- Flute-players, and citharists, played the accompaniment to the Pythian Neme at Delphi, 4. 363
- Flute-reed, the, produced by a marsh in Boeotia, 4. 325

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Formiae (Mola di Gaeta), in Italy, 2. 395; founded by the Laconians, and formerly called Hormiae, 2. 397
 Fortune, the Temple of (Fanum Fortunae); on the Metaurus River, 2. 371; at Praeneste, noted for its oracles, 2. 417; two temples of, on Latin Way, 2. 461; at Rome, built by Leucullus and adorned with statues brought from Corinth by Mummius, 4. 201, 203
 Foruli (Civita Tommasa), in the Sabine country, 2. 375
 Forum, the Roman; the temple of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) in, 2. 393; description of, 2. 409
 Forum Cornelianum (Inola), on the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
 Forum Flaminium, 2. 373
 Forum Julium (Fréjus), in Gallia Narbonensis, a naval station 600 stadia from Massalia, 2. 191
 Forum Sempiternum, on the Flaminian Way, 2. 373
 Franco (see Celtica)
 Frankincense, used in Pisidia, 5. 483; produced in the region of Cape Dairé, 7. 333; in the country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 347; produced from trees, 7. 365
 Fregellae (Ceprano), in Latium, formerly a famous city, 2. 397, 413
 Fregena (Maccarese), a town between Cosa and Ostia, 2. 363
 Frentani, country of the, borders on Apulia, 3. 127, 135
 Frigid Zone, the, the diet of the people near, 2. 261
 Frigid Zones, the; uninhabitable because of the cold, 1. 371
 Frocta, the; severe at mouth of Lake Macotis, 1. 277, 3. 225
 Frusino, on the Latin Way, 2. 411
 Fucinus, Lake (Lago di Fucino), like a sea in size, 2. 426
 Fundanian wine, the, 2. 399
 Fundi (Fondi), on the Applan Way, 2. 399

G

Gabae in Persis; the royal palace at, 17. 59
 Gabala, a town in Syria, near Laodicea, 7. 255

Gabales, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
 Gabianè, a province of Elamais in Asia, 7. 223
 Gabii (Castiglione), between the Latin and Valerian Ways, on the Praenestine Way, and equidistant from Rome and Praeneste; has a great stone-quarry, 2. 415, 417
 Gabinus (consul 59 B.C., proconsul of Syria 57 B.C.), slew Archelais and restored Ptolemy to his kingdom, 5. 437; deceived by Archelais, 8. 48; restored Ptolemy Auletes to his throne, 8. 47
 Gabinus, the Roman historian, tells marvellous stories about Maurus, 8. 171
 Gabreta Forest (Böhmer Wald, Forest of the Bohemians); geographical position of, 3. 165
 Gadaris in Phoenicia, seized by the Judaeans, 7. 277; noxious lake at, 7. 297
 Gadeira (or Gades, now Cadix), ship-masters from, sailed beyond mouth of Ixus River (in Maurasia), and visited by Eudoxus of Cyzicus, 1. 381; outside the Pillars, 1. 403; separated from Turdetania by narrow strait, and distant from Calpè about 750 stadia, 2. 17; distance from, to Sacred Cape, 2. 10, 49; fame of, due to being allies of the Romans, 2. 21; identified with ancient Brytheln, 2. 49; stories of merchants of, about the Lotus-eaters, 2. 83; whither runs the main road, 2. 97; description of, 2. 129-157; geographical position of, 2. 129; the founding of, by the Tyrians, 2. 135; regarded by many as containing the Pillars of Hercules, and as being the end of land and sea, 2. 137; has a peculiar kind of tree, 2. 155, 157
 Gaditanian Knights, the 500, 2. 131
 Gaditanians, the; habits and numbers of, 2. 131; recall an oracle on the founding of Gades by the Tyrians, 2. 135
 Gaëta (see Caïta)
 Gaetulians, the, largest of the Libyan tribes, 8. 169; live deep in the interior of Libya, 8. 173, 195
 Gaezatae, the, one of the largest tribes

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of the Celti; once seized Roman territory, 2. 311, in Capadana, 2. 323; destroyed by the Romans, 2. 326
- Gaius Julius, son of Burycles the Lacedaemonian ruler, 4. 139
- Galabril, the, a Dardanian tribe in Illyria, thought to be the ancestors of the Italian Calabrians; have an ancient city, 3. 266
- Galactophagi ("Curd-eaters"), the Homerio, are wagon-dwelling Scythians and Sarmatians, 3. 179, 181, 189, 195, 197, 205, 209, 243, 5. 419; by Apollodorus called a fabrication of Homer, 5. 423
- Galata, the Harbour of (see "Fig-tree, Under the")
- Galatia; in Greater Phrygia, a territory seized by Tectosages from Celtica, who were "Galatians" (Gauls), 2. 205; description and history of, 5. 467-473; has three tribes, 5. 467, 471; has a Council and twelve Tetrarchs, 5. 469
- Galatians (Gauls), the; emigrations of, 1. 227; inhabit country as far west as Gades, according to Brutonhenes, 1. 411; rank their mines with those of Turditanians, 2. 41; language and physique of, 2. 103; trained by the Massaliotes to write Greek, 2. 179; as a whole, by the Greeks called "Celti," 2. 211; the fourteen tribes of, between the Garumna and Liger, 2. 213; in common dedicated temple to Augustus at Lugdunum, 2. 223; the Cisalpine, accorded civic rights by the Romans, 2. 299; defeated Rome (390 B.C.), 2. 339, 341; captured Rome, 3. 141; the "Genuine" (i.e. Germans), 3. 153; the Scordiscian, 3. 169; in Asia, extent of territory of, 5. 345; in Asia, given over to the hereditary Tetrarchs by Pompey, 5. 373; some of, settled in Paphlagonia, 5. 383; overrun the country subject to the Attalic and Bithynian kings in Asia Minor, and finally, by voluntary cession, received the present Galatia, 5. 409; occupied a part of Greater Phrygia, 5. 485; onsets of, in Asia Minor, 5. 495; who crossed over to Asia, found Ilium lacking in walls, 6. 53; conquered by Attalus I, 6. 167; tribe of, said by Apollodorus to be more recent than the time of Ephorus, 6. 361, 367
- Galatic Gulf (Gulf of Lyons), the, on the southern side of Celtica, 1. 491, 2. 5, 181, 215
- Galatic Gulfs, the two, 2. 119
- Galatic (Gallic, or Celtic) race (the Gauls, the); the traits and habits of, 2. 237-249; are war-mad, 2. 237; are akin to the Germans, 2. 239; the armour of, 2. 241; structure of the bones of, 2. 243; have three sets of men who are held in particular honour, 2. 245; barbaric customs of, 2. 247
- Galatic tribes, the, beyond the Rhenus and Celtica, 2. 161, 163
- Galaxidi (see Oeanthea)
- Galazze (see Calatia)
- Galeotar, the; a kind of fish caught in the Strait of Messina, also called sword-fish and dog-fish, 1. 87
- Galepsus, between the mouths of the Strymon and Nestus Rivers, 3. 356; raised to the ground by Philip, 3. 359
- Galilee, 7. 281
- Galliesus, Mt., between Ephesus and Colophon, 6. 233
- Galli, the (priests of Cybele), eunuchs at the Plutonium at Hierapolis in Phrygia, 6. 187
- Gallia Aquitania (see Aquitania)
- Gallia Belgica, 2. 167 (footnote 2), 223
- Gallia Lugdunensis, 2. 167 (footnote 1), 223 (footnote 3)
- Gallia Narbonensis (see Narbonitis)
- Gallikos River (see Echedorus River)
- Gallipoli (see Callipolis)
- Gallo, Cape (see Acrisias)
- Gallo-Graccia, a part of Phrygia in Asia Minor, ceded to the Galatæ, 1. 497, 5. 469
- Gallus, Aelius (see Aelius Gallus)
- Gallus, Cornelius (see Cornelius Gallus)
- Gallus River, the, which rises at Modra in Phrygia Hellespontica, joins the Sangarius, 5. 379
- Gamabrivii, the, an indigent German tribe, 3. 159
- Gambarus, competent ruler in Syria, 7. 255
- Games, the Actian, at Nicopolis in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Greece, 3. 305; the Eleutherian, at Plataea, where the victor received a crown, 4. 327; the Nemean, 4. 187; the Olympian, 4. 87, 91-95; the Pythian, 4. 363; the quinquennial, at Neapolis near Alexandria in Aegypt, 3. 41
- Gandaris in India, subject to Porus, 7. 53
- Gandaritis, a district in India, 7. 45
- Gangamé, an instrument with which fish are caught in the ice at the Strait of Kertch, 3. 225
- Ganges, the city, in India, 7. 125
- Ganges River, the, in India, 7. 17; has many tributaries, and is the largest river in India, 7. 19; largest of all rivers, 7. 61, 63; course of, 7. 125
- Gangitis, a stone found in Gordyaea which is avoided by reptiles, 7. 253
- Gangra, a small town and fortress in Paphlagonia, residence of Morzeus, 5. 453
- Ganymede, snatched away either at Barypasia or at the Dardanian Promontory in the Troad, 6. 27, 59
- Garabusa, Cape (see Cimarus)
- Garamantes, the, in Libya; geographical position of land of, 8. 195, 207, 209
- Gardiki (see Larisa Kremasté)
- Gardinitza (see Opus in Locris)
- Gareus in Macedonia, one of the cities destroyed by Cassander, 3. 343, 351
- Gargano (see Garganum)
- Garganum (Gargano), the promontory, in Apulia, 3. 131; distance from, to Brundisium, 3. 133; the deep gulf at, 3. 135
- Gargara in Aeolis in Asia; territory of, 6. 13, 99; on the Gulf of Adramyttium, 6. 103, 115; founded by the people of Assus, 6. 117
- Gargarians, the, live on the borders of the Amazons, 5. 233; cohabit with the Amazons, and live in Themiscyra, 5. 235
- Gargarum, a place high up on Mt. Ida, 6. 13
- Gargarus, Mt., the Homeric, a summit of Mt. Ida, 6. 11
- Gargettus (near Garito in Attica), where the headless body of Eurystheus was buried, 4. 187
- Garindacans, the, in Arabia, coast of, 7. 343
- Garmanes (Sramans), the, in India, 7. 99; life and tenets of, 7. 103
- Garonne River, the (see Garumna)
- Garsauria, a town on the borders of Lycania, said once to have been a metropolis, 5. 359
- Garsaura in Cappadocia, near Soatra, 5. 475; the road through, 6. 309
- Garsauritis, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349
- Garumna (Garonne) River, the, navigable and empties into the ocean, 2. 211; approximately parallel to the Pyrenees, 2. 215; whence is one of the four passages to Britain, 2. 253
- Gasconne, Gulf of, 1. 491 (footnote 2)
- Gastunotikos River, the (see Peneus River, the, in Elis)
- "Gasya," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Gaudon, 3. 103; called the Isle of Calypso by Callimachus, 3. 193
- Gaugamela ("Camel's House"), a village in Aturia, where Darius was conquered and lost his empire, 7. 197
- Gauls, the (see Galatic race, Celti, and Galatians)
- Gaza, in Phoenicia, harbour and city, 7. 277; sandy country of, 7. 279
- Gazaca (near Leilan), royal summer residence of kings of Atropatian Media, 5. 305
- Gazacene in Cappadocia; Paphlagonian names prevalent in, 5. 417
- Gazarans, the, a tribe in Syria, 7. 239
- Gazelles (see Deer), the, in the Scythian plains, 3. 249; many, in Gazelonitis in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 393; in India, 7. 125; horns of, used as weapons by the Simi in Aethiopia, 7. 325; in Arabia, 7. 343; abound in Mauritania in Libya, 8. 163
- Gazelon, a city in Gazelonitis in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 395
- Gazelonitis in Cappadocia Pontica, fertile, level, and has gazelles and fine sheep, 5. 393; Paphlagonian names prevalent in, 5. 417; boundaries of, 5. 443

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Gaziura in Cappadocia Pontica, an ancient royal residence now deserted, 5. 397
- Gedroseni, the, in Asia, 7. 143
- Gedrosia, land of the Ichthyophagi, 1. 501; produces spices, nard, and myrrh, 7. 133; geographical position of, 7. 141; often suffers crop failures, 7. 153
- Gedrosii, the, in Asia, geographical position of, 7. 143
- Gela in Campania (see Acherrae)
- Gela (near Terranova) in Sicily, no longer inhabited, 3. 83
- Gelae, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 233, 249, 259
- Gelo, tyrant of Syracuse, visited by Magus, a navigator, 1. 377; drove the Chalcidians out of Euboea in Sicily, 5. 23
- Geloans, the, possess Acragas, 3. 81
- Genauni, the; geographical position of the, 2. 281
- Genetes River, the, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399
- Genethliologists (or astrologers), the Chaldaean, 7. 203
- Gennesaritis, Lake, in Syria, 7. 261
- Genna (Genoa), situated near the beginning of the Alps and the Apennines, being the emporium of the Ligures, 2. 263, 267; inhabited by Ligures, 2. 271, 303; the road from, to Placentia, 2. 329
- "Geographer, the" (Strabo), gruffly asserts that Homer's "Aea" is a certain spring, and not "earth," 3. 347
- Geography, science of, and utility of, 1. 3, 31, 37; definition of, 1. 27; blunders from ignorance of, and successes from knowledge of, 1. 35, 37; more important than political science, and should lean to utility, 1. 39; involves a knowledge of geometry and astronomy, 1. 41; knowledge of, enlarged by spread of empires, 1. 49; revised by Eratosthenes, 1. 231; division of earth into five zones in harmony with, 1. 369; seeks to define boundaries of inhabited world by one of the two temperate zones, 1. 371; must take for granted certain physical and mathematical principles, 1. 419; must rely on geometry, as geometry on astronomy, and astronomy on physics, 1. 423; the proper task of, 1. 455, 465, 505; inquires into relative positions of countries, 1. 469; scope of, 1. 505, 2. 167, 3. 9, 133, 4. 417, 5. 497; difficulties of, in the matter of determining boundaries, 3. 291; the dry part of, 6. 211; subject treated in a poem of Alexander of Ephesus, 6. 231; rivers useful in the matter of boundaries in, 7. 43; the province of 7. 67
- Geometry; fundamental to geography, 1. 423, 429; Eudoxus of Cnidus an expert in, 4. 241; invented by the Aegyptians, 7. 271; originated in Aegypt, 8. 11
- Georgi ("Farmers"), the, in the Tauric Chersonesus, 3. 243; sometimes engage in piracy, 3. 245
- Gephyraeans, the; another name of the Tanagraeans, 4. 293
- Geracetus (Mandilo), Cape, in Euboea, about 1200 stadia from Cape Cenaeum, 5. 3; mentioned by Homer, and has a notable temple of Poseidon, 5. 11
- Gerania (Makriplagi) Mt., 4. 195 (see footnote 5)
- Geranius, a river called, in Coelê Elis, 4. 33
- Gerena (or Gerenia), in Messenia, falsified by certain writers as being the home of the Gerenian Nestor, 3. 193, 4. 33, 85, 113
- Gerenia, by some identified with the Homeric Enope, 4. 115
- Gerenus, a place called, in Coelê Elis, 4. 33
- Geres, a Boeotian, founder of Teos, 6. 201
- Gergitha, near the sources of the Calycus, whither Attalus transferred the Gergithians of the Troad, 6. 139
- Gergitha in the Troad, colonised from the Cymaeans Gergithes, 6. 35
- Gergithes, in the territory of Cymæ, founded Gergitha in the Troad, 6. 35
- Gergithians, the, in the Troad, transferred to Gergitha near the sources of the Calycus, 6. 139

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Gergithium, in the territory of Lampneus, rich in vines, 6. 35
- Gergithium, in the territory of Cymé near Phrygonian Larissa, 6. 37
- Gergovia (Gergovie), near which Julius Cæsar fought Vercingetorix, 2. 219
- Gergovie (see Gergovia)
- Germanic tribes, the, beyond the Rhenus and the Ister, 3. 151, 153
- Germanic War, the, 2. 231
- Germanicus, the Younger, son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia; his triumph over the Cherusci, 3. 161
- Germanicus, son of Tiberius Cæsar, resists his father, 3. 147
- Germani, the, joined by the Sequani in their war upon Italy, 2. 225; kinamen of the Gauls, 2. 239; country of, overrun by Italians, 2. 281; now being fought by the Romans, 3. 143; called Germani ("Genuine" Galatæ) by the Romans, 3. 153; the country and tribes of, 3. 153-173; enemies to the Romans, 3. 217
- Germany, divided into two parts by Albi River, 1. 51; bounded by the Rhine and Danube, 1. 491, 493
- Geron, a river in Coelæ Ellæ, 4. 35
- "Gerontes" ("old men"), the word for "senators" among the Lacedæmonians and the Massaliotes, 3. 323; in Crete and Sparta, 5. 151, 159
- Gerrha in Arabia, on the road from Phœnicia to Egypt, 7. 279; inhabited by Chaldaeans exiled from Babylon, 7. 303
- Gerrha in Phœnicia, formerly covered with shoal water, 1. 185, 207
- Gerrhaeans, the, convey aromatics from Arabia to Palæstine, 7. 343; riches of, 7. 349
- Gerrhaeidae, a harbour, 30 stadia from Teos, 6. 239
- Geryon, the neat-herd of, 2. 49; kine of, sought by Hercules, 2. 57, 385, 445; adventures of, in Erythra, 2. 133
- "Geta," the name given a Getan slave in Attica, 3. 213
- Getans, the; border on the Ister River, 1. 493; geographical position of, 3. 178; precise boundaries of, uncertain, 3. 175; religion among, and abstention of, from meat, 3. 185; have regarded their priest, or the counsellor of the king, as god, 3. 187; held the region on the far side of the Ister, 3. 201; straightforwardness of, 3. 203; expedition of Lygdamachus against, 3. 203, 217; history of, 3. 211-217; the language of, the same as that of the Daciæns, 3. 215; the Desert of, flat and waterless, 3. 217, 221; border on the Ister, 3. 251; recalled the prophets Zoroastres and Orpheus as gods, 7. 289
- Gezatorix, the country of, in western Paphlagonia, 5. 451
- Ghailloje Mare (see Sagra, Lake)
- Giants, the, in the Phlegrean Plain, 2. 439, 447; the Lætanian, shrouded by Mother Earth at Leuca, 3. 119; in earlier times lived on Pallênê (the Macedonian peninsula now called Kassandra), 3. 349, 351; attacked Aphroditê at Phanagorea near the Cimmerian Bosphorus, but were slain by Hercules, 5. 201
- Gibraltar (see Calpê), the strait at, formerly non-existent and how formed, 1. 183, 191, 207
- Gigartus, a stronghold of robbers at foot of Mt. Libanus, 7. 203
- Gindarus in Syria, 7. 247
- "Ginni" (stunted horses or mules), the, among the Ifigures, 2. 207
- Giraffe (see Camelopard)
- Girdles, the, of the Amazons, made of skins of wild animals, 5. 233; made of hair in Aethiopia, 8. 147
- Gladitors, the Roman, trained at healthful Ravenna, 2. 315; extravagantly entertained by the Campani, 2. 467
- Glass-sand, the, in Phœnicia, 7. 271
- Glass vessels, imported to Britain from Celtica, 2. 259
- Glass-ware, the, at Rome, 7. 273
- Glass-workers, the, at Alexandria, 7. 273
- Glaucê (not named), the spring at Corinth, connected with Peirenê, 4. 193
- Glaucias the tyrant, fled for refuge to Sidenê in time of Croesus, 6. 83
- Glaucopium, falsified by some writers,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- according to Callimachus, 3. 193
(see footnote 11)
- Glaucus of Anthedon; the scene of the myth of, near Anthedon, 4. 299
- Glaucus of Potniae near Thebes, who was torn to pieces by the Potnian mares, 4. 313
- Glaucus, the Gulf, in southern Asia Minor, 6. 265
- Glaucus Pontius* (the Greek text should be emended to read *Potnius* or *Potnieus* instead of *Pontius*), the, of Aeschylus, 5. 15
- Glaucus River, the, empties into the Phasis, 5. 211, 219
- Glissas, the Homeric, a settlement in Mt. Hypatus in Boeotia, 4. 327
- Globe, the, of Crates; with map thereon, 1. 449
- "Glossographer," the; Neoptolemus of Lampsacus, 6. 37
- Glycera the courtesan, native of Thespiæ, dedicated to the Thespians the Bros of Praxiteles which the latter gave her, 4. 319
- Glycys Limen ("Sweet Harbour") in Epeirus, into which the Acheron River empties, 3. 299
- Gnathia (see Egnatia)
- Gnats, the, "which spring from the flames and sparks at mines," 5. 323; large, drive the lions out of a certain region of Aethiopia at time of rising of dog-star, 7. 321
- Gnomon, the; relation of, to shadow, 1. 267, 289; casts no shadow at mid-day at summer tropic in Syenê, 8. 129
- Goat, a, nursed Zeus at Aegium in Achaea, 4. 223
- Goats; the Scyrian are excellent, 4. 427; small in Aethiopia, 8. 143
- God, the true, according to Moses, 7. 283; worshipped as the immortal being by the Aethiopians, 8. 147
- Gogany, Mt., near Mika (see Cogaeonum)
- Gogarenê in Armenia; geographical position of, 5. 321; annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Gold, mined at Cotinae in Iberia, 2. 25; greatest quantity and best quality of, found in Turdetania, and how obtained, 2. 39, 41; found in the Cevennes (Cevennes) Mountains, and at the foot of the Pyrenees, and in gold-dust in form of nuggets, 2. 41; "white gold," effloresces from the soil in Artabria, 2. 45; produced in Britain, 2. 255; mines of, in Bastetania in Iberia, 2. 81; abundant in land of Tectosages, 2. 205; bullion found at Tolosa (Toulouse), 2. 207; abundant among the Tarbelli in Aquitania, 2. 215; washing of, in land of the Salassi, 2. 277; found in land of Norie Taurisci, 2. 291; mine of, at Vercelli in Italy, 2. 333; obtained by means of troughs and fleecy skins in the Caucasus, 5. 215; abundant in the land of the Massagetae in Asia, 5. 267; in the country of Musicanus in India, 7. 61; said to be mined by ants (ant-lions) in India, 7. 65, 121; abundant among Sabaeans and Gerrhaeans in Arabia, 7. 349, and among Nabataeans in Arabia, 7. 369; found on the island Meroë in the Nile, 8. 143
- Gold-dust, once brought down in great quantities by the Pactolus River in Lydia, 6. 173; carried down by rivers in India, 7. 97, 121; by a river in Carmania, 7. 153; by a river in the country of the Debae in Arabia, 7. 345
- Gold mines, the, in Pithecussae, 2. 457; at Datum, and in Crenides, in Macedonia, 3. 355; in Syspiritis in Armenia, 5. 329; at Astyrn above Abydus in the Troad, now scant, like those on Mt. Tmolus, 6. 45; source of Priam's wealth, 6. 369; in India, 7. 53, 77; in Arabia, contain beryls and emeralds, 7. 351
- Gold nuggets, found in land of Paconia, 3. 355; of large size, found in a certain region in Arabia, 7. 345; uses and sale of, 7. 347
- Gold-solder (see Chrysocolia)
- Gold-washing and iron-works in the land of Aquileia and the Eneti, 2. 319
- Golden fleece, the; an explanation of origin of myth of, 5. 215
- Golden Horn, the, at Byzantium (see Horn of the Byzantines)
- Golden vessels, the, in India, 7. 123

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Gomphi (Palaeo-Episkopi), a strong-hold in Thessaly, 4. 431
- Gonnus, a Perrhaebian city, 4. 443
- Gonosia, the Homeric, 4. 185
- Gorgeus, on the Sangarius River, in Galatia, royal residence of Castor the son of Sacocondarius, where Defotarus, Castor's father-in-law, slew him and his own daughter, 5. 473
- Gordium, on the Sangarius River in Galatia, 5. 473; home of Cleon and by him enlarged into a city, which he named Julio-polis, 5. 497
- Gordius, the king, once lived on the Sangarius River, 5. 473
- Gordus in the Troad, 5. 89
- Gordyaca, borders on the Tigris, 5. 269; borders on Babylonla, 7. 203; places in, assigned to Tigranes by Pompey, 7. 231; very productive, and a haunt of lions, 7. 233
- Gordyacan Mountains, the, in Asia, 5. 299
- Gordyaceans, the, by the ancients called Carduchians; subject to the king of Armenia, and later to the Romans, 7. 231
- Gordyene in Asia, stadia through, still unmeasured, 1. 303; geographical position of, 5. 321; said to have been settled by Gordys the son of Neoptolemus, 7. 233
- Gordys, son of Triptolemus, said to have settled in Gordyene in Asia, 7. 233, 243
- Gorgipia, in the Syndic territory, near the Olimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 109
- Gorgon, the, myth of, 1. 69
- Gorgous, the; home of, an invention, 3. 191
- Gorgus, the son of Cypselus the tyrant of Corinth, founded Ambracia, 3. 303; with his father dug canal through isthmus of Leucas, 5. 33
- Gorgus, the mining expert, on the gold and silver mines in India, 7. 53
- Goriza (see Demetrias)
- Gortyn (see Gortyna)
- Gortyna (or Gortyna), one of the three famous cities in Crete, 5. 127; at one time took precedence over Onossus, 5. 129; description of, 5. 137; 800 stadia from Cydonia, 5. 139
- Gortynia in Macedonia (see Gortynium)
- Gortynians, the; war of, against the Onossians, 5. 135
- Gortynium (or Gortynia) in Macedonia, 3. 325
- Gorys, a city in India, 7. 45
- Goths, the (see Iutones)
- Governor, the, at Alba, a young noble, 2. 379
- Graces, the; temples of, at Orchomenus, 4. 337
- Graec, the Homeric, in Boeotia, near Oropus, by some identified with Tanagra, 4. 183, 293, 319
- Gracila, Magna, in Italy, occupied by Greeks, 3. 7
- Grain, abundance of, exported from Turdetania in Iberia, 2. 33; not produced in territory of Massalia, 2. 176
- Granicus River, the, in the Troad, 6. 5; where Alexander utterly defeated the satraps of Darius, 6. 27; rises in a hill of Mt. Ida, 5. 85, 87
- Grape-vine, the; productivity of, in Hyrcania, 1. 273; does not grow or else does not bear fruit about the Borysthenes or in the part of Celtica on the ocean, 1. 275; buried during winter in southern districts of Celtica and about Bosphorus, 1. 275, 277; the wild, in India, 7. 97
- Grapes, produced in the territory of Massalia, 2. 175; abundant in the land of the Sabini, 2. 375; bunches of, two cubits (in length?) in Margiana, 5. 279; abundant in Themiscyra, 5. 397; among the Sydracae in India, fall off before they ripen because of excessive rains, 7. 11
- Gras, great-grandson of Orestes, with Aeolians occupied Lesbos, 6. 7
- Grass, used as food by the Aethiopians, 8. 143
- Grass-hoppers (*tettigae*), the, on the Ilalex River in Bruttium, 8. 33
- Gravisci, a small town in Italy between Cossa and Ostia, 2. 363
- Gravity, the centre of, 1. 27, 41; the law of, 1. 425

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Greece, education in, by poetry, 1. 55; a country of mountains and rocks, 1. 487; bounded by the Ister, 1. 493; the more direct route from, to Italy, is to Brundisium, 3. 123; well known by Homer, 3. 195; geographical position of, 3. 249; the whole of, originally, and most of now, inhabited by barbarians, 3. 287; northern districts belonging to, 3. 295; washed on two sides by the Aegæan, 3. 297; in earliest times held by the Pelasgians, 3. 313; includes Macedonia, 3. 327; detailed description of, 4. 3-395; has the same number (four) of tribes as dialects, 4. 5; consists of five peninsulas, 4. 9-13; as a whole called "Argos" by Homer, 4. 155, 163; the three peninsulas of, 4. 239; the hegemony of, lost by the Lacedæmonians in the battles at Leuctra and Mantinea, 4. 335; the "omphalos" ("navel") at Delphi the centre of, 4. 355; Oalcis and Corinth called "the fetters" of, by Philip, 4. 391; with Thessaly and other lands now a prætorial Province, 8. 215

Greek, onomatopoeitic words abound in, 6. 305

Greek culture, preserved at Neapolis, 2. 449

Greek decorum and usages in Cumæ in Italy, 2. 439

Greeks, the, wrongly named the three continents, 1. 245; as against barbarians, 1. 247; interested in government, arts, and in science of living, 1. 487; upbuilders of Europe, 1. 489; custom of, in offering hecatombs, followed by the Lusitanians in Iberia, 2. 75, and also in marrying, 2. 77; most talkative of men, 2. 117; most of, represent Pillars of Heracles as near Strait of Gibraltar, 2. 137; beloved by the Massaliotes, 2. 179; 500 notable, at Comum in Italy, 2. 313; founded Rome, according to Coelius, the Roman historian, 2. 385; kinship of, with the Romans, 2. 391; had the repute of wisdom in choosing sites of cities, 2. 405; founded Praeneste and Tibur, 2. 417;

sometimes make vows, 2. 465; occupied Magna Graecia in Italy, 3. 7; held the seaboard of Sicily, 3. 73; call Iapygia "Messapia," 3. 103; took sides with the Carthaginians, and hence were later subdued by the Romans, 3. 141, 143; named the Cimbrî "Cimmerians," 3. 169; supposed the Getans were Thracians, 3. 175; regard the Scythians as the most straightforward of men, 3. 199, and held in high esteem Anacharsis and Abaris, 3. 201; once received 2,100,000 medimni of grain from Leuco, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorians, 3. 243; certain of, inhabit the seaboard of the Propontis, the Hellespont, the Gulf of Melas, and the Aegæan Sea, 3. 295; call the Thracian paconismos "titanismos," 3. 363; as a whole were called "Argives" because of the fame of Argos, 4. 163; wiped out Mardonius and 300,000 Persians at Plataea, 4. 325; the Thessalians the most ancient composite part of, 4. 393; discussion of religion of, 5. 93; call the ministers of Rhea "Curetes," 5. 99; founded Panticapæum and other cities in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 197; call the boats of certain Asiatic pirates "camarae," 5. 203; knew the circuit of the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; caused Bactria to revolt, and became masters of Ariana and India, 5. 279; took possession of Eucratidia in Bactria, and also held Sogdiana, 5. 281; joined by the Sinopeans in many struggles, 5. 387; migrations and invasions of, in ancient times, 5. 489; inhabited Rhodes and Cos before the Trojan War, 5. 495; colonised Asia, 6. 3, 5; witlessness of, at Troy, 6. 71; raised Ilium to the ground, 6. 83; Theophanes of Mitylenê the most illustrious of, 6. 145; the Rhodians friendly to, 6. 269; caused Bactriana to revolt from the Syrian kings, 7. 6; many beliefs of, like those of the Indians, 7. 103; avenged by Alexander in Persis, 7. 165; learned geometry from the Egyptians and astronomy and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- arithmetic from the Phoenicians, 7. 271; according to Moses, wrong in modelling gods in human form, 7. 283; in their governments follow the mandates of both gods and men, 7. 287; hated by the earlier Egyptian kings, 8. 29; progenitors of one class of the people at Alexandria, 6. 51; learn astronomy and astrology from the Egyptians and Chaldeans, 8. 85; a colony of, settled by King Macchus at Ciria in Maurya in Libya, 8. 183
- Grium, Mt., by some identified with the Homeric "mountain of the Philseira," 6. 209
- Groats, made from Campanian wheat, superior to rice or any other grain-food, 2. 435
- Grosphus, the, a kind of spear used by the Gauls, 2. 243
- Grumentum (Saponara) in Italy, 3. 11
- Grynium in Asia Minor, where is a temple of the Grynian Apollo, 6. 169
- Guadalquivir River, the (see Bætis)
- Guadiana River, the (see Anas)
- Gubbio in Italy (see Igavium)
- Guinea-fowls, the, on the fabulous Electrides Islands, 2. 319; numerous, on an island of Myus Harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 317
- Gum, arabic (see Acantha)
- Gum, a substance like, in Pisidia, used as frankincense, 5. 483
- Guneus, the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 443
- Guranii, the, in Asia, 5. 335
- Gurk River, the (see Corcoras)
- Gyaroa, one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165; the poverty of, 5. 167
- Gygæa, the Homeric, mother of Mnesticus and Antiphon, 6. 175
- Gygæa (later called Colocæ), Lake, the Homeric, where is the temple of Colocænian Artemis, 6. 173
- Gygæa, Cape, near Dardanus in the Troad, 6. 41
- Gyges, king of Lydia, deposited gifts in treasure-house at Delphi with name inscribed thereon, 4. 359; permitted the Milesians to found Abydos, 6. 41; source of wealth of, 6. 371
- Gymnasia, the, at Neapolis, 2. 449
- Gymnasium, the, near Nicopolis in Epirus, 2. 305; in the city Eila, 4. 23; at Sinopé in Paphlagonia, 5. 389; at Nyssa in Asia Minor, 6. 257; at Alexandria, 8. 41
- Gymnesia (Balearic) Islands, the, 1. 473; once plagued by hares, 2. 36; lie off Tarraco, 2. 91; geographical position of, 2. 123; description of, 2. 125-129; by some said to have been founded by the Rhodians after their departure from Troy; also called "Balearides"—and explanation of two names of, 6. 277
- Gymnesia, the, inhabitants of the Balearic Islands, spoken of as bad of slingers, 2. 125; forced to appeal to the Romans because of pest of rabbits, 2. 129
- Gymnosophists, the, revered by the Indians, 7. 289
- Gynaecopolis in Egypt, 8. 73
- Gyrton (or Gyrtoné), in Thessaly, a Magnesian and Perrhaebian city, in which Peirithous and Ixion ruled, 3. 335, 337, 339, 4. 437; near Mt. Pelion and the Peneius, 4. 447, 453
- Gyrtoné (see Gyrton), the Homeric, subject to Polyphotes, 4. 437, 453
- Gyrtonians, the, in Thessaly, in earlier times called "Pilegyæ," 4. 447
- Gythium (Palaeopolis, near Marathonis), naval station of Sparta, 4. 47; 240 stadia from Sparta, 4. 127

H

- Hades, a myth, 1. 79; associated with night and Tartarus, 2. 51; placed by Homer at "the end of the earth," in the far west, 2. 57; the entrance to, at Avernus, 2. 441-445; much revered in Triphyly, 3. 387; sacred precinct of, in Triphyly, 4. 51, 53; a statue of, dedicated with that of Athené at her temple near Coronæa, 4. 325
- Hadylium, Mt., in Phocia, extends over a distance of 60 stadia, 4. 373
- Haemon; Thessaly, or a part of it, named "Haemonia" after, by his son Thessalus, 4. 453; the father of the Oxylus who, from Actolia, settled Eila, 5. 77

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Haemonia**, a former name of Thessaly, or of a part of it, 1. 189, 4. 453
- Haemus Mountain** (the Balkans), the, near the Buxine, compared with Alps, 2. 293; is the largest and highest mountain in that part of the world, and cleaves Thrace almost in the centre, 3. 251; occupied by tribes of brigands, 3. 275; reaches the sea at Nauplochos, 3. 279; a boundary of Macedonia, 3. 320, 361
- Hagi Apostoli** in Macedonia (see Pella)
- Hagion Oros**, Gulf of (see Singitic Gulf)
- Hagios Dimitrios**, Cape (see Sepias, Cape)
- Hagios Elias**, Mt. (see Ochê)
- Hagios Georgios**, the island (see Helbina)
- Hagios Georgios River**, the (see Asopus in Argolis and Sicyonia)
- Hagios Nikolaos**, Cape (see Antypalaea, Cape)
- Halac Araphaenides** (Radna), on the eastern coast of Attica, where is the temple of Artemis Tauropolus, 4. 273; passage to, from Marmarium in Euboea, 5. 11
- Halae in Boeotia**, a village, "where that part of the Boeotian coast which faces Euboea terminates," 4. 207, 377
- Halesian Plain**, the, near Cape Lectum, 6. 97
- Halex River**, the, marks the boundary between the territories of Rhegium and Locri Epizephyrii, 3. 33
- Hallacmon** (Vistritza) River, the, flows into the Thermaean Gulf, 3. 326, 331, 333, 339, 343, 345
- Hallartus** (Maxi), rightly called "grassy" by Homer, 1. 67, 3. 189, 4. 307, 323; the Permessus and Olmeus Rivers meet, and empty into Lake Copais, near, 4. 307, 309; near Lake Copais and 80 stadia from Ocaleë and 60 from Alalcomenium, 4. 321; the spring Tilphossa flows near, 4. 323; no longer in existence, was destroyed by Persians, and now belongs to the Athenians as gift from the Romans, 4. 325; Amphictyonic Council used to convene in territory of, at Onchestus, 4. 329
- Halicarnassus** (formerly called Zephyra) in Caria, founded by Anthes from Troezen in Argolis, 4. 175; six cities united into, by Mausolus, 6. 119; captured by Alexander, 6. 209, 285; people of, are Dorians, 6. 271; not in existence in Homer's time, 6. 273; description and history of, 6. 283-287; famous natives of, 6. 283-285
- Halicyna** in Aetolia, 5. 63
- Hallia**, on the Argolic Gulf, near Hermione, 4. 171
- Hallimusi**, the Attic deme, 4. 271
- Hallisarna**, a, in Cos, 6. 287
- Halius** in Locris; some substitute for "Alopê" in Homeric text, 4. 409
- Halizones** (see Halizoni), the; hypothesis of Demetrius about, 6. 80; mentioned by Homer, 6. 361; placed in the interior by Ephorus, 6. 365; fabricated by Apollodorus, 6. 369
- Halizoni** (or Halizones), the Homeric, came from Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 403; near Pallent, by some identified with the Homeric Halizones, 5. 407; the home of, round Pharnacia, 6. 359
- Halonnesos**, an Ionian isle near Mt. Corycus in Asia, 6. 241
- Halonnesos**, the isle off Magnesia, 4. 427
- "Halonnesos," the second a redundant in, 6. 147
- Halus** in Locria, 4. 409
- Halus** in Phthiotia (see Alus), about 60 stadia from Iteos, founded by Athamas, destroyed, and then colonised by the Pharsalians, 4. 409; placed by Artemidorus on the seaboard, 4. 411; subject to Protosilaus, 4. 421, 423
- Halya River**, the, not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189; empties into the Buxine on the borders of Cappadocia, 5. 345; "the country this side" ruled by Croesus, 5. 347; confused with the Euphrates, 5. 363; separates the Paplagonians from the Pontic Cappadocians, 5. 373; course of, according to Herodotus, 5. 383; named after the "halae" ("salt-works") past which it flows,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- and rises in Camisene in Greater Cappadocia, 5. 393
- Hamadan (see Ecbatana)
- Hamaxia in Cilicia Trachia, 6. 331
- Hamaxitans, the; territory of, 6. 101
- Hamaxitus, below Lectum in the Troad, 6. 93, 97; where the mice attacked the Teucrians, 6. 95
- Hamilcar (see Barcas Hamilcar)
- Hams, excellent, cured in Cantabria and country of the Carretanians, 2. 101
- Hannibal, crossed the Alps by the pass leading through the country of the Taurini, 2. 293; campaign of, against the Romans, 2. 323; crossed marshes of Cispadana only with difficulty, 2. 329; forced to choose the more difficult pass, 2. 369; expedition of, 2. 447; besieged the Praenestini at Casilinum, 2. 461; lavishly entertained by the Campani, 2. 467; joined by the Picentes, 2. 471; crushed the Brettii at Temesa, 3. 15; destroyed Terina, 3. 17; enslaved Tarentum, 3. 117; devastated Apulia, 3. 135; invaded Italy at time when the Romans were fighting the peoples about the Padus, during the second Carthaginian War, 3. 141; founded Artaxata in Armenia for King Artaxias, 5. 325; welcomed by Prusias after defeat of Antiochus, 5. 457
- Harbour, the Great, and the Eunostus, at Alexandria, 8. 27, 37-39
- Harbours, the treatises on, 4. 3
- Harbours, *The*, by Timosthenes, admiral of Ptolemy II, 4. 363
- Hares (see Rabbits), the burrowing, in Turdetania; very destructive, both there and elsewhere, 2. 33, 35
- Harma in Attica, near Phylæ, 4. 293
- Harma in Boeotia, to be distinguished from the Harma in Attica; the proverb about, and said to be the place where Amphiaræus and Adrastus fell, 4. 295; one of the "Four United Villages," 4. 301, 321
- Harmatus, the promontory, with Hydra forms the Euxine Gulf, 6. 159
- Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus; the tomb-stone of, 1. 169; descendants of, ruled over the Encheili, 3. 307
- Harmozi, Cape, in Carmania, 7. 301
- Harmozicæ, a fortified city on the Cyrus River, 5. 221
- Harpagia in the Troad, where, according to some, Ganymede was snatched away, 6. 27
- Harpagus, general of Cyrus the Great, captured Phocæa in Asia Minor (about 540 B.C.), 3. 5
- Harpalus, the Macedonian general, slain by Thibron, one of his officers, 8. 203
- Harvests, the, in Masacesylla in Libya, marvellous, 8. 179
- Hasdrubal (see Asdrubal)
- Hawk, the, worshipped by the Egyptians, 8. 109; a peculiar kind of, worshipped at Philæ, 8. 131
- Hawk Island, the, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 331
- Hawks, the City of (Hieraconpolis), on the Nile, south of Thebes, 8. 127
- Heavens, the, revolve round the earth, 1. 425; discussion of, 8. 99-101
- Hebê (see Dia), worshipped at Philus and Sicyon, 4. 205
- Hebrus (Maritza) River, the, in Thrace, 535 Roman miles from Apollonia, 3. 293, 329; navigable for 120 stadia, to Cypsela, 3. 369; has two mouths, 3. 373, 375; 3100 stadia distant from Byzantium, 3. 379
- Hecabê, sister of the Phrygian Asius, 6. 41
- Hecabê's Sema, or Tomb (see Cynos-Sema)
- Hecataeus of Miletus (b. about 540 B.C.), geographer and philosopher, 1. 3; left a geographical work, 1. 23, which was entitled *Periegesis* and embodied about all that was known on the subject in his time; wrote poetic prose, 1. 65; on the Inachus River, 3. 79; calls the "City of Cimmeris" an invention, 3. 191; calls the Aëus River "Acas," saying that "the Inachus and the Acas flow from the same place, the region of Lacmus" (i.e. Lacmon, a height of Pindus), 3. 265; says the Peloponnesus was inhabited by barbarians before the time of the Greeks, 3. 285; distinguishes between the Eleians and the Epeians, 4. 39; in his *Circuit of the Earth*, discusses the Alazones at length, and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- wins the approval of Demetrius of Scepsis, 5. 407, 409, 413; author of the *History*, 6. 207; says Mt. Latmus is the Homeric "mountain of the Phthiæres," 6. 209
- Hecataeus the Telian, native of Teos, 6. 239
- Hecaté, the goddess, 5. 95; chapel of, at the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 229; temple of, at Lagina in Caria, 6. 297
- Hecaterus, grandfather of nymphs, satyrs and the Curetes, 5. 111
- Hecatomnos, king of the Carians and father of Mausolus, 6. 285
- Hecatompylus (Damegam), in Asia, 1960 stadia from the Caspian Gates, and royal seat of the Parthians, 5. 271
- Hecatonnesi, the; islands between Asia and Lesbos, named after Hecatus (Apollo), 6. 147
- Hector, the Trojans led by, 6. 19; nephew of the Phrygian Asius, 6. 41; praised by the present Ilians, 6. 56; Andromaché the wife of, once queen of the Molossians, 6. 67; sacred precinct of, at Ophrynum, 6. 59; territory of Ilium subject to, 6. 65; reproached by Achilles, 6. 71; father of Scamandrius, 6. 105; had the few remaining Cilicians under his command, 6. 149
- Hedylus of Samos or Athens, contemporary of Callimachus, and supposed author of a certain elegy, 6. 379
- "Hedysmos" ("Sweet-smelling"), a kind of garden-mint found near the Triphylian Pylus, 4. 51
- Hegesianax (d. 196 B.C.) of Alexandria in the Troad, on the lack of walls at Ilium, 6. 53
- Hegesias of Magnesia on the Maeander (d. about 250 B.C.), on the Acropolis at Athens, on Eleusis, and Attica in general, 4. 261, 263; initiated the Asiatic style of oratory, 6. 253
- Heliolum in Boeotia, so named from the "held" ("marshes") near it, 4. 303, 321
- Heleians (see Helots)
- Helii ("Marsh-men"), the, in Aethiopia, 7. 321
- Helen, *The Reclaiming of*, title of a tragedy by Sophocles, 6. 235
- Helen, entertained in Sidon, 1. 149; carried off by Paris, 2. 189; by Homer called the "Argive," 4. 165; the rape of, by Theseus, at Aphidna, 4. 263; with Paris landed on the island Oranæ, 4. 273; later wife of Paris, 6. 65; with Menelaus, said to have been entertained in Aegypt by King Thon, 8. 63
- Helené (Makronisi), the island, lies off Attica between Thoricus and Cape Sunium, and was referred to by Homer as "Oranæ," 4. 273; where Helen and Paris stopped, 4. 275; 60 stadia in length, 5. 165
- Helcon in Boeotia, a village belonging to Tanagra, named from the "held" ("marshes") there, 4. 297; one of the "Four United Villages," 4. 301, 303
- Heliadæ, the, according to the mythical story, once took possession of Rhodes, 6. 275
- Heliades, the, story of, 2. 319
- Heliô in Achaia, wiped out by a wave from the sea (372 B.C.), 1. 219; description of its temple and sacrifices, and of its destruction, 4. 185, 213, 216; one of the twelve cities in which the Achæans settled, 4. 219
- Heliô, a, in Thessaly, mentioned by Hesiod, 4. 215
- Heliô, Is from, founded Sybaris in Italy, 3. 47
- Helicon, Mt., on which is the spring called Hippocrene; is visible from the Acrocorinthus, 4. 105; the Permessus and Holmîus Rivers rise in, 4. 307; geographical position of, 4. 317; rivals Parnassus both in height and in circuit, and was dedicated to the Muses by the Thracians, 4. 319; Mychus Harbour lies below, 4. 369; consecrated to the Muses by Thracians in Boeotia, 5. 107
- "Heliopolitæ," the, in Asia, led by Aristonicus, 6. 247
- Heliupolis, where the sacred ox Mneûs is kept, 8. 73; once a remarkable city, but now deserted, 8. 79; once a centre of study of philosophy and astronomy, where Plato and Eudoxus spent 13 years, 8. 83; is in Arabia, 8. 85

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Heliopolis (Balbek), in Syria, 7. 253
 Helius (Sun); the cattle of, a myth, 1. 79; by the Prasians called father of the Corybantes, 5. 111; worshipped by the Albanians in Asia, 5. 229; the only god of the Massagetae in Asia, 5. 265; with Selené ("Moon") determines the temperature of the air, 6. 207; the Colossus of, at Rhodes, 6. 269; worshipped by the Persians, who call him "Mithras," 7. 175; the temple of, at Heliopolis, 8. 79
 Helius, the son of Perseus, founded Helus in Laconia, 4. 129
 Hellanicus of Lesbos (d. about 430 B.C.), the first scientific chronicler among the Greeks, and author of a number of works, among them histories of Troy and Persia; inserts myths in his histories, 1. 159; says the Spartan Constitution was drawn up by Eurysthenes and Procles, ignoring Lycurgus, 4. 139; ignorantly calls Napé in Methymnê "Lapê," 4. 383; displays a convenient carelessness in discussing Aetolian cities, 5. 29, 31; wrongly identifies the Homeric Cephallenia with Taphos, 5. 49; author of *Phoronis*, on the Curetes, 5. 111; tells incredible stories, 5. 247, 405; makes the site of the present Ilium the same as that of the Homeric, 6. 85; calls Assus an Aeolian city, 6. 117; a native of Lesbos, 6. 147
 "Hellas"; critics in dispute about meaning of term, 4. 157
 Hellas in Thessaly, the Homeric "land of fair women," subject to Achilles, 4. 401, 437; by some called the same as "Phthia," 4. 403; later authorities on, 4. 405; the name of the southern part of Thessaly, 4. 453
 "Helle's maidenly strait," Pindar's term for the "Hellespont," 3. 381
 Hellebore, of fine quality, produced at the Anticyra on the Malisac gulf, but that at the Phocian Anticyra better prepared, 4. 351
 Hellen the son of Deucalion; founder of the Hellenes, 4. 209; tomb of, at Melitaea in Thessaly, 4. 405; the southern part of Thessaly named "Hellas" after, 4. 453
 Hellenes, an ancient city in Iberia named after Hellen, eponymous hero of the Hellenes, 2. 83
 "Hellenes," the; critics in dispute about meaning of term, 4. 157
 Hellenes, the; the Greeks in general as distinguished from the barbarians, 6. 301, 365, 367
 Hellenes, the, in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4. 401; migrated from Hellas in Thessaly to Pyrrha (later called Melitaea), 4. 405
 Hellespont, the; formerly not connected with the Euxine, 1. 183; distance from, to Meroë, 1. 257; geographical position of, 1. 477; the strait at, 1. 479; formed by the Thracian Chersonesus, 3. 373, 375; beginning of, formed by the entrance into the Propontis through the narrows, 3. 377; length and narrowest breadth of, 3. 379; the various definitions of the term, 3. 381; the outer, 6. 9; "the boundless," 6. 21
 Helli (Sellî?), the, at Dodona, 3. 313, 315
 Heliopia, the region of Dodona, 3. 313
 Helinets, the, of the Amazons, made of skins of wild animals, 5. 233
 Helos in Boeotia, so named from the "helô" ("marshes") near it, 4. 303
 Helos ("Marsh"), the Homeric, subject to Nestor, 4. 71, 73
 Helos, a place near Sparta mentioned by Homer, 4. 47; "a city near the sea" in Homer's time, 4. 73, 129; "Hel" an apocopated form of, 4. 131
 Helots, the, in Asia Minor, under the Milesians, like the "Mnoan class" under the Cretans and the "Pene-stae" under the Thessalians, 5. 377
 Helots (or Heleians), the, in Laconia; the history of, 3. 107; founded Tarentum, 3. 113; discussion of, 4. 135; joined the Romans, 4. 139; like a servile tribe in India, 7. 61
 Helvetii (or Elvetii, *q.v.*), the; border on the Lake of Constance and inhabit plateaus, 3. 165; "rich in gold," joined the Cimbri, but subdued by the Romans, 3. 169; see "Toini" and footnote, 3. 253
 Hemeroscopium (Dianium, now Denia), a Massaliote city, and promon-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- tory, in Iberia, 2. 89; where Scythians fought, 2. 89
- Hemispheres, the northern and southern, divided by equator, 1. 371, 427
- Hemp, made in quantities in Colchis, 5. 211
- Henetians (Enetians, q. v., Venetians), the; explorers, and founders of cities, 1. 177, 227; the wanderings of, a traditional fact, 2. 55; came from Paphlagonia and settled colony in Italy, 2. 235, 307; observed rites in honour of Diomedes, 3. 129, and tell of his apotheosis in their country, 3. 131; held Cytorum, near the Parthenius River in Asia, 5. 377
- Heniochi, the, in Asia, 1. 495, 5. 191, 207; coast of, 5. 203; at one time had four kings, 5. 205; country and life of, 8. 211
- Heorta, a city of the Scordisci, 3. 273
- Hephaestum, the, at Memphis; bull-fights in the *dromus* of, 8. 89
- Hephaestus, the Forum of (Forum Vulcani, La Solfatara), 2. 449; grandfather of three Cabeiri, 5. 115
- Hepta Phrenta ("Seven Wells"), in Arabia, 7. 363
- Heptacomitæ, the, by the ancients called Mosynocoi, occupy Mt. Seydies above Colchis, live in trees, and cut down three maniples of Pompey's army, 5. 401
- Heptaporus (or Polyporus) River, the, mentioned by Homer, 5. 421, 8. 25, 59, 87; flows from Mt. Ida in the Troad, 6. 11; crossed seven times by the same road, 6. 89
- Heptastadium, the, bridged by Xerxes, 6. 41
- Heptastadium, the, at Alexandria, 8. 27, 39
- Hera, the Argive, worshipped by the Enet, 2. 321; "Capra," temple of, in Picenum, 2. 426; the Argæan, temple of, built by Jason, in Leucania, 3. 3; the power of, as described by Homer, 4. 91; temple of, at Prosymna near Tiryns, 4. 169; oracle of, between Lechaum and Pagæ, 4. 107; born at Argos, 4. 331; temples of, at Pharygae in Locris and at Pharygae in Argolis, 4. 333, 385; with Hypnos came to Mt. Ida, 6. 11; ancient temple and shrine of, in Samos, had three colossal statues, all upon one base, 6. 213; frightened by the Curetes when spying on Leto, 6. 223
- Hera's island, close to Pillars of Heracles, 2. 129; by some regarded as one of the Pillars, 2. 137
- "Heracleia," ancient name of Carteia, 2. 15
- Heracleia, *The (Adventures of Heracles)*, supposedly written by Pelsander, 6. 261, 7. 13
- Heracleia in Caria, 6. 291
- Heracleia in the Crimea, 3. 231
- Heracleia in Elis, near Olympia, 4. 99
- Heracleia below Latmus, near Miletus, 6. 299
- Heracleia (Polycoro) in Leucania, in the territory of Tarentum, between the Aciris and Siris Rivers, 3. 49, 51; the seat of the general foetal assembly of the Greeks in southern Italy, 3. 115
- Heracleia Lyncestis (Monastir); the Egnatian Way runs through, 3. 295
- Heracleia in Media, lies near Rhugao, 5. 273; founded by the Macedonians, 5. 309
- Heracleia, a village of the Mitylenæans in Asia, 6. 103
- Heracleia Pontica (Brekli), founded Chersonesus Heracleotica in the Crimea, 2. 231; once held by Mithridates Eupator, 5. 371, 373; by the Romans added to Cappadocia Pontica, and said to have been founded by the Milesians, 5. 375; history of, 5. 379; 1500 stadia from the Chalcedonian temple and 500 from the Sangarius River, 5. 381; 2000 stadia from Sinopé, 5. 391; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 417
- Heracleia Sintica (Zeroökor), 3. 361
- Heracleia in Syria, lies to the east of Antiocheia, 7. 245, 247, 249
- Heracleia (see Trachin), the Trachinian, in Thessaly near Thermopylae, damaged by an earthquake, 1. 225; where flows an Asopus River, 4. 205, 313; six stadia from the old Trachin, 4. 391, and forty from Thermopylae, 4. 393, 415, 449
- Heracleian Cape, the, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 309

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Heracleides, the Herophillean physician, native of Erythrae in Asia, 6. 243
- Heracleides of Pontus (b. about 380 B.C.); pupil of Plato and Aristotle, and author of numerous works on a variety of subjects, including certain *Dialogues* mentioned by Strabo; makes a certain Magus say that he had circumnavigated Libya, 1. 377, 385; on the submersion of Helice, 4. 215; Platonic philosopher, 5. 371; on the sacred mice round the temple of Sminthian Apollo at Chrysa, 6. 95
- Heracleiote (or Canobic) mouth, the, of the Nile, 8. 13, 63
- Heracleitus the poet, comrade of Callimachus, native of Halicarnassus, 6. 285
- Heracleitus of Ephesus (about 535-475 B.C.), founder of metaphysics and called "dark philosopher" because of the obscurity of his writings; on "the Bear" in Homer, 1. 11, 6. 231
- Heracleum, the, near Canobus, in Aegypt, 8. 65
- Heracleum in Crete, the seaport of Onossus, 5. 129
- Heracleum (Temple of Heracles), the, at Gades; behaviour of spring in, 2. 143, and wells in, 2. 145
- Heracleum, near Lake Maeotis, 5. 197
- Heracleum, the, in Sicily, 75 Roman miles from Lilybaeum, 3. 57
- Heracleum in Syria, 7. 247, 255
- Heracleum, Cape (Capo Spartivento), last cape of Italy, 3. 27
- Heracleotae, the; city of (Chersonesus Heracleotica or Heracleia), in the Crimea, 3. 231
- Heracleotis, a district in the territory of the Ephesians, revolted from the Ephesians, 6. 233
- Heracles, son of Zeus and Alcmene; invaded Iberia, 1. 7; wise from travel, 1. 31; mythical labours of, 1. 69; Pillars of, 22,500 stadia distant from Cape Malea, 1. 93; long journeys of, 1. 177; Pillars of, at end of inhabited world on west, 1. 253, and distance from, to Peloponnesus, 1. 403, to Strait of Sicily and to Sacred Cape, 1. 407, to Massalia and the Pyrenees, 1. 409, and lie in the equinoctial west, 1. 411, and width and length of strait at, 1. 469, and at most westerly point of Mediterranean, 1. 485; temple and altar of, on the Sacred Cape of Iberia, 2. 7; said to have founded Calpe in Iberia, 2. 15; expedition of, in quest of kine of Geryon and apples of the Hesperides, 2. 57; certain companions of, colonised Iberia, 2. 83; temple of, on the Isle of Gades, and twelve labours of, 2. 133; different theories as to site of Pillars of, 2. 135-143; went to erect pillars at limits of his expeditions, 2. 139; pillars of, in India, no longer to be seen, 2. 141; informed by Prometheus of route from Caucasus to the Hesperides, 2. 187; temple of, built by Aemilianus at confluence of the Rhodanus and Isar Rivers, 2. 197; "Monoecus," temple of, on Port of Monoecus (Monaco), 2. 267; Atys the Lydian, a descendant of, by Omphale, 2. 337; some children of, settled in Sardinia, 2. 361; Harbour of, at Cosa in Italy, 2. 363; entertained by Evander, mythical founder of Rome, and destined to become a god, 2. 385; temple of, at Tibur, 2. 417; Fortress of (Herculaneum), 2. 451; completed mound at Gulf Lucrinus, 2. 445; the Harbour of (Tropea), in Brutium, 3. 19; the colossal bronze statue of, taken by Fabius Maximus from Tarentum to the Capitolium at Rome, 3. 107; drove out the Leuternian Giants, 3. 119; defeated the giants in Pallene (Kassandra) the Macedonian peninsula, 3. 351; connected a hollow place in Thrace with the sea and thus created Lake Bistonis, 3. 365; the voyage of, from Troy, 3. 381; father of Telephus of Ephyra, 4. 27; joined by the Epelans against Augeas, 4. 39; temple of, in Triphylia, 4. 65; ravaged the Pylian country, slaying all the twelve sons of Neleus except Nestor, 4. 81, 85; humbled the Eleians, 4. 91; by some said to have

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

been the first to contend in the Olympian Games and win the victory, 4. 93; captured cities in Elis, 4. 105; brought up Cerberus from Hades near Cape Taenarum, 4. 127; drove the birds away from the Stymphalian Lake, 4. 161; said to have driven out the Dryopians, 4. 173; the sons of, 4. 187; the painting of, in torture in the robe of Deianeira, 4. 201; slew Erginus the tyrant of the Orchomenians, 4. 335; the hot waters of, at Aedepsus in Euboea, 4. 379; death of, on Mt. Oeta, 4. 387; hot waters near Thermopylae sacred to, 4. 389; funeral pyre of, 4. 391; captured Onchalia, 4. 433; ancestor of Thessalian kings, 4. 455; killed the ferryman Nessus at the Lycormas (Eveus) River in Aetolia, 5. 29; defeated the river-god Achelous and thus won the hand of Deianeira, 5. 57; drained Parachelottis, 5. 59; harbour and precinct of, in Acarnania, from which latter the "Labours of Heracles," by Lysippus, was carried to Rome, 5. 61; the last of the giants destroyed by, lie beneath the Isle Myconos, 5. 171; slew the giants who attacked Aphrodite at Phanagorea near the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 201; reputed expedition of, to India, 5. 239; Pillars of, 30,000 stadia from Issus, 5. 289; Hylas, a companion of, carried off by the nymphs from Mt. Arganthonium in Asia, and Cius, a companion of, founded Cius, 5. 457; not honoured by the Illyrians, because he sacked their city, 6. 61, 63; ruined Auge the mother of Telephus, 6. 135; colossal statue of, in Samos, 6. 215; father of Thessalus, 6. 273; expedition of, to India, 7. 7-13; worshipped by Indian philosophers, 7. 97; temple of, on the Heracleium in Aegypt, 8. 66; the City of, near the Nile, holds in honour the Ichneumon, 8. 107; said to have visited the temple of Ammon, 8. 115; worshipped at Meroë, 8. 147; altar of, on the Emporion Gulf in Libya, 8. 161; took Indian natives with him to

Libya, 8. 160; a kind of temple of, in Olynthea, 8. 207
 Heracles, one of the Idaean Dactyli, not the son of Zeus and Alcmene, said by some to have been the first to contend in the Olympian Games and win the victory, 4. 93
 Heracles, Island of (see Scombraria)
 Heracles Cornopion ("Locust-killer"), worshipped by the Oetaeans, 6. 127
 Heracles Ipocoonus ("Ips-slayer"), worshipped by the Erythraeans in Mimas, 6. 127
 Heracleidae, the, brought back the Dorians, 4. 7; the return of, after the Trojan War, 4. 9. 91, 107, 175; guided back to the Peloponnesus by Oxyllus, 4. 103; under Eurysthenes and Procles seized Laconia, 4. 135; succeeded the Pelopidae at Mycenae and Argos, 4. 187; held all the Peloponnesus except Achaea, 4. 211; invaded Attica, but were defeated, and founded Megara, 4. 251; as some think, built their fleet at Naupactus, 4. 385; returned to the Peloponnesus from the Dorian Tetrapolis, 4. 387; once inhabited Rhodes, 6. 273
 Heraea (near Alanni) in Arcadia, settled either by Cleombrotus or Cleonymus from nine communities, 4. 21; no longer exists, 4. 229
 Heraeum, the Argive, 40 stadia from Argos, 4. 151, and common to Argos and Mycenae, and contains remarkable statues made by Polycletus, 4. 165, 167 (see footnote 1)
 Heraeum, the, on the Isle Samos, 6. 213
 Hérault River, the (see Arauria)
 Herculeum (see Heracles, Fortress of), 2. 451
 Hercynian (Black) Forest, the; near the sources of the Isar, 2. 287; geographical position of, 3. 155; description of, 3. 163, 165
 Herdonia (Ordona), on the mule-road between Brundisium and Beneventum, 3. 123
 Hermas, the, between Syene and Philae; description of, 3. 131
 Hermaca, the promontory and city on the coast of Carthagina, 8. 183, 191

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Hermagoras, contemporary of Cicero, and author of *The Art of Rhetoric*; a native of Temnus in Asia, 6. 159
- Hermelias the tyrant of Assus, pupil and benefactor of Aristotle, hanged by the Persians, 6. 117
- Hermes, a man without arms, sent to Augustus by King Porus in India, 7. 127
- Hermes; the god of travel, 1. 401; numerous shrines of, in Ellis, 4. 49; at Aegyptian Thebes honoured as the patron of astronomy, 8. 125
- Hermioné (also spelled "Hermion," now Kastrí) in Argolis, 4. 153; an important city, and near it is the "short-cut" descent to Iliades, 4. 171; seized by the Carians, 4. 175; belonged to a kind of Amphictyonic League, 4. 175; mentioned by Homer, 4. 181; added to the Achaean League by Aratus, 4. 217
- Hermionis Gulf, the, next to the Argolic Gulf, extends to Aegina and Epidauria, 4. 15, 149; begins at the town Asiné in Argolis, 4. 153
- Hermocreon, builder of the huge altar at Parium in the Troad, 5. 171, 6. 29
- Hermodorus, the most useful man in Ephesus, according to Heracleitus, but was banished; said to have written certain laws for the Romans, 6. 231
- Hermonassa in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399
- Hermonassa, near the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 199
- Hermonax (site unknown), a village at the mouth of the Tyras, 3. 219
- Hermondori, the, a tribe of the Suevi, 3. 157
- Hermonthis, city above Aegyptian Thebes, where Apollo and Zeus are worshipped and a sacred bull kept, 8. 127
- Hermupolis, an, in Aegypt, near Butus, on an island, and another in the Sebennytic Nome, 8. 67, 69, 73
- Hermus River, the, mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; course of, 6. 5, 13; deposited the land of Larisa Phriconis, 6. 157; flows past the territory of Smyrna, 6. 159; the Plain of, 6. 171; the Pactolus and Hyllus empty into, 6. 173; marks a limit of the Ionian seaboard, 6. 197; Plain of, created by silt, 7. 23
- Hernici, the, in Latium, 2. 379; overthrow of, 2. 387; cities of, founded by the Romans, 2. 415
- Hero, the Tower of, near Sestus, whence passage is taken across to Abydos, 6. 43
- Herod (Hyrcaus?), appointed to the priesthood of Judaea by Pompey, 7. 299
- Herod the Great; surnamed Samaria "Sebasté" (in honour of Augustus), 7. 281; palace of, at Jericho, 7. 291; slinked into the priesthood of Judaea, and was later given the title of king by Antony and also by Augustus, 7. 299
- Herodotus, the "Father of History" (about 484-425 B.C.); calls Aegypt "the gift of the Nile," 1. 111, 131, 5. 357, 7. 23; includes myth in his *History*, 1. 159; on the silting-up process, 1. 221; on the Hyperboreans, 1. 229; on the circumnavigation of Libya, 1. 377, 385; on King Arganthionius in Iberia, 2. 59; says Hyria in Iapygia was founded by Cretans, 3. 121; on the straightforward character of Idanthyrus the Scythian king, against whom Dareius made his expedition, 3. 199, 201; says the Melas River was not sufficient to supply Xerxes' army, 3. 373; says the Asopus flows through a deep gorge south of Trachin and empties near Thermopylae, 4. 391; says there were temples of the Cabeiri at Memphis in Aegypt, 5. 115; tells incredible stories, 5. 247; wrong in regard to the Araxes River, 5. 335; on the prostitutes in Lydia, 5. 341; meaning of, on "the country this side the Halys River," 5. 347; by "White Syrians" means "Cappadocians," and defines the course of the Halys River, 5. 383; foists certain names of peoples on us, 5. 405; on the Milyae in Asia, 5. 491; on the Pedasians in Caria, 6. 119; tells a myth about the Lesbian Arion, the citharist, 6. 145; on the several rivers that empty near Phocaea, 6. 173; says the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- mound and tomb of Alyattes at Sardis were built mainly by prostitutes, 6. 177, 179; native of Halicarnassus, but called the Thurian because he took part in the colonization of Thuria, 6. 283, 285; on the origin of the Pamphylians, 8. 325; talks much nonsense about the Nile and other things, 8. 133; says that the Egyptians knead mud with their hands, but snuf for bread-making with their feet, 8. 161
- Herbonpolis, on the isthmus at the Arabian Gulf, 7. 309, 8. 71, 79; revolted but was subdued by Cornelius with only a few soldiers, 8. 135; parallel of latitude the same as that of the Great Syrtis, 8. 190
- Herophilæan school of medicine, the, at Carura, on the confines of Phrygia and Caria, established in Strabo's time by Zeuxis, 5. 519
- Herophilus, the great physician and surgeon, born at Chalcedon and lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy I; school of medicine of, called "Herophilæan," established at Carura in Strabo's time, 5. 519
- Herostratus, set on fire the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 8. 225
- Herpa, a small town in Sargarauseni in Cappadocia, 5. 357; greatly damaged by the overflow of the Carmalus River, 5. 365
- Herphæ in Cappadocia; the road through, 6. 311
- Hesiod of Ascæ in Boeotia (fl. in the eighth century B.C.), father of Greek didactic poetry. Extant works under his name are *Works and Days*, *Theogony*, and *The Shield of Heracles*. His knowledge of the scene of the wanderings of Odysseus, 1. 85; knows of mouths of the Nile, 1. 107; his mythical epithets and fabulous stories, 1. 157; on the origin of the Pelasgians, 2. 345; invented fabulous men, "half-dog," and "long-headed," 3. 191; calls the Scythians "Hippemolgi" ("Mare-milkers"), 3. 187; in his *Offerings of the Earth* mentions the Galactophagi ("Milk-eaters"), 3. 205; on the Leleges, 3. 291; on Dodona and the Pelasgians, 3. 313; on the Peirus River in Elis, 4. 43; *apocope* in, 4. 131; calls the Greeks as a whole "Hellenes" and "Pan-hellenes," 4. 157; calls Argos "well-watered," 4. 163 (footnote 1); mentions a Helicæ in Thessaly, 4. 215; on the sacred serpent called "Cychreides," 4. 253; ridicules Ascæ, his native city, 4. 315, 331; describes the winding course of the Cephissus River in Phœcia, 4. 375; on the Dotian Plain in Thessaly, 4. 449; on the origin of Nymphs, Satyrs and the Curetes, 5. 109, 111; stories of, more credible than those of certain historians, 5. 247; a native(?) of Cymæ Phriconis in Asia, but moved to the "wretched" (he calls it) Ascæ in Boeotia, 6. 161; on the contest between Calchas and Mopsus, 6. 233, 235; on the origin of the Magnesians on the Maeander, 6. 251; says that Amphiloehus was slain by Apollo at Soli, 6. 355
- Hesloné, daughter of Laomedon; the myth of the liberation of, by Heracles, 6. 63
- Hesperian (Western, Ozolian) Locrians (see Locrians), the, 4. 343; not specifically mentioned by Homer, 4. 355
- Hesperides, the; home of, an invention, 3. 191
- Hesperides, Harbour of the, in Læbya, 8. 201
- Hesperus the star, engraved on the public seal of the Hesperian, or Ozolian, Locrians, 4. 343
- Hestiasa of Alexandria, author of a work on Homer's *Iliad* and quoted by Demetrius of Scepsis; on the site of ancient Troy, 6. 73, 75
- Hestiasotis (or Histiasotis), one of the four divisions of Thessaly, 4. 397; geographical position of, 4. 399, 417, 429, 431, 443; "in earlier times called Doris, colonized Crete," according to Andron, 5. 127
- Heteroscan circles, the, 1. 367, 369
- Heteroscanians, the, 1. 509; term defined, 1. 517
- Hexamili, between the Melas Gulf and the Propontis (see Lysimacheia)
- "Hexi" (see "Sex"), the name of the city of the Eretanians in Iberia,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- according to Pomponius Mela, 2. 81 (footnote 4)
- Hiberus (Ebro) River, the (see Iberus)
- Hicetaon, the Homeric, father of Melanippus, who pastured kine in Percoté, 6. 19, 21
- Hides, abundant in Sicily, 3. 87; sold by Asiatic nomads at Tanais, 5. 193.
- Hidrieis, the, in Caria, not mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- Hidrieus, second son of Hecatomnos the king of the Carians, married his sister Ada, and became ruler of the Carians, 6. 285
- Hiera, Cape, in Lycia, 6. 319
- Hiera (see Theriessa)
- Hieraconpolis (see Hawks, City of)
- Hierapetra in Crete (see Hierapytna)
- Hierapolis in Mesopotamia (see Bambycé)
- Hierapolis, in Phrygia, near Mt. Mesogis, opposite Laodicea, where are the hot springs and the remarkable Plutonium, 6. 187; water at, remarkably adapted to dyeing of wool, 6. 189
- Hierapolitic marble, the, 4. 429
- Hierapytna in Crete, founded by Cyrbas, 5. 111, 123; named after Pytna, a peak of Mt. Ida, 5. 113
- Hierapytnians, the, rased Prasus to the ground, 5. 139
- Hieratica byblus* (papyrus), the, 8. 61
- Hierax* (see Hawk), the, in Aegypt, tame like a cat as compared with those elsewhere, 8. 151
- Hiericus (Jericho), in Judaea, 7. 281; description of, 7. 291
- Hierisos on the isthmus of Athos (see Acanthus)
- Hiero (tyrant of Syracuse 478-467 B.C.), colonised Pithecussae (Ischia), 2. 457; colonised Catana and changed its name to Aetna, 3. 67; after his death declared founder of the new Aetna at foot of Mt. Aetna, 3. 69
- Hierocepsia in Cypros, 6. 383
- Hieroceps in Cypros, 6. 381
- Hierocles the orator, a native of Alabanda in Caria, 6. 299
- Hieroglyphics, the, in regard to Sesostri the Aegyptian, 7. 313
- Hieron, benefactor of Laodicea, 5. 511
- Hieron (Temple), the Chalcedonian; 3500 stadia from, to Sinopé, 2000 to Hieracleia Pontica, and 700 to Cape Carambis, 5. 391; lies at the mouth of the Pontus, 5. 455
- Hieron Oros ("Sacred Mountain") on the Propontis, discharges asphalt into the sea at a place opposite Proconnesus (Isle of Marmora), 3. 377
- Hieronimus of Cardia, historian of the first fifty years after Alexander's death; his description of Corinth, 4. 191 (see footnote 4); on Thessaly, 4. 453; on the dimensions of Crete, 5. 123
- Hieronimus, Peripatetic and historian (about 290-230 B.C.), a native of Rhodes, 6. 279 (see references to Hieronymus of Cardia; especially 4. 191 and footnote 4, and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v.)
- Hiketides*, the, of Aeschylus (see *Suppliants*)
- Himera (Bonfornello) in Sicily; no longer settled, 3. 83; the hot springs at, 3. 91
- Himera River, the, in Sicily, 18 Roman miles from Cephaloedium, 3. 57
- Hipparchus of Nicaea in Bithynia (fl. about 150 B.C.), the famous astronomer and geographer; discovered the precession of the equinoxes, and was the first to outline a system of latitudes and longitudes; regarded Homer as founder of geography, 1. 5; on the tides, 1. 19; wrote treatise *Against Eratosthenes*, 1. 23; on eclipses, 1. 23; praised by Strabo, 1. 53; on extent of Homer's knowledge, 1. 59; notes Homer's accuracy in geography, 1. 101; says strait at Byzantium sometimes stands still, 1. 205; on the levels of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, 1. 209; plots celestial phenomena of inhabited places, 1. 233; on certain parallels of latitude, 1. 237; contradicts Eratosthenes on certain distances and discredits Ptoleues, 1. 257, 279; had access to library at Alexandria, 1. 259; does not raise proper objections to the ancient maps, 1. 267, 345; follows Ptoleus concerning certain parallels and meridians, 1. 269; on the sun,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

1. 281; trusts Pythias, 1. 283; tries to correct Eratosthenes, 1. 289; makes false assumptions, 1. 291; unfair to Eratosthenes, 1. 293, 301; would correct Eratosthenes' "Third Section," 1. 305; his arguments against Eratosthenes "childish," 1. 316; calls India four-sided and rhomboidal, 1. 317; captious about the rough estimates of Eratosthenes, 1. 325; again censured by Strabo for fault-finding, 1. 336; rightly censures Eratosthenes, 1. 357; Third Book of, approved by Strabo, 1. 361; accepts Eratosthenes' measurement of the earth, 1. 437; an authority on longitudes and latitudes, 1. 503; on the measurement of the earth, 1. 506; on the relative positions of the Cinnamon-bearing country, Syenê, and the equator, 1. 507; referred to by Strabo as authority on northernmost regions of Europe and on further astronomical matters, 1. 517; wrote treatises on *Physics* and *Mathematics*, 4. 3; Strabo's criticism of, 5. 329; native of Nicaea in Bithynia, 5. 467
- Hippels (Knights), the, in Crete and Sparta, 5. 151
- Hippemolgi ("Mare-milkers"), Homer's, are wagon-dwelling Scythians and Sarmatians, 3. 179, 181, 187, 189, 195, 197, 205, 243, 5. 419; by Apollodorus called a fabrication, 5. 423
- Hippi, the, lie off Erythrae in Asia, 6. 239
- Hippobatae ("Knights"), the, in power at Olais, 5. 13
- Hippocampus, a, in hand of Poseidon, in the strait at Helica, 4. 215
- Hippocles of Euboea (the Euboean Cymê), joint founder of Cumae in Italy, 2. 437
- Hippocoon, banished Tyndareus and Icarus from Lacedaemon, 5. 69
- Hippocorona, in the territory of Adramyttium, 5. 113
- Hippocoronium in Crete, 5. 113
- Hippocrates, the physician, a native of Cos, 6. 283
- Hippocrenê (see Hippocrenê)
- Hippodrome, the, at Alexandria, 8. 41
- Hippomarathi (horse-fennel), found in Mauritania, 8. 163
- Hipponax of Ephesus (fl. 546-520 B.C.), the iambic poet, one of the Seven Wise Men, used the poetic figure of "part with the whole," 4. 37; on a place called Smyrna that belonged to Ephesus, 8. 201; on Bina, 6. 211; a native of Ephesus, 6. 231
- Hippodatie (Napetino) Gulf, the, in Bruttium, 3. 13
- Hippodamium (or Vibo Valentia, now Divona near Monteleone), in Bruttium, founded by the Locrians, 3. 17; naval station of, 3. 19
- Hippopotamus, the, found in India, according to Onesicritus, 7. 21, 79; found in a lake near Cape Delir in Aethiopia, 7. 331
- Hippoc, the two, one near Itycê and the other farther from Ciria, towards Tretum, 8. 183
- Hippothoda, led the Pelasgians in the Trojan War, 2. 345, 6. 153; fell in the fight over Patroclus, 6. 155
- Hippotion, father of the Homeric Morys, 5. 461
- Hippocrenê (or Hippocrenê), the spring opened on Helicon by the winged horse Pegasus, 4. 195, 319
- Hippas River, the, empties into the Phasis, 5. 211, 219
- Hirê, "grassy," the Homeric, 4. 109; the present site of, 4. 115
- Hirpini, the, a Samnite tribe; origin of name of, 2. 467
- Hispalis in Iberia, on the Bactis River, colony of the Romans and famous trade-centre, 2. 21; about 500 stadia from the sea by boat, 2. 25
- Hispalia; term now used synonymously with "Iberia," 2. 119
- Histia in Italy, 2. 373
- Histiaca (later called Oreus) in Euboea, the history of, 5. 7
- Histiaceans, the, in Euboea, forced to migrate to Thessaly by the Perhaebians, 4. 429; later called the Oreitae, were colonists from the Attic deme of the Histiaeans, 5. 7
- Histiocotis (see Hestiacotis) in Euboea, 5. 7; in Thessaly, 5. 9
- Historians; the Greek and Roman, compared, 2. 117; the early, in-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- clude myths in their histories, 4. 39
- Historical Sketches*, the, of Strabo, discussed Parthian usages at length, 5. 277
- History*, the work entitled, by Polybius, and that by Ephorus, on the topography of the continents, 4. 3
- History*, the, of Strabo, discussed Parthian usages at length, 5. 277
- History, importance of terrestrial, 1. 20; aim of, 1. 91; wishes for the truth, 5. 235; that of the Persians, Medes, and Syrians untrustworthy, 5. 247
- Hog-meat, the finest, shipped from territory of the Sequani to Rome, 2. 225
- Hogs, the, in Celtica, run wild, 2. 243; great supply of, in Cisalpine Celtica, 2. 331
- Holmi in Cilicia, 6. 333
- Holmi in Phrygia, the road through, 6. 309
- Homer, geographer and philosopher, 1. 3; founder of geography, 1. 5; quoted on movements of heavenly bodies, 1. 5, 7; on people of the west, on Zephyrus, and on the Elysian Plain, 1. 7; on the Aethiopians, and on the Bear and Wain, 1. 9; makes Oceanus surround inhabited world and knows about the tides, 1. 13, 159; knows the Mediterranean, 1. 19; the Chimmerian Bosphorus, 1. 21; inserts an element of myth, 1. 21, 23, 59, 65, 71, 73, 79, 135, 171; on Heracles' "great adventures," 1. 31; on the rotundity of the earth, 1. 43; speaks of bards as disciplinarians, 1. 57; his epithets appropriate, 1. 57, 91, 133; the limitations of his knowledge, 1. 59; adorns Odysseus with every excellence, 1. 61; an expert in the art of rhetoric, 1. 63; based works on historical facts, 1. 73; called "The Poet," 1. 77; places scene of wanderings of Odysseus in the region of Sicily and Italy, 1. 79; but, according to Eratosthenes, not so, 1. 85; places the scene, in fancy, on Oceanus, 1. 93; uses myth for a useful purpose, 1. 97; the poet *par excellence*, 1. 99; on the winds, 1. 105; knew of mouths of the Nile, of Thebes, of Aethiopia, and of the isle Pharos, 1. 109; means "Scythians" by his term "Nomads," 1. 121; on the geographical position of Aethiopia, 1. 125; on the cranes and pygmies, 1. 127, 263; his fondness for knowledge, 1. 131; did not know India, 1. 143; uses figures of speech, 1. 147; on Sidon, 1. 149; on Jason's expedition, 1. 171; quoted on the purgation of seas, 1. 195, 197; on the cold and hot springs of Scamander, 1. 215; on Nericeus in Leucas, 1. 219; on Arné and Mideia, 1. 221; present absence of his cave and grotto in Ithaca due to physical changes, 1. 221; the isle of Asteria, 1. 221; censured by Eratosthenes, 1. 243; quoted on "amputation," 1. 315; caused the wall of the Achæans to disappear, 1. 393; his reason for dividing Aethiopians into two groups, 1. 395; probably knew nothing about India, 1. 397; a riddle attributed to, 2. 45; man of many voices and of wide information, probably knew much of Iberia and the far west, and of the far north, 2. 51-59; named Tartarus after Tartessus in Iberia, and transferred the Chimmerians to the neighbourhood of Hades, 2. 51; modelled his "Planetae" after the "Cyaneae" ("Symplegades"), and in general transferred *Iliad* and *Odyssey* from domain of historical fact to the realm of myth, 2. 53; on the wanderings of Odysseus and other heroes, 2. 55; on the Elysian Plain, 2. 55; obtained wide information from the Phœnicians, 2. 57; transferred scene of his mythical account of wanderings of Odysseus to the Atlantic, 2. 85; on the breed of wild mules in the land of the Heneti, 2. 309; says that the Pelasgi colonised Crete, and calls Zeus Pelasgian, 2. 345; again on the Pelasgi, 2. 345; not wont to fabricate wholly on his own account, 2. 357; the Nœcya of, 2. 441; on the Chimmerians, 2. 445; thought by some to mean Temesa in Italy by

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

"Tarnassus," 3. 17; Islands of Aeolus of, 3. 19; scourged by Zöllus (surnamed Homeromastix, "Scourge of Homer"), 3. 79; hinted at the truth when he called Aeolus "steward of the winds," 3. 97, 99; on "the Mysians, hand-to-hand fighters," 3. 177, 181, 187, 189, 209; on the Hippemolgi, Galactophagi, and Abii, 3. 179, 181, 195, 197, 205, 209; accused of ignorance of distant places by Apollodorus and Brutathenes, but conceded accurate knowledge of places near by, never using an inappropriate epithet, 3. 189-190; placed the wanderings of Odysseus in Oceanus, 3. 183; wrongly reproached by Brutathenes and Apollodorus for ignorance of geography, though he knew Greece and also regions remote, 3. 196; correctly describes the Scythians and other similar tribes, 3. 199, 205; knew of the potter's wheel (*Iliad* xviii. 600), 3. 207; did not invent the "Galactophagi" and the "Abii," 3. 209, 243, 245; invokes "Zeus, Dodonaeus, Pelasgian," and describes the people (the Scylli) of Dodona, 3. 313; the *Odyssey* of, quoted on the "tomourai of great Zeus" at Dodona; the proper interpretation of his words "themistes" and "houlai," 3. 317; calls the Europus River "Titaresius," 3. 335; by "Phlegyaë" means the Gyrtionians, 3. 335, 337; calls Abydon on the Axius River "Amydon," 3. 341, 343, 345; calls the Axius River "water most fair," 3. 343, 345; on Iphidamas, "whom Cisseas reared," 3. 343, 349; on the "Sintia" (i.e. "Sinti") in Lemnos, 3. 367; invoked as witness by some writers in regard to the extent of the Hellespont, 3. 381, 383; on "Rhipé, Stratia, and windy Enispé," all now deserted, 3. 385, 4. 229; the first author to discuss Greece, 4. 3; calls the land of the Epeians Elis, 4. 19; knew of Pylus, both land and city, 4. 21; his words not to be contradicted, 4. 25; mentions Oyllenê in Elis, 4. 25; apparently means by "Ephyra"

the city in Elis (five citations), 4. 27, 29; distinguishes between places bearing the same name by appropriate epithets, 4. 29; means by "Pylus" the Triphylian Pylus, 4. 31, 33, 57; divides the Eleian country into four parts, 4. 35; often by a poetic figure names a part with the whole, 4. 37; a case of *hyperbaton* in, 4. 41; on Athene's visit to the Cauconians, 4. 45, 57; mentions Helus near Sparta, 4. 47; means by "Pylus" (Nestor's home) the "Lepreatic (or Tryphylian) Pylus" and calls it "emathoeis," 4. 51; means that Telemachus found the Pyliaans offering sacrifice at the temple of the Samian Poseidon, and says the Cauconians came as allies of the Trojans, 4. 55; refers to the Eleian, not the Triphylian Cauconians, 4. 57; on Arene and Pylus, 4. 61; prolongs the Pyliaan Sea to the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4. 67; his fame and knowledge, 4. 69; on the country that was subject to Nestor, 4. 71, 73; according to his statements the Pylus of Nestor could not lie on the sea, 4. 75; on the return voyage of Telemachus from Sparta, 4. 77; only the Triphylian Pylus could be the Pylus of Nestor, according to his account, 4. 77-87; his characterization of Zeus followed by Phaidias in making the great image at Olympia, 4. 89; "alone has seen, or alone has shown the likenesses of the gods" (e.g. in his descriptions of Zeus and Hera), 4. 91; does not mention the Olympian Games, but certain funeral games in Elis, 4. 93; calls Lesbos the "city of Macar," 4. 97; most of the Pyliaan districts mentioned in his *Catalogue* thought to be Arcadian, 4. 101; on the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4. 109; on the city Helus in Laconia, 4. 129; *Catalogue* of, quoted on Messé, 4. 129; calls Laconia "Achaean Argos," 4. 137; on the journey of Telemachus to Sparta via Phœne (Pharis), 4. 145; his

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

epithets applied to Lacedaemon, 4. 147; assigns the Argolic Gulf to Argolis, 4. 153; uses the word "Argos" in various senses, 4. 155, 163, 165; calls the Peloponnesians "Achaeans" in a special sense, nowhere speaks of "barbarians," and thinks of all Greeks as "Hellenes," 4. 157; cases of *hyperbaton* and *synaloepha* in, 4. 161; on certain cities subject to Argos, 4. 167, 169; on Aegina, 4. 179; mentions some places in their geographical order, 4. 181, but others not, 4. 183; on the places subject to Mycenae and Agamemnon, 4. 185; appropriately calls Cleonae "well-built," 4. 187; mentions the sacrifice of a bull to the Heliconian Poseidon in Ionia, and hence is supposed to have lived after the Ionian colonisation, 4. 213; does not mention Olenus in Achaea, 4. 219; mentions the Aegae in Achaea and that in Euboea, 4. 221; calls Mt. Scollis "the Olenian Rock," 4. 225; on Rhipé, Stratié, and Enispé, 4. 229; on "Athens, well-built city," 4. 245; said to have been interpolated by Peisistratus, or Solon, in favour of the Athenians, 4. 255; does not enumerate the Orchomenians with the Boeotians, but calls them "Minyae," 4. 283; on Nisa and Anthedon, 4. 299; mentions Copae on Lake Copais, 4. 305; on "grassy" Haliartus and the sources of the Cephissus River in Phocis, 4. 307; mentions Lake Cephissis, meaning Lake Hylis, 4. 309; makes the first syllable of Hylis long at one time and short at another, and names places in Boeotia in their geographical order, 4. 311; discussion of the various places in Boeotia in the order in which they are mentioned by, 4. 313-341; on the wealth of the temple at Delphi ("rocky Pytho"), 4. 359; mentions Daulis and Opyrissus, 4. 369; says the Phacacians led Rhadamanthys into Euboea to see Tityus, 4. 371; does not know Elateia in Phocis, 4. 378; says that Patroclus

came from Opus in Locris, 4. 379; other places in Locris mentioned by, 4. 383-387; does not expressly mention the Western Locrians, 4. 385; on the Thessalians and Aetolians, 4. 393; divides Thessaly into ten parts, or dynasties, 4. 399 (see footnote 2); on the dynasty of Achilles, 4. 399, of Phoenix, 4. 401, 415, of Protesilaüs, 4. 405, 419, of Eumelus, 4. 423, of Philoctetes, 4. 405, 425, of Eurypylius, 4. 433, of Polypoetes, 4. 437, of Guneus, 4. 443; mentions Cape Geraceus, 5. 11; on Chalcis in Aetolia and Chalcis in Elis, 5. 15; says "Achilles alone knew how to hurl the Pelian ashen spear," 5. 21; mentions Olenus and Pyléné in Aetolia, 5. 29; mentions the "rock Leucas," 5. 31; mentions Cracyleia and Aegilips, 5. 33; Strabo's interpretation of references of, to the domain of Odysseus, 5. 37-55; his description of Ithaca, 5. 41-47; his Cephallenia not to be identified with Dulichium or Taphos, 5. 47, 49; on the islands "Asteris" and "Samos" (Samothrace), 5. 51; on other Aegaeon isles, 5. 53; on the domain of Megea, 5. 59; on the subjects of Mentos, 5. 61; on places in Aetolia, 5. 65; on the Aetolians and Acarnanians, 5. 67; means that the "Curetes" were Aetolians, 5. 75; on the Calydonian boar, 5. 87; on the Phacarian "betarmones," 5. 117; praises Cnossus above the rest of the cities in Crete, 5. 127, 129; says Minos held converse with Zeus every ninth year, 5. 131; calls Minos the first son of Zeus and "guardian o'er Crete," 5. 133; calls Gortyn (Gortyna) in Crete "well-walled," 5. 137; mentions Phaestus and Rhythum in Crete, 5. 141; speaks of Crete as at one time "possessing 100 cities" and as at another "possessing 90 cities," 5. 143; said to have been visited by Lycurgus in Olios, where he was living, 5. 153; buried on the Isle Ios, according to some writers, 5. 161; mentions some of the Sporades Islands, 5. 175, 177, 179;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

quoted in reference to the remarkable soil of Albania in Asia, 5. 225; stories of, more credible than those of certain historians, 5. 247; speaks of the Egyptian Pharoas as "being out in the open sea," 5. 357; interpolated by Callisthenes, 5. 377; mentions the Sangarius River, which flows between Chalcedon and Heracleia Pontica, 5. 379; his "Eneti" the most notable tribe of the Paphlagonians, 5. 381; mentions certain places in Paphlagonia, 5. 377, 387, 403, 405; certain emendations to text of, 5. 407; certain interpolations in text of, 5. 409, 411; his accurate knowledge of the Euxine and other regions averred by Strabo, 5. 417-423; mentions Libya and the wind called Lips, 5. 419; Smyrna by most writers called the birth-place of, 5. 421; on Phorcys and Ascanius, leaders of "the Phrygians from Ascania" in Phrygia, 5. 459; on another Ascanius who led forces from the Ascania near Nicæa—and names various places in Asia Minor, 5. 461; makes the Pelasgians allies of the Trojans, 5. 491; on Batiaia in the Trojan Plain, 5. 493; says that Rhodes and Cos were inhabited by Greeks before the Trojan War, and uses terms "Trojans," "Danaans," and "Achæans" in broad sense, 5. 495; leaves us to guess about most things, 6. 3; on the extent of the sway of the Trojans, 6. 5, 7, 9, 13; distinguishes between Ilium (the city) and Troy (the Troad), and names cities sacked by Achilles, 6. 15, 17; on the homes of Briseis, Chryseis, Andromachê, and others, 6. 17; on the Trojan leaders in the Trojan War, 6. 19, 21; makes Aëolis and the Troad one country, 6. 23; names various places in the Troad, 6. 23, 25, 33, 35; on the peoples led by Asius the son of Hyrtacus, 6. 37, 39; on another Asius, uncle of Hector, 6. 41; on Aeneias, leader of the Dardaniæans, 6. 45; suggests the different stages in the progress of civilisation, 6. 49; the Ilium of,

much in dispute, 6. 51; Alexander the Great preserved the "Recension of the Casket" of, 6. 55, 57; on certain rivers in the Troad, 6. 59; says that Heracles once sacked Ilios, 6. 63; on a bastard son of Priam, 6. 65; names places in the Troad, 6. 67, 69; on Briseus (near Ilium) and on the cowardice of Hector, 6. 71; cited in regard to site of ancient Ilium, 6. 73, 75; knows not of the violation of Cassandra, 6. 79; expressly states that Ilium was wiped out, 6. 81; says the wooden image of Athênê at Ilium was in a sitting posture, 6. 83; calls Ida "many-fountained," 6. 85; on the two springs of the Scamander, and on other rivers, 6. 87; *Trojan Catalogue* of, a little more than 60 lines, discussed by Demetrius in 30 books, 6. 91; on Semithian Apollo, 6. 93; indicates the origin of the Teucrians, 6. 95; on Pedasus, city of the Leleges, in Asia, 6. 99; says Aeneias fled from Achilles to Lyrnessus, 6. 105; says Aeneias was wroth at Priam, 6. 107; in disagreement with those who make Aeneias leave Troyland, but some emend the text, 6. 109; on the Leleges, Carians, Pæoniæans, and Cæconians, 6. 117; on Chryseis, Briseis, and others, 6. 121; on Chrysa, Thebê, and Cilla, 6. 125; on King Eurypylius, son of Telephus, and the Cætelæans, 6. 135, 137; does not include Leleges, Cilicians, and others, in the *Trojan Catalogue*, 6. 149, 151; on the Pelasgians and their leaders, 6. 153; by some said to have been born at Cymê Phriconia in Asia, 6. 161; on various peoples and places in Lydia, 6. 176; perhaps referred to "Meionia" as "Asia," 6. 179; on the Solymi, 6. 191; on the "mountain of the Phthelires," 6. 209; said once to have been entertained by Creophylus of Samos, and by some called pupil of Creophilus, by others of Aristæus the Proconnesian, 6. 219; according to some, a native of Colophon, 6. 237; claimed by Chios, 6. 243; shrine of, at Smyrna,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

6. 245; especially claimed by Smyrna, 6. 247; on the "Asian meadow" (Laimon), 6. 261; Rhodes and Cos in existence in time of, but not Halicarnassus and Cnidus, 6. 273; on the Carians "of barbarian speech," 6. 301; the "Solymi" of, not Lycians but Milyae, 6. 321, 323; on the Cilicians in the Troad, 6. 357; in his *Catalogue* names the various Trojan allies, 6. 361; does not mention the Pamphylians and various other tribes, 6. 363, 367, 369; misunderstood by Apollodorus, 6. 371, 373; on the worship of Dionysus on Mt. Nysa, 7. 9, 11; on the war between the pygmies and the cranes, 7. 95; knows nothing about the empires of the Medes and Syrians, 7. 187; does not mention Tyre, 7. 207; on the skill of the Sicionians in beautiful arts, 7. 260; on the oracle of Zeus at Dodona and his conversations with Minos in Crete, 7. 287; says Persephone granted reason to Teiresias after his death, 7. 289; on the Aethiopians, Sicionians, and Brembians, 7. 369, 371; on the Nile, "heaven-fed river," 8. 21; cited in regard to Alexandria, 8. 35; on where Helen got her "goodly drugs," 8. 63; on the nods of Zeus, 8. 116; on the Aegyptian Thebes, 8. 121; Meninx (Jerba), in the Little Syrtis, regarded as "the land of the Lotus-eaters" of, 8. 193
- Homereium, the, at Smyrna, a quadrangular portico with shrine and statue of Homer, 6. 246
- Homeric Catalogue of Ships, The*; the work of Apollodorus of Athens on, 3. 187; most Pylian districts mentioned in, thought to be Arcadian, 4. 101; writers on, have supplied Strabo with materials, 4. 341
- Homeridae, the, in Chios; mentioned by Pindar, 5. 243, 245
- Homolæ (see Homollum in Magnesia)
- Homollum, a city in Macedonia and Magnesia close to Mt. Ossa, 3. 337, 4. 449, 453
- Homonadeia, the, in Pisidia; the country of, invaded by Amyntas, 5. 477, 479, 481
- Honey; in Hyrcania, drips from leaves of trees, as also in Matianæ (in Media) and in Sacasene and Araxene (districts of Armenia), 1. 273; exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; produced in the Alps, 2. 283; the "Hyblaean," at Megara Hyblaea in Sicily, 3. 65; superior in Sicily, 3. 85; excellent, at Brundisium, 3. 121; the best, produced on Mt. Hymettus, 4. 275; in the Sporades Islands, rivals that of Attica, 5. 179; in Colchis, generally bitter, 5. 211; abundant in Hyrcania, in Matianæ in Media, and in Sacasene and Araxene in Armenia, 5. 261; a crazing kind of mixture of, made by the Heptacometæ in Asia Minor, 5. 401; yielded by the palm-tree, 7. 216; abundant in Arabia, 7. 311
- Hoop-trundling, at Rome, 2. 407
- Horizon, change of, 1. 45
- Hormina (or Hyrminia), a mountain promontory near Oyllenæ in Eria, 4. 41
- Horn, the, of the Byzantines, a gulf resembling a stag's horn, 3. 281, 283
- Horse, a white, sacrificed to Diomedes by the Eneïd, 2. 321
- Horse-meat, eaten by the Scythian Nomads, 3. 243
- Horse-race, a, instituted by Romulus in honour of Poseidon (Neptune), 2. 385
- Horse-raising, in Aetolia, Acarnania, and Thessaly, 4. 229
- Horses, good qualities of, determined by training as well as by locality, 1. 396; in Iberia, trained to climb mountains and to obey promptly, and swift, like those of Parthia, 2. 107; superior, bred by the Eneïd, 2. 309, but practice now discontinued, 2. 321; which drink from the Sybaris River in Italy are made timid, 3. 47; excellent, in neighbourhood of Mt. Garganium in Apulia, 3. 131; small, in region of Lake Macotis, 3. 225; castrated in Scythia and Sarmatia, 3. 249; the breed of, in Arenia, Argolis, and Epidauria, is most excellent, 4. 229; the, of the Amazons, 5. 233; the Nessæan, originated either in Greater Media or in Armenia, 5. 311,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 20,000 being sent annually from Armenia to the Persian king, 5. 331; those in Parthia, 5. 311; in India, possession of, a royal privilege, 7. 69, 87; certain, in India, have one horn and the head of a deer, 7. 93; scarce in Carmania, 7. 153; more than 30,000 kept at royal stud at Apameia in Syria, 7. 251; not found at Nabataea in Arabia, 7. 369; the, in Massagylia, are small, but quick, and obedient, 8. 167; raised in great numbers between the seaboard and Getulia, 8. 197
- Horses, stunted (see Ginn)
- Hortensius, married Marcia the wife of Marcus Cato, 5. 273
- Hot springs, the, in Pithecussae, a cure for gall-stones, 2. 459
- Hungarians, the (see Urgi)
- Hya (see Hyampolis)
- Hyacinthian Festival, the, in the temple of Amyclaeon Apollo in Laconia, 3. 109
- Hyameltis, one of the five capitals of Messenia, 4. 119
- Hyampeia on Parnassus, not the same as Hyampolis, 4. 373
- Hyampolis (near Vegdhanf) in Phocis, lies above the territory of Hyampolis, 4. 341; later called Hya by some, whither the Hyantes of Boeotia were banished, in far inland and not to be confused with Hyampeia on Parnassus, 4. 373
- Hyantes, the, lived in Boeotia in earlier times, 3. 287, 4. 281; founded a city Hya in Phocis, 4. 283; banished from Boeotia to Hyampolis in Phocis, 4. 373; left Boeotia and settled in Aetolia, 5. 51
- Hyarotis River, the, in India, 7. 35, 47, 51
- Hybla in Sicily (see Megara Hyblaea)
- Hyblaeon honey, the, at Megara Hyblaea in Sicily, 3. 65
- Hybreas of Mylasa in Caria, greatest orator in Strabo's time, 6. 191; remarkable career of, 8. 296-297; provoked Labienus, withdrew to Rhodes, but returned and resumed power, 8. 297
- Hybricenes (Agrianes?), the, 3. 275
- Hydara, a stronghold built by Mithridates, 5. 425
- Hydarnes, one of the "Seven Persians," 5. 337
- Hydaspes River, the, in India, 7. 5, 26, 47, 49, 55, 57
- Hydatos-Potamoi (see Seleucia in Pieria, in Syria)
- Hydê, the Homeric, at foot of Mt. Tmolus in Lydia, 4. 309; reputed home of the Homeric "Tychius, the best of workers in hide," and by some identified with Sardis, 6. 176
- "Hydê," an incorrect reading, for "Hylê" in Boeotia, in Homer, 4. 309, 311
- Hydra (see Lysimachia), Lake, in Aetolia, 5. 65
- Hydra, the monster, poisoned certain of the Centaurs, 4. 61; killed by Heracles at the lake called Lerne, in Argolis, 4. 151, 163
- Hydra, the promontory, with Harmaeus forms the Euxine Gulf, 6. 169
- Hydraces, the, a tribe in India, summoned as mercenary troops by Cyrus, 7. 9
- Hydreus, the Lacedaemonian, founded a city in Asia Minor, 6. 261
- Hydruntum (see Hydrus)
- Hydrus (or Hydruntum, now Otranto), in Iapygia, 3. 119
- Hydrussa the island, off Attica, 4. 271
- Hylê (see Elea)
- "Hyes attes," a cry uttered in the ritual of Sabazius and the Mother, 5. 109
- Hylas; Mt. Arganthonium in Asia the scene of myth of, 5. 457
- Hylê, the Homeric (Hydê not being the correct reading), in Boeotia on Lake Cephissis (Hylissê), 4. 309, 311, 321
- Hylissê (the Homeric Cephissis), Lake, 4. 309
- Hyllus the eldest son of Heracles, adopted by Aegimius the king of the Dorian Tetrapolis, 4. 387
- Hyllus (now called Phrygius) River, the, mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; empties into the Hermus, 6. 173
- Hylôbi, the, in India, a sect of the Garmanes in India, 7. 103
- Hymettus, Mt., one of the most famous mountains in Attica, has marble quarries and produces the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- best honey (especially the kind called "acarniston," near the silver mines), 4. 275
- Hypaepa, on the slopes of Mt. Tmolus, near Sardis, 6. 179
- Hypaesia, wherein was the city Arendé, in Triphylia, 4. 63
- Hypana, a small Triphylian city, 4. 53
- Hypanis (Bog) River, the, flows between the Tanais and the Ister into the Euxine, 1. 413; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189; near the Borysthenes, 3. 221
- Hypania (Gharra) River, the, in India, said to have been crossed by Menander, king of Bactria, 5. 279, 7. 6, 26, 47, 55, 57, 63
- Hypanis (Kuban) River, the; the Antiochites so called by some, 5. 199; said to have been conducted over the country of the Dandarians by Pharnaces, 5. 201
- Hypasians, the, a tribe in India, 7. 26, 47
- Hypatus, Mt., in Theban territory near Teumessus and the Cudmela, 4. 327
- Hypelaeus, a fountain near Ephesus, 6. 203, 225
- Hyperbaton, cases of, in Homer, 4. 41, 161
- Hyperboles, 1. 133, 137, 181
- Hyperboreans, the, 1. 229, 3. 175, 5. 245; reputed to live 1000 years, 7. 87
- Hyperela, a spring in Thessaly, 4. 405, 433; in the middle of the city of the Phaeacians, 4. 437
- Hyperesia, the Homeric Hyperesiâ, 4. 185; belonged to the Achaean League, 4. 207
- Hypernotians, the, 1. 229
- Hypnos ("Sleep"), the Homeric, came to Mt. Ida, 6. 11
- Hypocremnus in Asia, between the Erythraeus and the Clazomenians, 8. 239
- Hypothebes, the Homeric; meaning of the term, 4. 327
- Hypsicrates (contemporary of Julius Caesar, and author of historical and geographical treatises, of which the exact titles are unknown), says that Alexander fortified the isthmus of the Tauric Chersonesus against the Scythians, 3. 245; on the home and habits of the Amazons, 5. 233
- Hypsôcis River, the, in Micistia, 4. 73
- Hyrcania, knowledge of, increased by the Parthians, 1. 51; mild climate and fertility of, 1. 273; geographical position of, 5. 249, 261, 293; remarkable fertility of, 5. 251; rivers in, 5. 253; marvellous stories about, 5. 257; 8000 stadia from Artemita in Babylonia, 5. 291; Parthian kings reside in, in summer, 7. 219
- Hyrcanian Plain, the, whither the Persians brought Hyrcanian colonists, 6. 185
- Hyrcanian Sea (see Caspian Sea), the; distance from, to the ocean on the east, is about 30,000 stadia, 5. 289
- Hyrcanians, the; extent of coast of, on the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; paid tribute to the Persians and Macedonians, 5. 271; border on the Tapyri, 5. 273, 293
- Hyrcanum, a stronghold in Syria, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Hyrcanus, son of King Alexander of Judaea, overthrown by Pompey, 7. 289
- Hyria, the Homeric, near Aulis, 4. 181; now belongs to Tanagra, but in earlier times belonged to Thebes, and is the scene of the myth of Hyrieus and of the birth of Orion, 4. 295
- Hyria in Iapygia, founded, according to Herodotus, by Cretans, must be identified with Uria or Veretum, 3. 121
- Hyriana, the Boeotian, colonised Hyriae in Parosopia, 4. 297
- Hyricus; Hyria the scene of the myth of, 4. 295
- Hyrimia (see Hormina)
- Hyriminé in Elis, a small town, no longer in existence, 4. 35, 39
- Hyrtacus, father of Asius the Trojan leader, 6. 19, 37
- Hyriae, a village in Argolis, unknown to Homer, 4. 183; mentioned in connection with Hyria in Boeotia, 4. 297
- Hyriae, in Boeotia, in the Parosopian country near Erythrae, called

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Hyria, and is a colony of Hyria, having been founded by Nycteus the father of Antiope, 4. 297
 Hysiae, the; inhabitants of Hysiae in Argolis, 4. 297
 Hyasus (the Roman javelin), can be used both in close combat and as a missile for hurling, 5. 19
 Hystaspis, father of Darius, 6. 217

I

Iacعتانيا in Iberia, where Sertorius waged war against Pompey, and Sextus (Pompey) against Caesar's generals, 2. 101
 Iacعتانيانس, the; geographical position of, 2. 99
 Iacعتus (Dionysus), the "horned," 7. 9
 Ialmenus, led a colony of Orchomenians to the Pontus, after the capture of Troy, 4. 341
 Ialyans, tutelary hero of Rhodes and grandson of Helius, 6. 273; son of Cerephus, 6. 275
 Ialyus, a city in Rhodes, mentioned by Homer, 6. 273; origin of name of, 6. 275
 Iamblichus, chieftain of a tribe in Syria, 7. 253
 Iambus, the, suited to reproaches (in the Pythian Neme), 4. 363
 Iamneia, a village near Iapó in Phoenicia, 7. 275, 277
 Iaconians, the Homeric, "with trailing tunics," 4. 407
 Iapodes, the, a mixed tribe of Illyrians and Celts, 3. 253, 259, 287
 Iapyges, the; the name of the inhabitants of the country of the Tarantini, 3. 13; the three capes of, 3. 39; once lived at Orotus, 3. 43; named after Iapex, son of Daedalus and a Cretan woman, 3. 111
 Iapygia; the promontory of, 1. 417; the early boundary of, 3. 53; called Messapia by the Greeks, 3. 103; forms a sort of peninsula, 3. 105; happy lot of part of, 3. 117; called Messapia by Messapus, 4. 209
 Iapygian Cape (Capo di Leuca), the, 1. 417, 2. 301, 3. 29, 103, 117
 Iapex, the son of Daedalus, after whom the Iapyges were named, 3. 111; colonised Brundisium, 3. 121
 Iardanus; the meadow and tomb of, in Triphylia, 4. 63, 67
 Iardanus, the streams of, as mentioned by Homer, 4. 45
 "Iasian Argos," the Homeric, 4. 155, means the Peloponnesus, 4. 157
 Iasidae, the, and "Iasian Argos," referred to by more recent writers, 4. 165
 Iasion, who lived in Samothrace, was struck by thunderbolt for sinning against Demeter, 3. 371
 Iasus, on an island close to Caria; amusing story concerning, 6. 291
 Iaxartes River, the, empties into the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; the boundary between the Sacae and the Sogdiani, 5. 269; about 5000 stadia from Bactra, 5. 271; borders on Sogdiana, and forms the boundary between it and the nomads, 5. 281; empties into the Caspian Sea but should not be confused with the Oxus, 5. 287
 Iazyges, the, beyond Germany, 3. 173
 Iberia in Asia, invaded by Pompey, 5. 187; bounded by the Caucasus, 5. 207; bounded on the north by the Caucasus, 5. 207; detailed description of, 5. 217-221; four passes lead into, 5. 219; has four castes of people, 5. 221, 323
 Iberia in Europe; wealth of, 1. 7; like an ox-hide in shape, 1. 317; length of, 1. 409; promontory of, 1. 417; shape and dimensions of, 1. 485; description of, in detail, 2. 3-123; cold and rugged in northern parts, fertile in southern, 2. 3; shape (like an ox-hide) and dimensions of, 2. 5; western and southern sides of, 2. 11; betrays signs of Odysseus' wanderings, 2. 53; wealth of, 2. 57; description of seaboard of, from the Pillars to the Pyrenees, 2. 79-101; colonised by companions of Hercules and emigrants from Messenae, 2. 83; coast of, from Pillars to Tarraco, has poor harbours, but, from Tarraco to Emporium, fine ones, 2. 93; the number of its cities, the poverty of much of its soil, and the traits of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- its people, 2. 103; animals, birds, medicinal castor, copper, roots for dyeing, olives, grapes, and figs in, 2. 107; variations in use of the term by historians, 2. 117, 119; except Baetica, belongs wholly to Augustus, being governed by two legati, 2. 121; islands off coast of, 2. 123-129; the passes leading to, from Italy, long barred by the Ligures, 2. 269; profitable mines in, 2. 333; much of, acquired by the Romans in the Third Carthaginian War, 3. 141; colonised by Rhodians in early times, 6. 275
- Iberia, Ulterior, now a praetorial Province, 8. 215
- Iberian earth, the, rivals the Sinopean, 6. 369
- Iberian Sea, the; definition of, 1. 471
- Iberians, the Asiatic, are excellent subjects, but from neglect by the Romans sometimes attempt revolutions, 3. 145; hold a part of the Moschian country, 5. 216; perhaps so named from the gold mines in their country, 5. 216; assemble for war in great numbers, 5. 219
- Iberians, the, in Europe; use of the term, 1. 123; migrations of western Iberians to regions beyond the Pontus and Colchis, 1. 227; traits and modes of life of, and why they could be subdued by various foreign nations, 2. 87; armour, infantry, and cavalry of, 2. 107; some of, sleep on the ground, 2. 109, and have other barbaric customs, 2. 111; ride double on horseback, though in battle one of two fights on foot, 2. 113; commit suicide upon occasion, and die for those to whom they have "devoted" themselves, 2. 115; say that the Pillars of Hercules are in Gades, 2. 137; taught the sacred rites of Artemis by the Massaliotes, 2. 176; more difficult to conquer than the Gauls, 2. 239; the first barbarian settlers of Sicily, 3. 78; began the war with the Romans, 3. 143
- Iberus (Ebro) River, the; distant about 2200 stadia from New Carthage, 2. 81; the course of, 2. 81; geographical position of, 2. 97; a stone bridge over, at Celsa, 2. 99; crossing of, at Varia, 2. 101; formerly a boundary of Iberia, 2. 119; novel and peculiar in respect to its overflows, 2. 155
- Ibex, the Alpine (see footnote 5, Vol. II., p. 289)
- Ibia, the, found in the neighbourhood of Cape Deiré in Aethiopia, 7. 321; worshipped by the Egyptians, 8. 109; description and habits of, 8. 151
- Ibiza, the isle (see Ebusus)
- Ibycus the Greek lyric poet, of Rhegium (B. about 640 B.C.): on the mole connecting Syracuse with the island, 1. 219; says the Anapus in Sicily rises in Phrygia, 3. 79
- Icaria, or Icaros (Nikaria), one of the Sporades Islands, a famous isle, 5. 173; the isle near Samos, where Icarus fell; description of, 6. 221
- Icarian Sea, the; extent of, 1. 477, 5. 173; named after the isle Icaria, 6. 221
- Icarius, father of Penelope by Polycaesté, had two sons who reigned over Acarnania with him, 5. 35; banished from Laedæmon, settled in Acarnania, 5. 69
- Icaros (or Icaria), colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
- Icaros, an island in the Persian Gulf, has a temple of Apollo and an oracle of Artemis Tauropolus, 7. 303
- Icarus, son of Daedalus; story of flight of, and of fall of, on the isle Icaria, 6. 221
- Ichne in Thessaly, where the Ichneæan Artemis is worshipped, 4. 421
- Ichneumon, the, held in great honour by the people of the City of Hieracles on the Nile, 8. 107; kills crocodiles and asps, 8. 109; indigenous to Egypt, 8. 149
- Ichthyophagi ("Fish-eaters"), the, live in narrow zones beneath the tropics, 1. 367, 7. 131, 153, 313, 327; life and habits of, 7. 329
- Ichthys, Cape (Ostakolo) in Elis, 120 stadia from Cephallenia, 4. 47; lies opposite Berenice in Libya, 8. 201
- Isizari, a strong fortress, now deserted, on Lake Stephané in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 445

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Iconii, the, geographical position of, 2. 108, 271
- Iconium (Konia), capital of Lycaonia, 5. 476
- Icos, the isle off Magnesia, 4. 427
- Ictinus, builder of the Parthenon, and of the temple of Demeter at Eleusis, 4. 267, 261
- Ictumili, a village near Placentia in Italy, 2. 333
- Ida, Mt., in Crete, scene of revels in honour of Dionysus and his mother, 5. 103, 113; highest mountain in Crete, 600 stadia in circuit, 5. 128
- Ida, Mt., in the Troad; the city Dardania lies at the foot of, 3. 371; iron first worked on, by the Idaean Dactyli, 5. 117; lies above the Propontis, 5. 497; extent of, 6. 6; description of, 6. 9, 11; Zeleia on farthestmost foot-hill of, 6. 25; borders on the Trojan Plain, 6. 65; the two spurs of, 6. 67; rightly called "many-fountained," 6. 85; by some said to have been named after Mt. Ida in Crete, 6. 95; timber from, marketed at Aspendus, 6. 103
- "Idaea," an epithet of Rhea (q.v.)
- Idæan Dactyli, the, identified with the gods worshipped in Samothrace, 3. 371; by some represented as identical with the Curetes, 5. 87, 89; discussion of, 5. 117-119
- Idæan Gulf (see Adramyttium, Gulf of), the, 6. 13
- Idæan Mother, the (see Cybele)
- Idanthyrus the Scythian king, against whom Darius made his expedition, 3. 199, 201 (see p. 200, footnote 1); overran Asia as far as Egypt, 7. 9
- Idéssa, the present name of the City of Phryxus in Iberia, 5. 216
- Idéologus, the, a Roman official in Egypt, 8. 49
- Idomeneus, the grandson of Minos; slew Phacetus from Tarné in Lydia, 4. 331; enemies of, said to have destroyed ten cities in Crete, 5. 143; mentioned by Homer, 5. 145; king of Crete, slew Othryoneus, and sought the hand of Cassandra, 6. 79
- Idomeneus, the able Lampacenean and friend of Epicurus, 6. 37
- Idubeda, the mountain, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 97, 101; forms the eastern boundary of Celtiberia, 2. 103
- Idumæans (see Nabataeans), the, a tribe in Syria, 7. 239; joined the Judæans, 7. 281
- Ierné (Ireland), 1. 236; inhabitable only after a fashion, 1. 237; remotest northern part of inhabited world, 1. 271, 505; scarcely habitable, 1. 279; inhabitants of, complete savages, 1. 443; description of, 2. 259; inhabitants of, said to be cannibals, 2. 259, 261
- Igletes, the, in Iberia, 2. 119
- Ignatia (see Egnatia)
- Iguvium (Gubbio), in Italy, geographical position of, 2. 373
- Ilan-Adessi in the Buxine (see Leucé)
- Ilassar, king of the Rhammanitæ in Arabia, 7. 361
- Ilerda (Lerida), in Iberia; geographical position of, and where Sertorius fought his last battles and the generals of Pompey were defeated by Julius Caesar, 2. 99
- Ilergetans, the, in Iberia; districts of, near the Iberus, 2. 99
- Ilíad, *The, of the Casket*, acquired by Alexander, 6. 85, 87
- Ilíad, Homer's, transferred to realm of myth, 2. 53
- Ilíans, the, befriended by Alexander, 6. 55, and by Julius Caesar, 6. 57; offer sacrifice to the four heroes, Achilles, Ajax, Patroclus, and Antilochus, but do not honour Hercules, 6. 61; village of, 30 stadia from the present Ilium, on the site of the ancient Ilium, 6. 69; the stretch of coast now subject to, 6. 79; the present, assert that Ilium was never destroyed nor deserted, 6. 79
- Ilíbirris, river and city of, in Celtica; river of, rises in the Pyrenees, 2. 183
- Ilíocoloné, in the territory of Parium, 6. 35
- Ilícs, the Homeric (see Ilium)
- Ilípa, on the Baetis River in Iberia; silver plentiful in region of, 2. 25; about 700 stadia from the sea, 2. 155
- Ilíssus River, the, in Attica; description of course of, 4. 277
- Ilium (the city Troy) in the Troad,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

6. 15; situated at about 170 stadia from Abydos, 6. 41; the territory of, 6. 46; founded by Ilius the son of Dardanus—and discussion of ancient and present site of, 6. 51; the present, greatly honoured by Alexander, 6. 51, and by Lysimachus, 6. 53—and later history of, 6. 53-55; present site of, not the Homeric, 6. 57, 67-85; the Homeric lies 30 stadia farther inland, 6. 16, 69; once sacked by Heracles, according to Homer, 6. 63; Demetrius of Scepsis on the present and ancient sites of, 6. 67; the present, 40 stadia from Callicorné, and the Homeric only 10, 6. 69; the plain in front of the present, a deposit of rivers, 6. 75; not a trace of the ancient now left, 6. 75; raised to the ground, according to Lysurgus, 6. 83; the present founded in time of the Lydians, but by Hellenicus identified with the Homeric, 6. 85; places in sight of, 6. 97
- Illyria**, bounded by the later, 1. 493; a part of, once inhabited by the Boii, 2. 311; geographical position of, 3. 249, 251, 285; a part of, laid waste by the Dacians, 3. 253; comprises the whole of the mountainous country that stretches alongside Pannonia from the recess of the Adriatic to the Rhizonic Gulf, 3. 257
- Illyrian seaboard**, the, well supplied with harbours, and abounds with the olive, and the vine, but much neglected by inhabitants in earlier times, 3. 269, 271
- Illyrian tribes**, the, are all south of the Ister, 3. 163
- Illyrians**, the; the Brenni and Genauni are tribes of, 2. 281; see Aquileia as emporium, 2. 317; began the war with the Romans, 3. 143; tattoo themselves, 3. 259; the strongest tribes of, 3. 271, 275
- Ilius**, son of Dardanus and traditional founder of Ilium, represents the third stage in civilisation, 6. 49; monument of, 6. 67
- Imaüs** (or Imæus) Mt., 1. 4, 95; a part of the Caucasus, 5. 259; the last part of the Taurus, bordering on the Indian Sea, 5. 289, 7. 15
- Imbrasus**, the father of the Thracian hero, 3. 381
- Imbrasus River** (see Parthenius River in Samos)
- Imbros**, the Aegean isle, 1. 477, 3. 369; settled by Pelasgians, 2. 347; the Cabeiri worshipped in, 5. 115
- Imbris**, in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 267
- Imola** (see Forum Cornelianum)
- Inachus**, the city of (see Argos)
- Inachus** (Panitza) River, the, in the Argolid, flows, according to Hecataeus, from Læmus (i.e. Læmon, a height of Pinus) into Argos, 3. 79, 265, 305, 4. 159, 161
- Inachus River**, the, in Epeirus, so named by Alcmæon after the Inachus in the Argolid, 3. 305, 309
- Inaros**, a city in Egypt, defeated by the Milesians, 6. 67
- India**; eastern capes of, end of inhabited world on east, 1. 253; southern capes of, opposite Meroë, 1. 256, 271; mild climate of northern part of, 1. 273; called Sactien (Sphragis) First of Asia, 1. 293; rhomboidal in shape, 1. 295, 317; visited by fleets in Strabo's time, 1. 455; largest and happiest in lot of all, 1. 497; the salt-rock in, 2. 357; abounds in pine-trees, 5. 253; 15,300 stadia from the Caspian Gates, 5. 271; once subject to the Greeks, 5. 279; shape of, on the east, 5. 289; description of, 7. 3-129; shape and boundaries of, 7. 15, 17; traversed by numerous rivers, 7. 19; subject to earthquakes, 7. 29; produces strange trees, 7. 33; animals in, 7. 65, 77, 79; population of, divided into seven castes, 7. 67; chase of the elephant in, 7. 71; political administration of, 7. 83; the sophists in, 7. 99-117, 123, 125; possess a part of Mt. Paropamisus, 7. 147; serpents in, rather fabulous, 7. 337; now reached by large fleets, 8. 53
- Indian Memoirs**, the, on the straightforward character of the Scythians, 3. 201
- Indian merchandise**, brought to the emporium Coptus, 8. 119
- Indians**, the; called refined by Brato-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- thenes, 1. 249; better developed and less parched than the Aethiopi-
ans, 1. 396; probably unknown
by Homer, 1. 397; compared with
the Aethiopi-ans and Aegyptians, 7.
21, 41; fond of adornment, but
ignorant of value of gold and silver
in their country, 7. 63, 66; lead a
simple life, 7. 67; habits and traits
of, 7. 89-91; beliefs of, 7. 103;
customs and laws of, 7. 115; write
on closely woven linen, 7. 117;
worship Zeus, the Ganges River,
and local deities, 7. 121; revere the
Gymnosophists, 7. 289; present
large commerce of, with the Aegypt-
ians, 8. 63
- Indians, certain, accompanied Hera-
cles to Libya and remained there,
8. 169
- Indicetans, the, in north-eastern
Iberia; four tribes of, 2. 81; united
with the Emporitans, 2. 93
- Indus River, the, in India, 7. 11;
forms the boundary between Ariana
and India, 7. 15, 17; has many
tributaries, 7. 19, 43, 55, 57; changed
its bed because of earthquake, 7.
31, 47; largest of all rivers except
the Ganges, 7. 61; the fish and
Carides found in, 7. 81; course of,
7. 143
- Infantry, the, of the Iberians, 2.
107
- Inhabited world, the (see World)
- Iniada (see Thynias)
- Inn River, the (see footnote 4, Vol. II,
p. 236)
- Innessa, a hilly district at foot of Mt.
Actna, 3. 69
- Inscription, the, on the pillar at the
boundary between Ionia and the
Peloponnesos, 4. 247; at Thermo-
pylae, on the pillar erected by the
Lacedaemonians, 4. 393
- Insubri (see Symbr), the, one of the
largest tribes of the Celti, once
seized Roman territory, 2. 311;
geographical position of, 2. 165
- Intemelli, the, in Italy, 2. 265
- Intemellum, Alburnum, in Italy, 2. 265
- Interamna (Terni), in Italy; geo-
graphical position of, 2. 375
- Interamnium (Terni), on the Liris
River, 2. 418
- Intercatia in Iberia, mentioned by
Polybius, 2. 103
- Interoecra (Antrodoco), in the Sabine
country, 2. 375
- Inundations; Aegypt and Aethiopia
subject to, 1. 119; in Iberia, at
flood-tides, 2. 27
- Io, said to have given birth to Epa-
phus at Böca Aulö ("Cow's Stall")
in Euboea, 5. 5; the island Euboea
probably so named in honour of,
5. 7; quest of, by Triptolemus, 6.
345; disappeared first in Tyre, 7.
243
- Iol (Caesarcia), on the coast of Masae-
syla in Libya, rebuilt by Juba the
father of Ptolemy, 8. 179
- Iolais, the (see Diagesbos)
- Iolais, with some of children of Hera-
cles, settled in Sardinia, 2. 361;
expedition of Eurystheus against,
4. 187
- Iolus (Volo) in Thessaly, the home
of Jason; inhabitants of, and hence
the Argonauts, called Minyae, 4.
335; in early times raised to the
ground, and lies seven stadia from
Demetrias, 4. 423, 435; now a vil-
lage belonging to Demetrias, 4. 426
- Iolus, the name of the shore adjoining
Demetrias in Thessaly, 4. 426
- Ion, the son of Achaeus, conquered
the Thracians under Bumolpus their
leader, and reigned over the Athe-
nians, reorganised their government,
and at his death left their country
named Ionia after himself, 4. 209;
father of Elopea, 5. 7
- Ion of Chios, the tragic poet (fl. about
440 B.C.); his *Omphale* quoted, on
the Euripus, 1. 223; *apocope* in,
4. 131; native of Chios, 6. 243
- Ion, the, of Euripides, refers to Euboea
the island as a "city," 4. 97
- Ion River, the, on which lies the city
Oxineia, 3. 311
- Ionacum, the, a sacred precinct in
Triphylia, 4. 59
- Ionia (Achaia), in the Peloponnesos,
occupied by the Achaeans from
Laconia, 4. 133, 211; subject to
Agamemnon, 4. 167; once called
Aegialus, or Aegialeia, 4. 207, 209
- Ionia (Attica), the southern boundary
of, on Isthmus of Corinth, 2. 139,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- near Orommyon, 4. 247; named after Ion the son of Xuthus, 4. 265
- Ionis** in Asia, a part of the Cis-Halys country, 1. 467; invaded by the Cimmerians, 2. 51; the whole of what is now so called, used to be inhabited by Carians and Leleges, 3. 289; Phocaea the beginning of, 6. 5; length of coast of, about 800 stadia, 6. 197, 300
- Ionides** Nymphs, the, in Elis, who cured diseases with the waters of the Cytherius River, 4. 99
- Ionian cities**, the twelve, joined by Smyrna, 6. 201
- Ionian colonisations**, the, in Asia, supposed to have taken place before Homer's time, 4. 213, 6. 5; took place four generations after Aeolian, 6. 7; Androclus leader of, 6. 199
- Ionian Gulf**, the, the name of the lower part of the Adriatic, 1. 475, being named after Ionius, an Illyrian from the Isle of Issa (Lissa), 3. 29, 267; at Apollonia distant 7320 stadia from Byzantium, or, according to Polybius, 7600 stadia, 3. 379
- Ionian League**, the, in Asia, 6. 201
- Ionian migration**, the, known by Homer, 5. 51
- Ionians**, the; migrations of, 1. 227; colonised Sicily in Italy, 3. 49; all sprang from the Attic people—colonised Ionia in Asia, 4. 6; mastered the Aegialeia (Aegialus) in the Peloponnesus, and changed its name to Ionia, 4. 7, 207, but were later driven back to Athens by the Achaeans, and then sent forth to colonise Caria and Lydia, 4. 209, 211; requested statue of Poseidon at Helice, but the people refused and their city was submerged by Poseidon, 4. 215; fled for refuge to Helice, but were driven out, 4. 219; in early times held both Attica and Megaris, 4. 245; often had disputes with the Peloponnesians about the boundary on the Isthmus, 4. 251
- Ionians**, the, in Achaëa, 4. 7, 137, 167, 215, 217, 219
- Ionians**, the, at Argos and Epidaurus, 4. 175
- Ionians**, the, in Asia, hated the Cimmerians, because of their invasion of Ionia, 2. 51; worshipped the Delphinian Apollo, 2. 173; sprang from the Ionians of Attica, 4. 5; founded cities on the Scythian seaboard, and changed name of "Axine" Sea to "Euxine," 3. 189; expelled the Carians and the Leleges from what is now called Ionia, 3. 289; sprang from the Ionians (i.e. the Attic people), 4. 5; still worship the Heliconian Poseidon and offer the Pan-Ionian sacrifices, 4. 213; called "tunic-trailing" by Homer, 5. 89; once held mastery in Asia Minor, after the Trojan War, 5. 463; now occupy Caria, 5. 509; royal seat of, established at Ephesus, 6. 199; celebrate the *Alexandrian Games* at a sacred precinct above Chalchideis, 6. 239
- Ionic dialect**, the; the same as the ancient Attic, 4. 5
- Ionic laws**, the; used at Massalia, 2. 175
- Iopé** (Jaffa) in Phoenicia, Jerusalem visible from, 7. 275
- Ios** (Nicos), the island, where, according to some, Homer was buried, 5. 161
- Iphicrates**, besieged Stymphalus in Arcadia, 4. 233
- Iphicrates**, on the animals in western Aethiopia, 8. 163; on the large species of reed and asparagus there, 8. 165
- Iphidamas**, the Homeric, "whom Chaeus reared," 2. 343, 349
- Iphigenia**, the supposed temple of, in the land of the Taurians, 3. 231 (see footnote 8); with Orestes, thought to have brought sacred rites in honour of Artemis Tauropolus to Comana in Cappadocia, 5. 353, 359
- Iphigenia** in Tauris, the, of Euripides, where "Argos" and "Mycenae" are used synonymously, 4. 187
- Iphitus** (perhaps identical with son of Eurytus), celebrated the Olympian Games after they had been discontinued, 4. 105
- Iphitus**, the son of Eurytus, met Telemachus at Phœae in Messenia, 4. 145

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Iph** in Magnesia, where some of Xerxes' ships were destroyed, 4. 451
Ips, the vine-eating; Heracles the destroyer of, 6. 127
Ipsela (see *Cypselia*)
Ireland (see *Ierné*)
Iri River, the (see *Eurotas River*, the, in the Peloponnese), 4. 231
Iris, the Selgia (*orris-root*), and the ointment made from it in Pisidia, 5. 485
Iris River, the; silting up, at mouth of, 1. 193; rises in Cappadocia Pontica and flows through Themiscyra, 5. 395; flows through Comana and Daximonitis, and past Gazlura and Amaseia, and then into Phanaraca, 5. 397, 429, 445
Iron, greatest quantity and best quality of, in Turditanis, 2. 39; mines of, near Hemeroscopelum in Iberia, 2. 89; collars of, worn by women in Iberia, 2. 109; produced in Britain, 2. 255; mined in island Aethalia (*Elba*), 2. 355, 357; once mined in the Lelantine Plain in Euboea, 5. 13; first worked on Mt. Ida in the Troad, 5. 117; with zinc, yields "mock-silver," at Andeira in Asia Minor, 6. 115; skilful embossing of, at Cityra in Phrygia, 6. 193; first worked by the Telchines in Rhodes, according to some writers, 6. 275; found on the island Meroë in the Nile, 8. 143
Iron mines, the, in Pharnacia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 401, 403
Iron-works, the, among the Petrocorii and Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, 2. 217; in the territory of Aquileia and the Eneit, 2. 319
Is, of Helicé, founder of Sybaris in Italy, 3. 47
Isander, the Homeric (see *Peisander*)
Isar (*Isère*) River, the, confluence of, with the Rhodanus, 2. 195, 197
Isarns River, the, 2. 285 (see footnote)
Isaura, Old and New, in Lycania, 5. 475, 6. 327
Isauricé, in Lycania, 5. 475
Ischia, the Italian isle (see *Pithecoussa*)
Ischropolis in Cappadocia Pontica, now in ruins, 5. 399
Isère River, the (see *Isar River*)
Isernia (see *Acsernia*)
Isinda in Asia, 6. 193
Isinglass, the, in Cappadocia; see 5. 369, footnote 2
Isis; temple of, at Soli in Cyprus, 6. 381; temple of, on a mountain near the Arabian Gulf, built by Sesostris, 7. 319; river-land of, in Aethiopia, 7. 333; mythical story of her hiding of body of Osiris from Typhon, 8. 76; temple of, at Tentyra on the Nile, 8. 119; worshipped at Meroë, 8. 147
Iskuri (see *Dioscurias*)
Ismahan (see *Ismarus* in Thrace)
Ismara (see *Ismarus* in Thrace)
Ismaria, Lake, in Thrace, sends forth the stream called Odyssaeum, 3. 365, 367
Ismarus (or *Ismara*, now *Ismahan*) in Thrace, 3. 365, 367
Ismenus River, the, flows through the plain in front of Thebes, 4. 313
Isodromia Mother, the (*Oybelé*); temple of, near Tralleis and Larisa in Asia, 4. 441
Isola Longa, one of the *Liburniden*, 3. 259
Isaa (or *Lesbos*, *q.v.*)
Isaa (*Lissa*), isle in the Adriatic, 1. 475, 3. 259
Isaican Sea, the, 1. 481
Issus, the road from, to Amiens and Sinopé, 6. 311; small town in Cilicia, 6. 345, 355
Issus, the Gulf of; distance from, to the Euxine, 1. 255, and to the Sacred Cape of Iberia, 1. 407; about 40,000 stadia from the Indian Sea, and 30,000 from the western extremity of Europe, 5. 289
Ister (*Karansib*), a city on the Euxine, 3. 275; founded by the Milesians, 3. 277
Ister (*Danube*) River, the; revealed to geographers by Alexander, and regions beyond by the Romans, 1. 51; rises in region above the Adriatic, 1. 211; bisects eastern Europe and forms a boundary of Germany and other countries, 1. 493; the Atesinus empties into, 2. 286; rises near the Suevi and the Black Forest, 2. 287; bisects eastern Europe, and is the largest European river, 3. 161; sources of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- near the Hercynian Forest, 3. 163; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189, 5. 419; contains an island called Peuce ("Pine"), 3. 201, 207; the name formerly applied only to the stretch of the Danube from the cataracts to the Euxine Sea, 3. 216; the island Peuce in, 3. 217, 223; geographical divisions formed by, 3. 251, 253, 271, 285; once called the "Matæas," i.e., in Greek, "Asius," and then its name was changed to "Danubia" or "Danis," 3. 385, 387; 3200 stadia from Thessaloniceia, 4. 233; largest of all rivers except the Ganges and the Indus, 7. 61
- Isthmian Games, the, not mentioned by Homer, 4. 93 (and footnote); a source of great advantage to the Corinthians, 4. 189, and used to be celebrated by them, 4. 197
- Isthmian Poseidon, the; temple of, 4. 197
- Isthmus, the Egyptian; description of, 3. 13; between Pelusium and the Arabian Gulf, 10,000 stadia in breadth, 8. 71; between Coptus and Berenice, 8. 119-121
- Istria, the geographical position of, 2. 299; entire distance along coast of, 3. 257
- Istrians, the; seaboard of, 2. 323; the first people on the Illyrian seaboard, 3. 257
- Ieus in Boeotia near Anthedon, a sacred place containing traces of a city, 4. 299
- Italian promontory, the; mentioned by Eratosthenes, 1. 353
- Italian seaboard, the, on the Adriatic, is harbourless, but abounds with the olive and the vine, 3. 271
- Italians, certain tribes of the, went to overrun Celtica and Germany, 2. 281
- "Italians," the; earlier scope of the term, 3. 13
- Italica in Iberia (identified with Bactia, *q.v.* and also footnote 2. 20), near the Bactis River, 2. 21
- Italotes, the, are autonomous with the "Latin right," 2. 271; treated cruelly by certain brigandish tribes, 2. 283; given equality of civic rights by the Romans, 2. 299; the oracle given out to, near Lalis in Italy, 3. 5; borrowed most of their usages from the Achæans (of the Achæan League), 4. 211
- Italy, a treatise on, by Antiochus of Syracuse, 3. 11
- Italy; promontory of, 1. 417; whole length of, traversed by the Apennines, 1. 491; form and dimensions of, 1. 493; described in detail, 2. 299, 3. 147; First Portion of, 2. 299-333; Second Portion of, 2. 333-356; Third Portion of, 2. 356-369; Ombria (Umbria) in, 2. 369-373; formerly bounded by the Aesis and Rubicon Rivers, but now by the Alps, 2. 371; the Sabini in, 2. 375-377; an excellent nurse of animals and fruits, 2. 375; Iathum in, 2. 377-425; Picenum in, 2. 427-429; the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni, and Marrucini in, 2. 429-433; the Frentani in, 2. 433; Campania in, 2. 433-471; Leucania in, 3. 1-16, 49-55; Brutium in, 3. 11-18; the Old (Oenotria), 3. 13, 103; Sicily and other islands of, 3. 56-103; Iapygia in, 3. 103-127; Apulia in, 3. 127-139; its isthmus, 3. 135; its favourable geographical position, its climate, its productivity, 3. 137; its rivers, lakes, health-resorts, brave people, and wise government, 3. 139; its various conquests and eventual supremacy, 3. 139-147; boundary of, now advanced to Pola, an Istrian city, 3. 257; Corinth on the direct route from, to Asia, 4. 189
- Italy Cispadana, description of, 2. 307-333; filled with rivers and marshes, 2. 309; the inhabitants of, 2. 311; the cities of, 2. 313; comprises country as far as Genoa, 2. 323; famous cities in, 2. 326; fertility of country of, 2. 331
- Italy Transpadana, 2. 307, 323
- Ithaca (Ithaki or Leucade?), the Homeric, lies "towards the darkness," i.e. towards the north, 1. 125; absence now of Homer's cave and grotto there due to physical changes, 1. 221; distance from, to Corcyra, 1. 409; lies off Corinthian Gulf, 1. 477; "Demus" not the name of a

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

J

- place in, 3. 193; return of Tele-
machus to, 4. 77; "sunny" and
"rugged," subject to Odysseus, 5.
35; Odysseus dwelt in, 5. 39;
description of, 5. 41-47
- Ithaca-Leucas Problem, The*; a state-
ment of, *Appendix* 5. 523-527, and
a *Partial Bibliography*, 5. 529-530
- Ithacans, the, were friends of the
Aeacianians, 5. 67
- Ithomē, the acropolis of Messenē in
Messenia, 3. 113, 4. 107; one of the
two strategic points in the Pelopon-
nesus, according to Demetrius of
Pharos, 4. 119, 121
- Ithomē (called Thomē), "rocky," in
Thessaly, 4. 429, 431
- Itium (or Ithius, now almost certainly
Boulogne), Port, whence Julius
Caesar sailed to Britain, 2. 253
- Itonian Athenē, the; temple of, in
plain before Coroneia, 4. 323, and
in Thessaly, 4. 433
- Itonus in Thessaly, about 60 stadia
from Halus, 4. 409; temple of
Itonian Athenē at, 4. 421
- Ituraeans, the, in Syria, 7. 253, 263,
265
- Itycē (Utica) in Libya, where Jugurtha
slew Adarbal, 8. 181; served
Romans as metropolis and base of
operations, 8. 183
- Itymoneus, slain by Nestor, 4. 81
- Iulis in Ceos, home of Simonides and
Bacchylides, 5. 169
- Iulius, descendant of Aeneas and
ancestor of Julius Caesar, 6. 57
- Ivory, exported from Taprobane to
India, 1. 271; abundant among the
Sabaeans and Gerrhaeans in Arabia,
7. 349
- Ivory chains and necklaces, imported
to Britain from Celtica, 2. 259
- Ivrea (see Boredia)
- Ivy, grows on Mt. Merus in India, 7.
11, 97
- Jaxa, a stronghold in Rhodes, 6. 279
- Jaxen, the Lapith, reigned in Gyrtion,
in Thessaly, 3. 335, 337; with his
son Peirithoüs, humbled and ejected
the Perrhaebians, 4. 437, 439
- Jason, the (see Lycus)
- Jackals (see Wolves)
- Jaffa (see Iopé)
- Jason, the expedition of, 1. 75; kins-
man of Achilles, 1. 165; wanderings
and sanctuaries of, in Armenia and
Media, 1. 167, 177; traces of expedi-
tion of, in Crete and Italy, 1. 169,
171; return voyage of, on a
mythical Ister that emptied into the
Adriatic, 1. 213; voyage of, through
the "Symplegades" (Cyaneae), 2.
63; visited the island Aethalia
(Hiba), 2. 357, 359; built temple of
Argoan Hera in Leuceania, 3. 3;
despatched on his expedition from
Iolcus by Pelias, 4. 423; expedition
of, to Colchis and Media, 5. 213, 391;
went far beyond Colchis, 5. 231,
239; memorials of, in Media and
Armenia, 5. 315, 333; constructed
outlet for the Araxes River in
Armenia, 5. 335; the Armenians
and the Medes in a way the descend-
ants of, 5. 337
- Jasonia (temples dedicated to Jason),
in Armenia and Media, 5. 231, 315
- Jasonium, Cape, in Cappadocia
Pontica, 5. 399
- Jasonium, Mt., above the Caspian
Gates, named after Jason, 5. 315
- Javelin, the, used by the Iberians,
2. 107; by the Amazons, 5. 233;
by the Indians, 7. 117; by the
Maurusians in Libya, 8. 167
- Javelina, the styracine, 5. 483
- Jerba, the Isle (see Meninx)
- Jericho (see Hiericus)
- Jerusalem, visible from Iopé, 7. 276,
281; the temple at, 7. 281; king-
dom of Moses at, 7. 283-285;
reared as a holy place even by
robbers, 7. 285; seized by Pompey,
7. 291
- Jewish fashion, the, of mutilation,
practised by the Orocophagi in
Aethiopia, 7. 323
- Jews, the, in Aegypt; 500 of, led by
Aelius Gallus into Arabia, 7. 367
- Jordan River, the, in Syria, navigable,
7. 261
- Juba I, father of King Juba of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Maurusia, with Scipio waged war against Julius Caesar, 8. 169; king of Masacesia, 8. 173; killed in war against Caesar, 8. 181

Juba II, invested by the Romans with the rule, not only of Maurusia, but also of other parts of Libya, 3. 143; by gift of Augustus, succeeded to the throne of Maurusia, but recently (A.D. 19) died, 8. 169, 216; father of Ptolemy, his successor, 8. 179

Jucar River, the (see Suero)

Judaea, a part of Syria, 7. 239; geographical position of, 7. 267; description and history of, 7. 281-299; first kings of, 7. 289; later kings of, 7. 299; Egypt difficult to enter from, 8. 71; produces good palm-trees, 8. 133

Judaea, the, a tribe in Syria, 7. 239; seized Gadara in Phoenicia, 7. 277; ancestors of, regarded as Egyptians, 7. 281; the shrewd practice of, in increasing revenues, adopted by certain Egyptians, 8. 61; are Egyptian in origin, and practise circumcision and exclusion, 8. 153

Judicum *praefectus*, the, a local official in Alexandria, 8. 49

Juggling, closely related to religion and divination, 5. 121

Jugartha, the war against, caused much damage in Libya, 8. 181

Julia Iona, name of city (Zela in Libya) transplanted to Iberia, 2. 17

Julipolis in Galatia, the home of Cleon (see Gordium)

Julius Caesar (see Caesar, Julius)

Juncarian Plain, the, in Iberia, 2. 95

Jura, Mt., lies in the territory of the Sequani, 2. 229; the pass over, 2. 291

Juri dicendi praefectus, the, a Roman official in Egypt, 8. 49

Jurisconsults, the, expound the law to the Romans, 5. 367

Jury, a trial by a, of men who murdered the priestess at Dodona, 4. 285

Justice, Plato's definition of, 1. 39; a cardinal principle of the Scythians, 8. 201; wherein the Scythians excel all men, 8. 205

K

Kalnon Chorian, an impregnable rock in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 429

Kalamaki (see Schoenus)

Kalogria, Cape (see Araxus)

Kalpaki (see Orchomenus, the Arcadian)

Kandia (see Asiné, the Hermionis)

Kaprena (see Chacronia)

Kapronisi, the Isle (see Caprus)

Karadje, Cape (see Orimetopon)

Karanasib (see Ister)

Karvura, Cape (see Zoster)

Karyatos (see Caryatus)

Kassandra (see Pellené and Potidea)

Kastri in Argolis (see Ikenion)

Kastri (see Pandonia, in Epheirus)

Kastro, Mt. (see Cynthus)

Kaszon, Mt., on the borders of Transylvania and Moldavia (see Cogacium)

Kato-Akhala (see Dymé)

Kavarna (see Hizon)

Kavo Grosso (see Thyrides)

Kempton (see Cambodunum)

Kerembe, Cape (see Carambia)

Kerka River, the (see Titius River)

Kermes, the dye-stuff, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33

Kettle, the most sacred among the Cimbric, presented to Augustus, 3. 165

Khalaffa (see Macistus)

Kharfia (see Chalcia, the Island)

Khelidonia Islands (see Chelidoniae)

Khryso (see Orisa)

Kiki, a fruit in Egypt from which oil is pressed, 8. 151

Kiladia (see Maes)

Kilissa-Hissar (see Tyana)

Kilissa-Kleui (see Anoyra in Phrygia)

Kimolos (see Cimolos)

Kisamo Kastell (see Olsarnus)

Kitros in Macedonia (see Pydna)

Klituras (see Clitor)

Knights (see Hippola), the, at Patavium, 2. 313

Koikina, Egyptian textures made of some plant, 8. 153

Kokila (see Platane)

Konia (see Iconium)

Korakou (see Ephrya, the Corinthian)

Koron, or Koroni (see Asiné)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Koetanza on the Buxine (see Tomis)
 Kotroni (see Aphidna)
 Koura River (see Cyrus River)
 Kreisa (see Creusa in Boeotia)
 Ktimenē, "sent to Samē to wed,"
 according to Homer, 3. 39
 Kunupeli, Mt. (see Oyllenē, Mt.)
 Kumpeli (see Oyllenē, naval station)
 Kuriaki in Messenia (see Brana)
 Kurna (see Dicaea)
 Kurtaga (see Calydon)
 Kurtzolaes Islands (see Echinades)

L

Labana Waters (Bagni di Grotta Marozza), the, in Italy, 2. 417
 Labicum (Monte Compatri), in Latium, 2. 383; in ruins, 2. 411
 Labienus, praefect of Asia; the preparations of, hindered by Cleon the pirate (40-39 B.C.), 5. 497; seized Mylasa and proclaimed himself Parthian Emperor, 6. 207 (see 7. 237, footnote 3)
 Labotas River, the, 7. 247
 Labranda, a village in Caria, where is the temple of Zeus Labrandeus, and also an ancient shrine and statue of Zeus Stratius, 6. 293
 Labyrinth, the, in Aegypt; number of halls in, 8. 9; description of, 8. 103-107; might be a Memnonium, 8. 113
 Labyrinth, the, in Crete, 5. 131
 Labyrinth, the, in the Cyclopean caverns near Nauplia, 4. 153
 Lacedaemon, the Mynians driven out of, 4. 63; "Ketocman" or "Kaletacman," the Homeric; discussion of epithets of, 4. 143; means both country and city, and includes Messenia, 4. 145, 147; colonised by Eurythenes and Procles after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 236
 Lacedaemonian women, the, praised in oracle as best of all, 5. 21
 Lacedaemonians (see Laconians), the; dispute of, with Argives, about Thyrae, 1. 245; not naturally fond of letters, 1. 396; themselves outraged the maidens at Limnae, 3. 23; carried on war with the Messenians because the latter had killed their King Teleclus, 3. 111; captured Messenē in the twentieth year of the

war, 3. 113; superintended the Achaean Games at Nicopolis, 3. 305; sided with the Eleians, 4. 93, 107; surrendered to the Athenians on Sphacteria, 4. 111; had a dispute with the Messenians about the possession of Leuctrum in the time of Philip, 4. 119; destroyed Messenē, 4. 121; called Tyrtacus as commander in the Second Messenian War, 4. 123; held the Helots as state-slaves, 4. 135; obtained the supremacy under Lycurgus, but lost it to the Thebans, Macedonians, and Romans, 4. 137; transferred inhabitants of Asiné in Argolis to Asiné in Messenia, 4. 171; paid dues for the Prasians at temple of Poseidon on Calauria, 4. 176; took Argina away from Athenians and gave it back to its ancient settlers, 4. 181; won Thyrae from the Argives, 4. 183; always preserved their autonomy, 4. 185; tore down long walls between Athens and Peiraenus, 4. 261; set 30 tyrants over Athens, 4. 269; came too late for battle at Marathon, 4. 273; defeated at Leuctra by Epameinondas, fared badly in the battle at Mantinea, could not regain the hegemony of Greece; were never subject to others until the Roman conquest, but were held in honour by the Romans because of their excellent government, 4. 336; caused the Delphians to revolt from the common organisation of the Phocians (about 457 B.C.), 4. 371; the pillar erected by, at Thermopylae, in honour of Leonidas and his soldiers, 4. 393; modelled their constitution after that of the Cretans, 5. 133; colonised the island Thera, 5. 181; founded Selgē in Pisidia, 5. 481; badly damaged the Peiraenus and tore down the two walls, 6. 275; through Lycurgus received ordinances from Delphi, 7. 287
 Laceter, Cape, in Coa, 6. 287
 Lacinium (Nao), Cape, 3. 41; bars the mouth of the Tarantine Gulf, 3. 117
 Lacinium, the, on Cape Lacinium (Nao); has a temple of Hera, 3. 39

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Lacmon (see Lacomus)
 Lacomus (or Lacmon), one of the heights of Pindus, 3. 79
 Laconia; detailed description of, 4. 123-149; now has small population as compared with "100 cities in olden times," 4. 123, 125; divided into six parts by Berytheneas and Procles, the Heracleidae, 4. 133; the status of the Helots in, 4. 135; under Lycurgus ruled over land and sea, but was forced to yield, in succession, to the Thebans, to the Macedonians, and to the Romans, 4. 137; a poor land, not easy to cultivate, 4. 141, 143; both country and city (Sparta) by Homer called Lacedaemon, 4. 147; by Agamemnon joined to territory of Mycenae, but ruled by Menelaus, 4. 167
 Laconian Gulf, the, lies between Cape Taenarum (Matapan) and Cape Malea, 4. 15, 125
 Laconians (see Lacedaemonians), the; certain customs of, the same as those of the Lacedaemonians in Iberia, 2. 71; occupied parts of Iberia, 2. 83; a colony of, joined the Samnites, 2. 465; founded Lapathus in Cyprus, 6. 377
 "Laconians, the Free," got a kind of republican constitution, 4. 139
 Ladon River, the, in Arcadia, empties into the Alpheius, 4. 47; stream of, once checked because of the blocking up of its sources by an earthquake, 1. 223, 4. 231; sometimes overflows because of its tributary, the Anis, 4. 233
 Laertes, father of Odysseus, seized Nericeus, 1. 219; took Nericeus, and was lord over the Cephallenians, 5. 31, 47
 Laertes, a stronghold in Cilicia, 6. 351
 Lacedrygonians, the, an historical people, 1. 73
 Lagaria, in Italy, a stronghold founded by Epeius and the Phocaeans, 3. 49
 Lagritan wine, the, sweet and medicinal, 3. 49
 Lagetas, brother of Strabo's grandmother, caught betraying the kingdom of Mithridates Eupator to the Romans, 5. 135
 Lagina in Caria; famous temple of Hecate at, 6. 297
 Lago di Albano (see Albanus, Lacus)
 Lago di Fucino (see Fucinus, Lake)
 Lago di Naftia in Sicily, 3. 91 (foot-note 3)
 Lagos, the father of Ptolemy Soter, 3. 203, 8. 35, 43
 Lagusa, the island, 5. 161
 Lalus in Chios, a shore suited to the anchoring of vessels, 6. 243
 Lamia (Zitoun), suffered from earthquake, 1. 226; lies above a certain plain that extends down to the Maline Gulf, and is about 30 stadia from the Spercheius, 4. 411; the Lamian War broke out near, 4. 413; lies 50 stadia above the sea, 4. 419
 Lamia, the myth of, 1. 69
 Lamian War, the, between the Macedonians and the Athenians, 4. 413
 Lampela, Mt., in Arcadia, 4. 41
 Lampians, the, in Crete, possess Phoenix, 5. 123
 Lamponia, belonged to the Acolians in Asia, 6. 117
 Lamprey, the (see Leeches)
 Lampreys, cause of large size of, in ocean, 2. 37
 Lamps, in Egypt; kind of oil used in, 8. 151
 Lampasacus (Lapaaki) on the Hellespont (once called Pityussa), 40 stadia distant from Cullipolis, 3. 377; given by Xerxes to Themistocles, to supply him with wine, 6. 20, 211; description and history of, 6. 33, 35
 Lamptreia, the Attic deme, 4. 271
 Larnus River, the, between Soli and Elaeussa, 6. 339
 Landi, the; captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3. 163
 Langobardi, the, a tribe of the Suevi, 3. 157
 Lanuvium, 2. 421
 Laodicea, a Greek city in Media, founded by the Macedonians, 5. 309
 Laodicea Catacecaumene in Lycania; the road through, 6. 309
 Laodicea near Libanus, in Syria, 7. 263
 Laodicea near Lycus in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505; description and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- history of, 5. 511; subject to earthquakes, 5. 513; once seriously damaged, but restored by Caesar, 5. 517; rivers in territory of, change water into stone, 6. 189; the road through, 6. 309
- Laodicæa (Ladikiën) in Syria on the sea, 7. 241; description of, 7. 249
- Laodiceans, the (near the Lycus), derive splendid revenue from their sheep, 5. 611
- Laomedon; Heracles said to have sucked Ilium on account of horses of, 6. 63
- Lapathus in Cyprus, founded by Laconians under Praxander, 6. 377
- Lapë (see Napë)
- "Laparsæ, the," the Dioscuri so called by Sophocles, 4. 133
- Lapis Specularis*; see 5. 369, footnote 2
- Lapiths, the; the Peneius flows through the cities of, 3. 333; under Ixion and Peirithoës humbled and ejected the Perrhaebians, 4. 437, 439; according to Homer and Simonides, lived intermingled with the Perrhaebians, 4. 443, 445; Hieronymus on, 4. 463
- Lapsaki (see Lampsacus)
- Laranda in Lycæonia, held by Antipater Derbetes, 5. 477
- Larimaum, a most fragrant incense, produced in the country of the Sabæans in Arabia, 7. 349
- Larisa in Syria, 7. 253
- Larisa, daughter of Piasus and violated by him, killed him, 8. 157
- Larisa, the acropolis of Argos, has a temple of Zeus, 4. 159, 441
- Larisa in Attica, 4. 441
- Larisa Oremastê (Gardiki), also called Pelasgia, in the Pelasgian Plain in Thessaly, shocked by earthquake, 1. 225; subject to Proteuclids, 4. 403, 419, 421, 433, 441, 453
- Larisa, a city in Crete, 4. 441
- Larisa, a city between Elis and Dymê, 4. 441
- Larisa, the Ephesian, 4. 441
- Larisa, a village in the territory of Ephesus in the Cayster Plain, once a city and had a temple of Larisaean Apollo, 6. 155, 157
- Larisa on the Buxino, near the end of Mt. Haemus, 4. 441
- Larisa, a place on Mt. Ossa, 4. 441
- Larisa Pelasgia (see Larisa Oremastê)
- Larisa (Larisa Phriconia), inhabited by the Pelasgi, 2. 345; near Cymê in Asia, 4. 441; "fertile" abode of the Pelasgi, 6. 153, 157
- Larisa in Syria, 4. 441
- Larisa (Yenicheher) in Thessaly, suffered from earthquake, 1. 225; 340 stadia from Thaumaci, 240 from outlets of the Peneius, 4. 233; lies on the Peneius River, 3. 337, 4. 333, 5. 231, 333; had land that was deposited, and sometimes washed away, by the Peneius, 4. 439, 6. 157
- Larisa, a village near Traicis in Asia, 4. 441
- Larisa near Hamaxithi in the Troad, 4. 441; used to belong to the Tenedians, 6. 93; in plain sight of Ilium, 6. 153
- Larissæan Rocks, the, 50 stadia from Mitylenê on the road to Methymnê, 4. 441
- Larissæans, the, on the Peneius River, seized Perrhaebia and exacted tribute until Philip overcame them, 4. 439
- Larissian Plain, the, in Crete, 4. 441
- Larissus River, the; the boundary between Dymê and Buprasium, 4. 225; between Dymê and Elis, 4. 441
- Larius (Como), the Lake, filled by the Addua River, 2. 227; geographical position of, 2. 271, 273, 313; dimensions of, 2. 295
- Larma (see Larymna, Upper)
- Larolon River, the, in Italy, 2. 371
- Lartolæstans, the, in Iberia; fertile country of, 2. 93
- Larymna (see Larymna, Upper) in Boeotia, a village near the mouth of the Cephissus River, 4. 297
- Larymna, Upper (Larma), in Locris, annexed to the Boeotian (Lower) Larymna, 4. 305
- Las (Passova), the Homeric, once captured by Castor and Pollux, 4. 131, and hence the inhabitants were called Laparsæ, 4. 133
- Lesion in Elis, 4. 27
- Lathon River, the, empties into the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Harbour of the Hesperides in Libya, 6. 249, 8. 201
- Latin country, the (see Latium)
- "Latinright," the, given to Nemausus, 2. 201; to certain Aquitani, to the Auscii, and to the Convenae, 2. 219
- Latin Way, the, 2. 411, 413, 415
- Latini, which the Turdetanians have become, 2. 59; country of the, 2. 335; name applied by Aeneas to all his subjects; offered sacrifice to Zeus at Alba, 2. 379; hold religious festivals at Ardea, 2. 393; now hold Campania as far as Sinuessa, 2. 395; treated by the Romans as partners after the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, 3. 139; later made subject, 3. 141
- Latinus, king of the aborigines, who lived where Rome now is, was killed in the battle against the Rutuli and succeeded by Aeneas, 2. 379
- Latitudes (see Climata), the, determined by Hipparchus, 1. 23 (footnote 2); the observation of differences in, 1. 331; of peoples, do not determine success of human institutions, 1. 393; the graphic representation of, 1. 463; parallels of, between Rome and Naples, and through Apollonia in Epeirus and other places, and distance from, to equator and other parallels, 1. 513
- Latium (the Latin country); bounded by the Tiber, 2. 335; description of, 2. 377-425; where is Rome, 2. 377; has fertile soil and produces everything, 2. 389; the other cities and roads in, 2. 409-425; present extent of seaboard of, 2. 389; the cities on seaboard of, 2. 391-399; Rome, 2. 399-409; other cities in, 2. 409-425
- Latmian Gulf (at first called "Latmus"), the, near Miletus, 6. 209
- Latmus, the gulf (see Latmian Gulf)
- Latmus, Mt., the Homeric "mountain of the Phthiades," near Miletus, 6. 209
- Latomiae ("Quarries"), the; six isles in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319, 327
- Latopoli, on the Nile, south of Thebes, worships Athene and the *Latus*, 8. 127
- Latus*, the (a fish), worshipped at Latopoli on the Nile, 8. 109, 127; indigenous to Aegypt, 8. 149
- Laurel, the, in India, 7. 97; in the Red Sea, 7. 305
- Laurel groves; numerous in the region of Cape Deiré in Aethiopia, 7. 331
- Laurentum (Torre di Paterno) in Italy; where Aeneas put in, 2. 379; geographical position of, 2. 393
- Laurium, silver-mines of ("Attic silver-mines"), 2. 43; riddle applied to, 2. 45; have now failed, 4. 275, 5. 15
- Iala (near Iaino), in Leucania, a colony of the Sybaritae, 3. 5; a boundary of the Brutii, 3. 13
- Lava, the, from Aetna, solidifies, 3. 60, 87
- Laviansenê, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349, 369; borders on Calupenê and Carnisenê, 5. 441
- Lavinian Way, the, 2. 411
- Lavinium (near Iaino), named by King Latinus after his daughter Lavinia, 2. 379; Titus Tatius murdered at, 2. 385; geographical position of, 2. 393; Aeneas landed at, 6. 109
- Lead, mines of, at Castulo in Iberia, 2. 47; in the Cassiterides Islands, 2. 157
- League, the Achæan (see Achæan League)
- League, a new, formed by Patrae, Dymê, Tritæa, and Pharae after the dissolution of the Achæan League, 4. 211
- League, the Chrysaorian in Caria, 6. 299
- League, the Lycian, 6. 313, 315
- Lebadeia (Livadia) near Lake Copais, 4. 331; has the oracle of the Trophonian Zeus, in an underground chasm, 4. 333; Panopeus and Trachin in Phocis border on region of, 4. 371
- Lebedus in Asia, founded by Andropompus, 6. 199; great centre of worship of Dionysus, 6. 237
- Leben (Leda) in Crete, emporium of Gortynia, 6. 137, 139
- Lebinthos (Levintha), one of the Sporades Islands, 6. 173

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Lecce (see Lupiae)
- Lechaëum, level of waters at, higher than at Cenchrææ, as was thought, 1. 209; the western harbour of Corinth and connected therewith by long walls, 4. 197
- Lectum, Cape; Mt. Ida in the Troad extends to, 6. 5; between Tenedos and Lesbos, 6. 11, 13; Hamaxitus adjacent to, 6. 93; has an altar of the twelve gods, founded by Agamemnon, 6. 97
- Leda in Crete (see Leben)
- Leda, daughter of Thestius the Aetolian and wife of Tyndareus, 5. 69
- Leeches (lampreys) seven cubits long found in a river in Maurusia in Libya, 8. 161
- Leëtaniæ, the, in Iberia; fertile country of, 2. 93
- Legææ, the, a Scythian people, live between the Amazons and the Albanians, 5. 233
- Legati (propraetors), sent by Augustus to his Provinces, 8. 213
- Legati, two (praetorian and consular), govern Cæsar's territory in Iberia, 2. 121
- Legatus, a, serves as assistant to a praetor in governing Baetica in Iberia, 2. 121
- Legions, three Roman, stationed in Aegypt, 8. 49
- Leibethra, near Dium in southern Macedonia, 8. 339
- Leibethrides, the cave sacred to nymphs on Mt. Helicon, 4. 319, 5. 109
- Leibethrum, in Pieria in Macedonia, consecrated by Thracians to the Muses, 4. 319, 5. 107
- Leimon ("Meadow") in Asia Minor, where the Nysæans celebrate festivals, 6. 269
- Leimoné (see Eloné)
- Lelantine Plain, the, in Euboea, suffered a volcanic eruption, 1. 215; contains disease-curing fountains, and once had a mine of copper and iron, 5. 13; an object of dispute between the Eretrians and the Chalcidians, 5. 19; an object of contention, 5. 85
- Leleges, the, obtained a portion of the Peloponnesus, 3. 287; Lelex the founder of, 3. 289; Locrus, a chieftain of, 3. 291; lived in Boeotia in earlier times, 4. 281; certain of, settled in Pisidia, 5. 481, by aid of the Cretans, 5. 491; dynasty of, 6. 17; majority of, placed by Homer on the Gulf of Adramyttium, 6. 97; Pedasus a city of, 6. 15, 99, as also Assus, 6. 115, 117; different from the Carians, 6. 117; founded many cities in Caria, seized part of Pisidia, invaded Greece, became distributed throughout it, and disappeared, 6. 119; traces of, in Caria and Miletus, 6. 121; closely related to the Trojans, but not included with them in the *Catalogue*, 6. 149; present at the Trojan battles, 6. 151; occupied parts of the Asiatic coast in early times, but were driven out by the Ionians, 6. 199, 205; once inhabited Ephesus, 6. 225; subject to Minoans and occupied Aegæan isles, 6. 301; mentioned by Homer, 6. 363
- "Lelegian forts," the, in Caria, 3. 289
- Lelex, founder of the tribe of the Leleges, 3. 289
- Lemna Lake (Lake of Geneva), traversed by the Rhodanus River, 2. 199, 273, 291
- Lemnos, spared by Achilles, 1. 165; the Aegæan isle, 1. 477; settled by Pelasgians, 2. 347; lies east of Athos, 3. 353, 365; first settled by the Thracian Sinti, 3. 367; the Minyans driven out of, 4. 63; the sacred rites in, 5. 89; the Cabeiri worshipped in, 5. 115
- Lemnives, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Lenaæ, the; ministers of Dionysus, 5. 97
- "Length" and "breadth"; geographical definition of, 1. 321
- Lentil-shaped pebbles, the, at the pyramids of Gizeh and at Amaseia in Pontus; explanation of, 8. 95
- Leocorium, the, at Athens, 4. 263; has a myth connected with it, 4. 265
- Leon, the Lookout of, in Aethiopia, 7. 333; Pillars and Altars of, 7. 335
- Leondari (see Leuctrum)
- Leones (Lions), City of, in Phœnicia, 7. 267

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Leonidas, the Spartan general, defeated at Thermopylae, 1. 37, 4. 303; soldiers of, dressed their hair before the battle, 5. 89
- Leonides the Stoic, native of Rhodes, 6. 279
- Leonidi (see Prasino)
- Leonnatus, comrade of Alexander the Great, lost his life in the Lamian War, 4. 413
- Leonnorius, leader of the Galatae, or Celts, in their expedition to Asia, 5. 469
- Leonteus, the able Lampeacenean, friend of Epicurus, 6. 37
- Leontine, inhaled by Cyclops, 1. 73
- Leontines, the, founded Euboea in Sicily, 3. 83
- Leontopolis in Phoenicia, 7. 267; in Aegypt, 8. 69
- Leopard, the, found in Mauritania in Libya, 8. 163
- Leopards, the, in India, 7. 123; fierce in southern Aethiopia, 7. 335; in Arabia, 7. 343; in Aethiopia, 8. 145
- Leosthenes, the Athenian general, lost his life in the Lamian War, 4. 413
- Lepenn (see Stratus)
- Lepidotus, the (a scale-fish), worshipped by the Aegyptians, 8. 109; indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
- Lepidus, Marcus (consul with Gaius Plautius 187 B.C.), the builder of a second Aemilian Way, from Ariminum to Aquileia, 2. 331
- Lepontii, the, geographical position of, 2. 273; a tribe of the Rhaeti, 2. 281
- Lepna Actê (Mt. Prion), near Smyrna, 6. 201
- Lepreatic Pylus, the (see Triphylian Pylus); by Homer called "emathiois," 4. 51
- Lepreum (near Strovital); the Cauconians about, 4. 45; lies south of the Triphylian Pylus, 40 stadia from the sea, 4. 63; seized by the Cauconians, 4. 55; settled by the Kleians with inhabitants of Nestor's Pylus, 4. 95
- Lepreus, ruler of the Arcadian Cauconians, a harsh ruler and a bad man, 3. 385
- Leprosy, cured by the water of the Anigrus River in Triphylia, 4. 61
- Leptis (see Neapolis near the Great Syrtis)
- Lerida (see Herda)
- Lerius (Lero), the island; has a temple of Lero, 2. 193
- Lernê, Lake, in the Argolis, where is laid the scene of the killing of the Hydra by Heracles, 4. 161; "a Lernê of hills," and near a spring called Amymonê, 4. 163
- Lernê River, the, in Argolis, 4. 151
- Lero (see Lerius)
- Leros, one of the Sporades Islands, 5. 173; mentioned by Homer, 5. 179; colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
- Lesbian wine, the, exported to Aegypt, 8. 93
- Lesbians, the, founded Sestus and Madytus, 3. 379; once laid claim to most of the Troad, and possess most of the settlements there now, 6. 65, 67
- Lesbocks of Mitylenê, contemporary of Strabo, 6. 143
- Lesbos, formerly called Isea, 1. 223; the Aegaeon Isle, 1. 477; called "Pelagasia," 2. 346; by Homer called "city of Macar," 4. 97, 5. 421; geographical position of, 6. 5; once occupied by Gras, great-grandson of Orontes, 6. 7; sacked by Achilles, 6. 16; description and history of, 6. 139-147; metropolis of the Aeolian cities, 6. 139; home of Sappho and famous men, 6. 141, 143, 147; equidistant (about 600 stadia) from Tenedos, Lemnos, and Chios, 6. 149; produces excellent wine, 6. 215, 287; one of the seven largest islands, 6. 277
- Lestenita River, the (see Enipeus River)
- Lethaeus River, the, in Gortyna in Crete, 5. 137, 8. 249
- Lethaeus River, the, which empties into the Maeander, not mentioned by Homer, 5. 421, 6. 249
- Lethaeus (Lathon?) River, the, in western Libya, 6. 249
- Lethaeus River, the, near Tricod in Hestiacotis in Thessaly, 6. 249
- Lethê (Forgetfulness), the River of, in Iberia; by some called the Limaeus and by others Botton, 2. 69; why so called, 2. 71

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Lethus** the Pelasgian, father of Hippothodis and Pryneus, 8. 153
- Leto**, the temple of, in Mactasia, 4. 73; gave Poseidon Calauria for Delos, 4. 173; the sanctuary of, on Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Artemis, 5. 163; said to have given birth to Apollo and Artemis in Oxygia, a grove near Ephesus, 6. 223; sacred precinct of, in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 266, 267; oracle of, at Butus in Egypt, 9. 67
- Letolim**, the, in Lycia, 6. 317
- Leuca**, Capo di (see Iapygian Cape)
- Leuca** ("White") Mts., the, in Crete, are as high as Mt. Taygetus, 5. 126
- Leuca** (Santa Maria di Leuca) near the Iapygian Cape, where the Louterian Giants were shrouded by Mother Earth, 3. 119
- Leucadians**, *Polity of the*, by Aristotle, 3. 289
- Leucadus**, son of Icarus and brother of Penelope, 5. 36
- Leucan**, a town near Smyrna; by Aristoniceus caused to revolt, 6. 247
- Leucani**, the; territory of, 2. 307; seized Paestum (Pesto), 2. 469; served the Romans as couriers and letter-carriers, 2. 471; a colony of, settled in Leucania by the Samnites, 3. 7; conquests of, 3. 9; Samnite in race, but now Romans, 3. 11; fought by Dionysius the tyrant, 3. 37; enslaved the Thurii, 3. 47
- Leucania** (Lucania), description of, 3. 3-11; geographical position of, 3. 13; the road through, 3. 125
- "**Leucas**," the name, after the Trojan War, of the shore of Acarnania, 5. 71
- Leucas**, formerly a headland, now an island, 1. 219; distance from, to Corcyra and the Peloponnesus, 1. 405; once inhabited by Leleges, or Teleboans, 3. 289, 291; in early times a peninsula of Acarnania, 5. 31; canal dug through isthmus of, by the Corinthians, 5. 33; in the domain of Odysseus, 5. 37
- Leucas** (Amaxiki), a city in Acarnania, 5. 25; by Ephorus thought to have been named after Leucadus the brother of Penelope, 5. 35
- Leucasia**, a harbour to the west of Alexandria, 8. 57
- Leucatas**, Cape, on Leucas, whence Sappho is said to have leaped into the sea, 5. 33; lies 50 stadia from Cephalenia, 5. 51; according to some, King Cephalus was the first to leap off, 5. 67
- Leucè** (Ilan-Adass), an island in the Buxine 600 stadia from the mouth of the Tyras River, 3. 221
- Leuca**, the plain, in Laconia, 4. 129
- Leucè Actè**, a promontory in Egypt, 8. 65
- Leucè Actè**, on the Propontis, 3. 377
- Leucè Comè**, a large emporium in Nabataea in Arabia, 7. 357
- Leuci**, the, in Cilicia; geographical position of, 2. 229
- Leuchinna**, eastern headland of Corcyra, 3. 299
- Leucippus**, sent by the Achaeans to colonise Metapontium in Italy, 3. 55
- Leuco** (king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus 353-353 B.C., succeeding his father Satyrus), the house of, straightforward and equitable, 3. 237, 239; once sent to Athens 2,100,000 medimni of wheat, 3. 243
- Leucocomas**, from Leben in Crete, lover of Buxynthetus, 5. 137, 139
- Leucolla**, a harbour in Cyprus, 6. 379
- Leuconotus**, the south wind, 1. 107, 8. 203
- Leucopetra**, Cape (Capo dell' Armi), in which the Apennine Mountain terminates, 2. 307, 3. 27
- Leucophrys** (see Tenedos)
- Leucosia** (Licosa), an island off Leucania, named after one of the Sirens, 1. 473, 3. 3; a fragment broken off Italy, 3. 25
- Leucothea**, the temple of, in the Moschian country, founded by Phrixus, 5. 213
- Leuctra** (Parapungia), the Battle of, after which the Thebans turned over disputes to the Achaean League for arbitration, 4. 211, 5. 7; lies on the road from Platænae to Thespiæ, 4. 335

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Leuctri**, the, in Bocotia, founded Leuctrum in Laconia, under Pelops as leader, 4. 113
- Leuctrum** (Leondari) in Laconia, on the Messenian Gulf, a colony of the Boeotian Leuctrians, 4. 113; possession of, disputed by the Messenians with the Lacedaemonians in the time of Philip, 4. 119
- Leuctrum**, a deme of Rhyppes in Achaia, 4. 325
- Leucullus** (consul 74 B.C.), carried off the colossal statue of Apollo in the Apollonian Isle in the Euxine to the Capitolium at Rome, 3. 277; built the Temple of Good Fortune at Rome and adorned it with statues brought by Mummius from Corinth, 4. 201. 203; waged war against Mithridates, and drove Tigranes out of Syria and Phoenicia, 5. 339; presented the fortress Tomisa to the ruler of Cappadocia who joined him against Mithridates, 5. 351; captured Sinope, and carried off the globe of Billarus and the statue of Autolytus, the work of Sthenis, 5. 391; besieged Ambrus, 5. 395; carried on war with Mithridates Eupator, and was succeeded by Pompey, 5. 435; his conference with Pompey, 5. 471; aided Cyzicus against Mithridates, 5. 503
- Leuternia**, name of the seaboard of Italy at Leuca, 3. 119
- Lexovii** (or Lexobii?), the, live on the Sequana River near the ocean, 2. 211, 233
- Lexini**, Lake (see Melitè in Acanthia)
- Libanus**, Mt., in Syria, 7. 211, 213; ends at Theoprosopon, 7. 259; with Mt. Antilibanus forms Coele-Syria, 7. 261, 265
- Libes**, a priest of the Chatti, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 163
- Libo-Phoenicians**, the, in Libya; the territory of, 8. 196
- Liburnians**, the, have a coast 1500 stadia long and a city Scardo, 3. 259
- Liburnides Islands**, the (Arbo, Pago, Isola Longa, and the rest); forty in number, in the Adriatic, 1. 475; 3. 259
- Libya**, mentioned by Homer, 1. 5; circumnavigators of, 1. 377; maximum distance from, to Europe, 1. 403, 409; longest passage from, to Celtica, 1. 443; extends only slightly farther west than Gades, 1. 461; bounded by the Nile, 1. 485; general description of, 1. 499-503; shaped like a trapezium, spotted with oases, and has a threefold division, 1. 501; much of, fertile, but most of, full of wild beasts, 1. 503; acquired by the Romans at time of the Third Punic War, 3. 141; in part turned over to kings by the Romans, 3. 143; Homer ignorant of, according to Apollodorus, 3. 189; a City of Dionysus in, which "the same man can never find twice," 3. 193; the parts above the Delta, on the right, are so called, as also parts round Alexandria and Lake Marcotis, 8. 85; the desert mountains of, a protection to Aegypt, 8. 135; detailed description of, 8. 155-209; size, shape, nature, and power of, 8. 155-167; marvellous stories about outside coast of, 8. 169 ff., 171; plants and animals in, 8. 163-165; the rivers and climate in, 8. 175; mines of copper and of precious stones in, 8. 177-179; harvests in, 8. 179; conquests of the Romans in, 8. 181; the best part of, occupied by the Phoenicians, 8. 185; the true, as distinguished from Libo-Phoenicia, 8. 196; boundaries of, unknown, 8. 209; except the territory subject to Juba, now a consular Province, 8. 215; present administration of, under Augustus, 8. 214-215
- Libyan Psilli**, the (see Psilli, the, in Libya)
- Libyan Sea**, the; definition of, 1. 471; borders on Sicily, and extends from Carthagina to the Syrtes, 3. 63, 207; borders on Crete, 5. 191, 173, 6. 375
- Libyans**, the, in general dress alike and are similar in other respects, 8. 167
- Licetli**, the; one of the boldest tribes of the Vindelici, 2. 281; the acropolis of, 2. 283

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Lichades Islands**, the three, of Locris, once engulfed because of earthquake, 1. 223, 4. 381
- Lichas**, the Lichades Islands off Locris named after, 4. 381; tomb of, in Buboea, 5. 15
- Lichas**, Hunting-ground of, near Cape Delrè in Aethiopia, 7. 331; Pillars and Altars of, 7. 335
- Licosa**, the Isle (see Leucosia)
- Licymna**, the acropolis of Tiryns, about 12 stadia from Nauplia, 4. 169
- Licymnius**; **Licymna** the acropolis of Tiryns named after, 4. 169; slain by Tlepolemus, his nephew's son, 6. 273
- Liger (Loire) River**, the, navigable and flows from the Cevennes Mountain to the ocean, 2. 211, 219; approximately parallel to the Pyrenees, 2. 213; empties between the Pictones and the Narnitae, 2. 215; whence is one of the four regular passages to Britain, 2. 253
- "Ligues" (Ligures)**, the earlier (Greek) name of the Saltyes, 2. 269
- Ligures Ingauni**, the; name of inhabitants of Albinganum, 2. 263
- Liguria (Ligustica)**, fortitude of women in, especially at child-birth, 2. 113; the geographical position of, 2. 299; description of, 2. 333-337; produces coarse wool, 2. 333; bounded by the Macra River, 2. 351
- Ligurian Promontory**, the; mentioned by Kratotheneas, 1. 363
- Ligurian Sea**, the; definition of, 1. 471
- Ligurians (in Greek, "Ligus")**, the; like the Celts in their modes of life, 1. 491; geographical position of, 2. 169, 193; precautions taken against, by the Massaliotes, 2. 177; the "undaunted host" of, 2. 187; partly Ingauni and partly Intermelli, 2. 265; the products of, 2. 267; barred the passes on the seaboard that led from Italy to Iberia, but were conquered by the Romans, 2. 269; classed as subject to the praetors sent to Narbonensis, 2. 269; some of, have the "Latin right," 2. 271; the pass through the country of, 2. 293, 323; Genua the emporium of, 2. 303; inhabit Transpadana, 2. 307; subjugated by Marcus Lepidus, 2. 331; bad neighbours, 2. 353; mentioned by Hesiod, 3. 197
- Ligurisci (Taurisci?)**, the, 3. 179
- Liguria (see Liguria)**, the, country of the Massaliotes, 2. 269, 299
- Lilaea (Palaeokastro)** in Phocis, where are the sources of the Cephissus River, 1. 57, 4. 307, 373, 387
- Lilybaeum**, one of the three capes of Sicily, 3. 57; 1500 stadia from Carthage, 3. 63, 8. 189; seized by Aeneas, 6. 109
- Limaeus (or Bellon) River**, the, in Iberia, 2. 69; also called River of Lethe (Forgetfulness), 2. 71
- Limenia** in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Limnae**, on the borders of Laconia and Messenia, where the maidens were outraged by the Laedaemonians, 3. 23; where is the great temple of Artemis, 4. 121; a suburban part of Sparta, where is the temple of Dionysus, 4. 125
- Limnae**, in the Thracian Chersonesus, 3. 373, colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
- Limnaeum**, the; the temple of Artemis at Sparta, 4. 121; a ward of Sparta, 4. 129
- Limni** (see Aegae in Buboea)
- Limyra** in Lycia, 6. 319
- Limyrus River**, the, in Lycia, 6. 319
- Lindus**, the son of Cercaphus, 6. 275
- Lindus** in Rhodes, has a place called Sminthia, 6. 97; mentioned by Homer, 6. 273; origin of name of, 6. 275; has a famous temple of Athena Lindia, founded by daughters of Danaüs, 6. 279
- Linen**, the, made in Colchis, famed far and wide, 5. 211
- Linen factories**, the, among the Osdurol in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Lingones**, the, in Celtica, separated from the Sequani by the Arar River, 2. 199, 229
- "Linguria" (see Amber-gems)**
- Linum**, on the shore of the Troad, whence the Linusian snails, 6. 33
- Lion**, a, attacked by dogs in India, 7. 65

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Lion, the, worshipped at Leontopolis, 8. 111; found in Aethiopia, 8. 145, and in Mauritania, 8. 163
- Lioness, the passion-frenzied, story of, 7. 351
- Lions, the, in India, 7. 123; feeding-ground of, in Gordyaea in Mesopotamia, 7. 233; a certain haunt of, in Aethiopia, 7. 321; in Arabia, 7. 343
- Lions, ant- (see Ant-lions)
- Lipara (a colony of the Onidians): Aeolus king of, 1. 73; eruptions in, 3. 25; the largest of the seven Liparaean Islands, 3. 93; formerly called Meligunis, and once ruled all the Liparaean Islands, 3. 95
- Liparaean Islands, the seven (Isles of Aeolus): produced by volcanic eruption, 1. 199; volcanic disturbances in, 1. 213; called the Isles of Aeolus, 1. 473; subject to eruptions, 3. 457; geographical position of, 3. 19; description of, 3. 93-103
- Lippe River, the (see Lupias)
- Lips (the south-west wind), 1. 107, 2. 393
- Lipso (see Aedepus)
- Liris (Liri in its upper course, Garigliano in its lower) River, the, flows through Minturnae and was formerly called the "Clanis," 2. 397, 413; flows past Sora, 2. 416
- Lisbon (see Olysaipo)
- Lissa, the island (see Issa)
- Lisien in Crete, in the territory of Phaestus, 5. 141
- Lissus (Alcaiso) in Illyria, 3. 265
- Liternum (Torre di Patria), in Campania, 2. 437
- Liternus River, the, in Campania, 2. 437
- Lithrus, Mt., in Asia, protects Pharocea on the west, 5. 429
- Livia, the Promenade of, at Rome, 2. 409
- Lixus (see Lynx)
- Lizards, two cubits long, abound in Massasyia in Libya, 8. 177
- Lochias, the promontory in Aegypt, opposite the eastern end of Pharos, 8. 25; has a royal palace on it, 8. 39
- Locri Epizephyrii, a city in Italy, 3. 29
- Locria, a spring at Zephyrium in Italy, 3. 29
- Locrian maidens, the, sent annually to the temple of Athene at Ilium, 8. 79, after the Persians came into power, 8. 81
- Locrians, the, founded Hipponium in Bruttium, 3. 17, and Medma, 3. 19; of to-day, are Leleges, 3. 289; noted for their "righteous laws," dedicated pillar at Thermopylae in honour of the fallen, 4. 379; the Hesperian or Ozolian, the Opuntian, and the Epicnemidian, 4. 343; built ships at Naupactus, 4. 385; founded Cyma Paricenis in Asia, 6. 155
- Locrians, the Epicnemidian, divided by Daphnus into two parts, 4. 375; nowhere bordered on the Opuntian Locrians, 4. 377
- Locrians, the Epizephyrian, in Italy, believed to be the first people to use written laws, and were horribly abused by Dionysius the Younger, 3. 29, 31
- Locrians, the Hesperian, or Ozolian, and the Opuntian and Epicnemidian, 4. 343
- Lourians, the Opuntian, named after Opus, 4. 377
- Locrians, the Ozolian, a Greek people, 4. 5
- Locris, divided into two parts by Mt. Parnassus, 4. 343; detailed description of, 4. 377-393; once split by Daphnus into two parts, 4. 377; Opus the metropolis of, 4. 379
- Locrus, chieftain of the Leleges, 3. 291
- Locusts ("cornopes"), gave rise to Heracles "Cornopion," 6. 127; manner of capture of, by the "Locust-eaters" in Aethiopia, 7. 327; prevalent in parts of Libya, 8. 175
- Locust-tree, the (see Ceratifa)
- Lolium perenne, the botanical term, 3. 99, footnote 7
- Longitude (and latitude), parallels of; graphic representation of, 1. 463
- Lopadussa, an isle off the coast of Carthagina, 8. 191
- Loryma, a rugged coast in the Pernea of the Rhodians, 6. 297, 291
- Lotus, a plant and root, growing in northern Libya, 2. 83, and also in the Isle of Meninx off the Lesser

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Syrtris, 2. 85; used as food by the Aethioplans, 8. 143; "a kind of plant and root," 8. 171
- Lotus-eaters, the, in northern Libya, 2. 83, and also in the Isle of Meninx, 2. 85; "certain migrants" in western Libya, "who feed on lotus," 9. 171; in the Isle of Meninx in the Little Syrtis—the Homeric Lotus-eaters, 8. 193
- Luna, above Luna, in Italy, an important city, now in ruins, 2. 329
- Lucani, the (see Leucani)
- Locania (see Leucania)
- Lacotocla, the city of the Parisii, 2. 233
- Luerina, Gulf (Lake Luerino), the, 2. 430, 441, 445, 447
- Lacullus (see Leucullus)
- Lacumo (Lacius Tarquinius Priscus), the son of the Corinthian Demaratus who colonised Tarquinia in Italy, and made king by the Senate and the people (615 B.C.), 2. 339
- Ladins, Lake, near Pella in Lower Macedonia, whence flows the Ladus River, 3. 341
- Ladus River, the; the course of, 3. 339; flows from Lake Ladus, 3. 341, 345
- Lacrio River, the, borders on the country of the Sallies (Oeltoligues), 2. 269
- Lacrus, chieftain of the Arverni; rich and extravagant, 2. 221
- Lugdunum Convenarum (St. Bertrand de Comminges), in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Lugdunum (Lyon) in Celtica, lies at the end of the Cevennes Mountain, 2. 166; geographical position of, 2. 199, 223; an acropolis and important centre, 2. 289
- Lugeum, a marsh (now Lake Zirknits), whence there is a pass leading over Mt. Oena to Tergeste, 3. 255
- Lugli, the, a German tribe, ruled by Marabodus, 3. 187
- Luna, in Italy; the mountains above, 2. 329; the distance from, to Ostia and to Pisa, 2. 347; city and harbour (Bay of Spezia), 2. 349
- Lupiae (Lecce) in Iapygia, 3. 121
- Lupiae River, the, 3. 169
- Lusitania in Iberia, coursed by the Tagus River, greatest of the Iberian nations, and boundaries of, 2. 65; length of, to Cape Nerium, 3000 stadia, and breadth much less, 2. 67; largest rivers in, 2. 69; thirty different tribes in, between the Tagus and Artabria, finally subdued by the Romans, 2. 71; meaning of the term in strict sense, 2. 121
- Lusitanians, the, in Iberia; some of, transferred by the Romans, 2. 13; subjected by Brutus, 2. 63; most of, now called Oallatians, 2. 65; traits, arms, customs, habits, and religious rites of, 2. 71-79; eat only one meal a day, 2. 73; offer hecatombs, like the Greeks, 2. 75; marry in same way as Greeks, and expose the sick in the same way as the Egyptians, 2. 77; now more tractable, and in part civilised, under Roman influence, 2. 77-79; armour of, 2. 107; under jurisdiction of praetorian legatus, 2. 121
- Lusonians, the, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 103
- Lux Dubia (see Phosphorus)
- Luxor (see Thebes, the Egyptian)
- Lycæus (Diophort) Mt., in Arcadia (see Lyceus, Mt.), compared with the Alps, 2. 293; where Rhea, mother of Zeus, caused a spring to break forth, 4. 67; the temple of Zeus Lycæus near, 4. 229; a famous mountain, 4. 231
- Lycæon, the son of Pelasgus, 2. 345
- Lycæon, son of Priam, ransomed by Euneos, 1. 151, 8. 17, 19, 23; grandson of Altes, 6. 153
- Lycæonia in Asia, 1. 497, 5. 345; plateaus of, cold and bare of trees, grazed by wild asses, and have extremely deep wells, 5. 473, 475; once held by Amyntas, 5. 477; the road through, 8. 309; not mentioned by Homer, 6. 369
- Lycæonians, the, not mentioned by Homer, 6. 423
- Lycæus in Crete, no longer exists, 5. 143
- Lyceum, the, at Athens, has a myth connected with it, 4. 265; near the sources of the Eridanus, 4. 267; the Iliass River rises above, 4. 277
- Lychnidus (Ochrida), on the Candavian Way, 3. 293, where are salt-fish establishments, 3. 309

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "*Lychnite*" (Tourmaline?) stones, the, said to be found in Massasylla in Libya, 8. 177
- Lychnus*, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
- Lycia*, 4000 stadia from Alexandria, 1. 93; a part of the Cis-Halya country, 1. 497; colonised by the Cauconians, 3. 385; home of the Cyclopes who helped to build the walls of Tiryns, 4. 169; the Homeric, in which Zeleia was situated, was subject to Pandarus, 5. 461; discussion of, 5. 491-495; origin of name of, 5. 491; the present, separated from the country of the (Silyras by a ridge of the Taurus, 6. 265; description of, 6. 311-323
- Lycians*, the, were Trojans, according to Homer, 5. 37, 423; two groups of, the Trojan and that near Caria, 5. 491; the same as the Homeric "Solyml" (?), 5. 493; by some confused with the Carians, 5. 495, 6. 315; in the Troad, were led by Pandarus, 6. 10, held Zeleia, 6. 25, and "fight in close combat," 6. 45; in southern Asia Minor, captured Sardis, 6. 179; continued to live in a decent and civilised way, 6. 313; by Homer made a different people from the Solyml, but by others said once to have been called "Solyml," and later "Terminlae," and still later named after Lycus the son of Pandion, 6. 323, 361
- Lycomedes* the King, with Polemon captured Arsaces at Sagylum, 5. 445
- Lycomedes*, king of the isle Scyros, and father-in-law of Achilles, 4. 427
- Lycomedes*, priest of Comana in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 437
- Lycoria*, above the temple at Delphi, where the Delphians lived in earlier times, 4. 351
- Lycornas* River (see Euenus River)
- Lytians*, the, in Crete, possess Minos, 8. 123
- Lytus* (or *Lyttus*, *q.v.*) in Crete, at one time, with Gortyna, took precedence over Onosus, 8. 129; Oheronessus the seaport of, 5. 143; institutions at, 5. 149
- Lycopolis*, a, in the Sebennytic Nome in Egypt, 8. 60
- Lycurgus*, the Edonian, identified with Dionysus, 5. 107; mentioned by Homer, 7. 11
- Lycurgus*, the lawgiver, responsible for the Laconian supremacy, 4. 137; wrongly ignored by Hellanicus, who ascribes the Spartan Constitution to Eurysthenes and Procles, 4. 139; a member of the house of the Euryptilidae, 4. 141; sixth in descent from Procles, 5. 149; for a time reigned as king at Sparta, so-journed in Crete and Aegypt, and then returned home as law-giver, 5. 153; often consulted the Pythian priestess at Delphi, 7. 287
- Lycurgus*, a work on, by Pausanias, one of the Euryptilidae, 4. 141
- Lycurgus* the orator (b. about 306 B.C.), agrees that the Homeric Ilium was wiped out, 6. 83
- Lycus*, son of King Pandion, received Kuboea from his father, 4. 247, 249; named the Lycians after himself, 5. 493; banished from home and settled in Lycia, 6. 323
- Lycus*, the (*Canis lupaster*, jackal), worshipped at Lycopolis, 8. 111
- Lycus* (wrongly called the "Thermodon" by Eratosthenes) River, the, empties into the Euxine, 5. 327; rises in Armenia and joins the Iris River in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 397, 429
- Lycus* River, the, between Ninus and Arbela, 7. 195, 197
- Lycus* River (Tchourouk Sou), the, in Phrygia, joins the Maeander, 5. 511
- Lycus* River, the, in Syria, navigable, 7. 261, 263
- Lydia*, *The History of*, by Xanthus, 5. 517
- Lydia*, a part of the Cis-Halya country, 1. 497; whence Tyrrhenus colonised Tyrrhenia in Italy, 2. 337; colonised by Ionians from Athens, 4. 209
- Lydian* Gate, the, at Adramyttium, 8. 127
- Lydian* language, the; no trace of, now left in Lydia, 6. 193
- Lydians*, the, caused flight of certain Ionians to Italy, 3. 49; once held the mastery after the Trojan War, 5. 463; confused with other peoples in Asia, 5. 487, 495; Gyges the king of, 6. 41; once held Adramyttium,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

6. 127; by Homer and others called "Maeonians," 6. 173, by some later writers, "Maeonians," 6. 173, 185; seized Cabalis, 6. 191; raised Old Smyrna to the ground, 6. 245; certain places occupied by, 6. 249, 255; as brothers worship the Carian Zeus with the Carians and Mysians, 6. 293; by the poets confused with other peoples, 6. 315; were conquered by the Persians, 7. 187
- "Lydius," the name given a Lydian slave in Attica, 3. 213
- Lydius, son of Atys the Lydian, 2. 337
- Lycaeus, grandfather of Penelope, 5. 69
- Lydamia, king of the Climmerians, captured Sardels, but lost his life in Cilicia, 1. 229
- Lyceatae, the; the country of (Lyceata), in western Macedonia, through which the Egnatian Way passes, 3. 295; became subject to Arrabacus the Bacchid, 3. 309
- Lyceatae, country of the Lyceatae, through which the Egnatian Way passes, 3. 295
- Lyceus, in Upper Macedonia, 3. 309
- Lynx (or Léux) in Maurusia, 8. 169, 161, 165, 171; fabulous tomb of Antaeus and a skeleton 60 cubits long near, 8. 171
- Lyon (see Lugdunum)
- Lyon, Gulf of (see Galatic Gulf)
- Lyrcelium, a village in Argolis, unknown to Homer, 4. 183
- Lyrcelus, Mt., near Cynuria in Arcadia, where rises the Cephissus River, 4. 169 (see footnote 2), 169, 375
- Lyre (see Clithara), the seven-stringed, instead of the four-stringed, first used by Terpander, 6. 147
- Lyraessus in Pamphylia, founded by Trojan Cilicians, 6. 323, 357
- Lyrcus in the Troad, sacked by Achilles, 6. 15; Aeneas fled from Achilles to, 6. 105; home of Briseis, 6. 121
- Lysias, a town in Phrygia, 5. 505
- Lysias, a stronghold in Syria, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 253, 291
- Lysimacheia (Hexamilii), in the middle of the isthmus between the Melas Gulf and the Propontis, founded (309 B.C.) by Lysimachus, 2. 373, 375
- Lysimachia, in Aetolia, has now disappeared, 5. 65
- Lysimachia, Lake, in Aetolia, once called Hydra, 5. 65
- Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals and successors, obtained Thrace as his portion, assuming title of king in 308 B.C.; taken captive and released by Dromichetes the Getan king (about 291 B.C.), 3. 203, 217; once used Cape Tirizis as a treasury, 3. 279; founded Lysimacheia (on Gallipoli), 2. 373; changed the name of Antigonia in the Troad to Alexandria, 6. 53; permitted the Scepsians to return home from there, 6. 65, 106; founded the Asclepieium in the Troad, 6. 89; destroyed Astacus, 5. 455; founded Nicaea, naming it after his wife, the daughter of Antipater, 5. 463; Pergamum the treasure-hold of, 6. 163; slew his son Agathocles, overthrown by Seleucus Nicator, and at last slain by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 6. 165; built a wall round the present Ephesus, and named it after his wife Arsinoë, 6. 225; re-assembled the Smyrnaeans in New Smyrna, 6. 245
- Lysioedi, the, corrupters of Melic poetry, 6. 263
- Lysippus of Sicyon, the great sculptor, contemporary of Alexander the Great; made a colossal bronze statue of Hercules for Tarentum, 3. 107; "Labours of Hercules" of, carried from Acarnania to Rome, 5. 61; made the "Fallen Lion," which Agrippa took from Lamp-sacus, 6. 37
- Lysis, accompanied the talk of the Cineaedi with song, 6. 253
- Lytus in Oreete, by Homer called Lyctus (q.v.), 5. 129

M

- Ma (i.e. Enyo), the temple of, at Comana in Cappadocia, 5. 351
- Macao, Cape, in Arabia, 7. 301, 305

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Macar, the city of," in Homer, means the island Lesbos, 4. 97
- Macaria, a spring near Tricorynthus in Attica, 4. 187
- Macaria Plain, the, on the Pamisus River, 4. 117
- Maccareus (see Fregena)
- Macedon, name of an ancient chieftain of Macedonia, 3. 329
- Macedonia (in earlier times called Emathia), 2. 329; geographical position of, 3. 249; now held by Thracians, 3. 287; according to some writers, extends from the Strymon (Struma) to the Nestus (Mesta), 3. 297; fortified against Greece by the Peneus River, where it flows through Tempé, 3. 326; a part of Greece, 3. 327, 4. 3; like a parallelogram in shape, 3. 327; boundaries of, 3. 329, 369, 4. 395, 399; coast of, extends from Cape Saniun to the Thracian Oberonesse, 3. 333; the Epeirotic tribes annexed to, 3. 369; Thracæ now called, 3. 349; much of, as now, occupied by the Paeonians, 3. 363; divided into four parts by Paulus, 3. 369; countries annexed to, 4. 415, 417; with the country next to Epeirus, now a praetorial Province, 3. 216
- Macedonia, Lower, 3. 341, 4. 399
- Macedonia, Upper (or Free), consisted of the regions about Lynceus, Pelagonia, Orestias, and Elimeia, 3. 369, 331, 4. 399
- Macedonian Kings, the, molested Athens, but let its government remain democratic, 4. 269
- Macedonians, the, upbuilders of Europe, 1. 489; under Alexander, believed that Heracles and Dionysus preceded them in expedition to India, 2. 141; sided with the Carthaginians, and hence the later conquest of them by the Romans, 3. 141; greatly reduced certain tribes of the Galatæ, Illyrians, and Thracians, 3. 263; subdued by Pausanias Aemilius, 3. 293; inhabit the districts between the Paeonian Mountains and the Strymon (Struma) River, 3. 295; subjugated the Epeirote cities, 3. 303; the empire of, broken up by the Romans, 3. 309, 345; called their senators "peligones," 3. 323; gained the hegemony of Greece, 4. 137; revered the temple of Poseidon on Calauria, 4. 176; dissolved the Achæan League, 4. 211; reduced the Dorian Tetrapolis, 4. 389; war of, with the Athenians, near Lamia, 4. 413; for a time strongly resisted by the Aetolians and Acarnanians, 5. 67; once ruled over Hyrcania, 5. 253; gave the name "Caucasus" to all the mountains which follow in order after the country of the Ariani, 5. 269; received tribute from the Parthians and Hyrcanians, 5. 271; imposed their own names on conquered places, 5. 285; overthrew the Persians and occupied Syria, 5. 307; once ruled over Armenia, 5. 337; allowed the two satrapies of Cappadocia to change to kingdoms, 5. 349; succeeded the Persians as masters in Asia, 5. 463; onsets of, in Asia, 5. 496; certain, live about Mt. Tmolus in Lydia, 6. 173; Stratoniceia in Caria a settlement of, 6. 297; once used Cyinda in Cilicia as a treasury, 6. 341; gave Ariana to the Indians, 7. 15; subdued the Persians, 7. 159, 187; planted the vine in Susia and Babylonia, 7. 173; conquered Darius at Gaugamela near Arbela, 7. 197; seized Phoenicia, 7. 257; took possession of Egypt, and attacked the Cyrenæans, 8. 203
- Macestus River, the, in Asia, flows from Ancyra and empties into the Rhyndacus, 5. 603
- Machaeræus, a Delphian, slew Neoptolemus the son of Achilles, 4. 361
- Machaeræus, a stronghold in Syria, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Macistia, in Triphylia, separated by a mountain from Pisatis, 4. 49; where is the temple of Leto, 4. 73
- Macistians, the, used to have charge of the temple of Poseidon at Samicum, 4. 49; revere Hades, 4. 51
- Macistus, the Triphylian, said to have colonised Bratria in Buboca, 5. 15
- Macistus (or Platanistus, now Khaiaffa) in Triphylia, seized by the Canconians, 3. 23, 4. 56

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Macra River, the (see Macras River)
- "Macracones," the, in Iberia, 2. 57
- Macras (or Macra), the plain, in Syria, where was seen the huge fallen dragon, 7. 261, 263
- Macras (Macra) River, the, the boundary between Tyrrhenia and Liguria, 2. 361
- Macri Campi, on the Aemilian Way, 2. 327
- Macris ("Long"), the ancient name of Euboea, 5. 3
- Macron Telchos ("Long Wall") on the Propontis, 3. 377
- Maerone, the, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 309
- Macropogones, the, in Asia, 5. 191
- Macynia, a small city in Aetolia, 5. 29, 63; founded after the return of the Heracleidae, 5. 31
- Macyparna, the naval station of Olynthus, 3. 351
- Madaris (mntara), a kind of javelin used by the Gauls, 2. 243
- Madys the Scythian chief, who overran parts of Asia Minor, conquering Cyaxares (623 B.C.); his expeditions, 1. 227
- Madytus (Maltos), where Xerxes' pontoon-bridge was built, 3. 377; founded by the Lesbians, 3. 379
- Maecander River, the, receives the waters of the Maryas and Lethaens Rivers, 5. 421; the course of, 5. 500, 511; territory near, subject to earthquakes, 5. 513; alters the boundaries of countries on its banks, and is subject to floods, 5. 517; the Lethaens empties into, 6. 249; 1180 stadia from Phycus and 80 from Tralleis, 6. 309; Plain of, created by silt, 7. 23
- Macandrius, on the Eneit, 5. 415
- Maecent, in Arabia, on the borders of Babylonia, 7. 307
- Maenaca (the present site of Almuncar) in Iberia, not to be confused with Malaca (Malaga), 2. 81
- Maenalus, a city in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 226
- Maenalus, Mt. (Apanokhrepn), a famous mountain in Arcadia, 4. 231
- Maenoba in Iberia, purposely built near estuary, 2. 31
- Mneonians, the, are the same people as the Mysians and the Mefonians, 5. 405, 487, 6. 173; now called Lydians, 6. 165
- Maetiae, the, on Lake Maetis, 5. 101; though farmers, are no less warlike than the nomads, 5. 195; names of various tribes of, 5. 201
- Maetis, Lake (Sea of Azov), made known to geographers by Mithridates, 1. 51; severe frosts at, 1. 277; receives waters of the Tanais, 1. 413, 5. 193; circumference of, 9000 stadia, 1. 481; a boundary of Europe, 3. 161; marsh-meadows of, roamed by Scythian nomads, 3. 223; coldness of region of, and description of animals there, 3. 225; mouth of, called the Cimmarian Bosphorus, 3. 239; dimensions of, 3. 241; Alopecin and other islands in, 5. 196; the mouth of, 5. 197; often freezes over, 5. 199; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 419
- Magadis, a barbarian musical instrument, 5. 109
- Magi, the; attained pre-eminence through superior knowledge, 1. 87; among the Parthians, compose a part of the Council, 5. 277; attend the Persian kings as counsellors, 7. 119; live an august life, 7. 167; on guard at the tomb of Oyrus at Pasargadae, 7. 167; the Persian superintendent the sacrifices, 7. 175, 177, in Cappadocia, called "Pyraethi," 7. 177; certain barbarian customs of, 7. 183, 185; deposed Cambyses the son of Oyrus, 7. 189
- Magic, closely related to religion and divination, 5. 121
- Magna Graecia (see Graecia, Magna)
- Magnesia in Caria, near the Maeander, colony of Oretans and Thessalian Magnesians; given by Xerxes to Themistocles to supply him with bread, 6. 211; description and famous natives of, 6. 249-253; 140 stadia from Tralleis, 6. 309
- Magnesia in Lydia, 5. 421; at the foot of Mt. Sipylus, ruined by earthquakes, 5. 487, 515; has been set free by the Romans, and has been damaged by recent earthquakes, 6. 159
- Magnesia in Thessaly; the boundaries

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of, according to present historians, 4. 407; description and history of, 4. 423, 425; most of, annexed to Macedonia, 4. 427; indistinctly mentioned by Homer, 4. 445, 417; Hieronymus on, 4. 463
- Magnesiens, the, in Caria, near the Maeander River, settled in the Antiocheia near Pisidia, 5. 507; descendants of the Magnesiens in Thessaly, utterly destroyed by the Trerans, 6. 251
- Magnesiens (or Magnetans), the, in Thessaly; geographical position of, 4. 395, 427, 417, 419; Homolium belongs to, 4. 449, 451; colonised Magnesia on the Maeander River, 6. 211, 251
- Magnetans, the (see Magnesiens)
- Magnetis in Macedonia, 3. 349
- Magnopolis in Phanaroea in Cappadocia Pontica (see Eupatoria)
- Magoedi, the, corrupters of Media poetry, 6. 253
- Magus, a circumnavigator of Libya, according to Heracleides, and a visitor at court of Gelo, 1. 377
- Mallos (see Madytus)
- Makri, Cape (see Serrhium, Cape, in Thrace)
- Makriplagi, Mt. (see Gerania)
- Makronisi the island (see Heleni)
- Malaca (now Malaga) in Iberia, bears the stamp of a Phoenician city, 2. 81
- Malaga (see Malaca)
- Malaria (?), the disease, 2. 315
- Malathria in southern Macedonia (see Dium)
- Malatia (see Melitina)
- Malacene (see Durio)
- Malitia, descendant of Agamemnon, founded Phriconian Oymé in Asia, 6. 7
- Malca (or Malaca, q.v.) Cape, distant 22,500 stadia from Pillars of Heracles, 1. 93; promontory ending in, 1. 417
- Malaca, Cape, 670 stadia from Cape Taenarum, 4. 127, 129, 149, 151, 155; the sea beyond, hard to navigate, 4. 189; the distance from, to the Ister River, 4. 233, 235
- Malaca, the Pelasgian king, 2. 365
- Malla, Mt. (see Aegaleum)
- Malla, southernmost promontory of Lesbos, 6. 139
- Mallae Gulf, the, next to the Opuntian Gulf, 3. 353, 4. 381; has about the same length as the territory of Achilles, 4. 407; enumeration of cities near, that were subject to Achilles, 4. 413, 417, and cities on coast of, that were subject to Achilles, 4. 417, 419
- Mallian War, the; Styra in Euboea destroyed during, 5. 11
- Mallians, the Arabian, 7. 233
- Mallians, the, in Thessaly; geographical position of, 4. 395; subject to Achilles, 4. 413, 419
- Malli, the, a tribe in India, 7. 57
- Mallus in Cilicia, founded by Amphilocheus and Mopsus, 6. 353; birth-place of Crates the grammarian, 6. 355
- Malotia, a village in Arabia, 7. 363
- Malta (see Melite)
- Malus, in the Troad, 6. 89
- Malvasia (see Minos the island)
- Mamalis River, the, flows past the Lepreatic Pylus, 4. 51
- Mamertine wine, the, made at Messene in Sicily, rivals the best of the Italian wines, 3. 67
- Mamertini, the, a tribe of the Campani, settled at Messene in Sicily, 3. 65; got control of the city, 3. 67
- Mamertium, in Bruttium, 3. 35
- Mandania, the Indian sophist, commended Alexander, 7. 111; refused to visit Alexander, 7. 121
- Mandilo, Cape (see Gerastus)
- "Manes," a name given Phrygian slaves in Attica, 3. 213; a name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Manes River, the (see Bongrus River, the, in Locria), 4. 381
- Mangalia (see Callatia)
- Manius Aquilius (consul 129 B.C.), organised a province in Asia, 6. 249
- Mantiané, a large lake in Armenia; next to Lake Maeotis in size, 5. 327
- Mantineia (Palaeopoli) in Arcadia, settled by Argive colonists, 4. 21; made famous by the Battle of Mantineia, but no longer exists, 4. 229, 335
- Manto, daughter of Teiresias the prophet and mother of Mopsus by Apollo, 4. 453, 6. 233, 353
- Mantua, in Italy, 2. 311

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Mantudi (see Cerinthus)
- Map, the, of the inhabited world; revised by Eratosthenes, 1. 231, 253, 267; "our geographical" (Map of Agrippa?), 1. 465; how to make, 1. 449, 2. 358 (footnote 3)
- Maps, the early, 1. 257, 267
- Marabodus, the royal residence of, at Boihaemum; enjoyed favour of Augustus and ruled many German tribes, 2. 157
- Maracanda in Sogdiana, destroyed by Alexander, 5. 283
- Maranitae, the coast of, now called coast of the Garindaeans, 7. 343
- Marathesium in Asia, once belonged to the Samians, but now to the Ephesians, 6. 223
- Marathon, expedition of Eurystheus to, 4. 187; belonged to the Tetropolis of Attica, 4. 209; deme of Attica where Miltiades utterly destroyed the Persian army, 4. 263, 273
- Marathon Plain, the, in Iberia (see Fennel Plain)
- Marathonian Tetropolis, the, also called Tetropolis of Attica, founded by Xuthus the son of Hellen, 4. 181, 209; colonised certain cities in Euboea, 5. 11
- Marathus, an ancient city in Phoenicia, now in ruins, 7. 255
- Marble, the Carystian, in Euboea, 4. 427, 5. 9
- Marble, the Docimaeon, or Synnadie, 4. 429
- Marble, the Hierapolitic, 4. 429
- Marble, the, at Mylasa in Caria, excellent, 6. 293
- Marble, the Proconnesian white, at New Proconnesus in the Troad, 6. 33
- Marble, the Parian, the best for sculpture, 2. 357, 5. 171
- Marble, the Pentelic, and the Hymettian, 4. 275
- Marble, the Scyrian variegated, is famous, 4. 427; has taken precedence at Rome, 4. 429
- Marble, the Synnadie (see Marble, the Docimaeon), 5. 507
- Marble quarries of Carrara, the, near Luna, 2. 349; near Pisa, 2. 353
- Marble quarry, the, in Ohio, is famous, 6. 243
- Marcellus, Marcus, founder of Corduba (in his third consulship, 152 B.C.), 2. 21; exacted tribute of 600 talents from Celtiberia, 2. 105
- Marcellus, son of Octavia, was a pupil of Nestor the Academician, 6. 351
- Marcomanni, the, migrated with Marabodus to Boihaemum, 3. 157
- Mardi (or Amardi), the; extent of coast of, on the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; in Persis and Armenia, 5. 306; a predatory tribe situated next to the Persians, 5. 309, 7. 157
- Mardonius, with 300,000 Persians, wiped out by the Greeks at Plataea, 4. 325
- Mareia (also called Marcotis, *q.v.*), Lake, borders on Alexandria, and of vast importance commercially, 8. 31; description of, 8. 57-59, 73
- Mare-milkers (see Hippemolgi)
- "Mareotic" wine, the, in Egypt, is excellent, 8. 59
- Marcotis (also called Mareia, *q.v.*), Lake, in Egypt, loses its baneful qualities because of overflow of the Nile, 2. 315; connected by canals with the Nile, 8. 15, 41, 73; borders on Alexandria, 8. 31
- Mare Piccolo, the harbour of Tarentum (see Taras)
- Mare's milk, used by the Scythian Nomads, 3. 243
- Margalae, the, in Amphidolia, 4. 71
- Margiana, mild climate, and fertility, of, and huge grape-vines in, 1. 273; a powerful district in Asia, 5. 277; well suited to the vine, 5. 279
- Margus River, the, in Aria and Margiana, 5. 277
- Margus (or Bargus, now Morava) River, the, empties into the Ister, 3. 273
- Mariaba, metropolis of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 311; description of, 7. 349
- Mariandyni, the, in Asia, appear to be in origin a Thracian tribe, 3. 177; in Asia Minor, by some called Caucones, 5. 373; variant accounts of, 5. 375; border on Paphlagonia, 5. 383; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423, 6. 363
- Mariandynus, king of part of Paphla-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- gonia and of the country of the
Debrycea, and left the country
named after himself, 5. 375
- Marisus (Maros) River, the, flows
through Dacia into the Danuvius,
2. 215
- Maritza River, the (see Hebrus River)
- Marius, Gaius (167-86 B.C.), seven
times consul; cut a new channel for
the Rhodanus, 2. 189
- Marius the Younger (consul 82 B.C.),
killed at Praeneste, 2. 419
- Marmaridae, the; the country of, 8.
55, 207; region of, destitute of
water, 8. 155
- Marmarium (Marmari) in Euboea,
where are the quarry of Carystian
marble and the temple of Apollo
Marmarinus, 5. 9
- Marmolitia in western Paphlagonia, 5.
453
- Marmolyx the goblin, myth of, 1. 69
- Maroneia (Maronia) in Thrace, 3. 365,
367
- Maros River, the (see Marisus)
- Marriage; the Samnite law on, 2.
407; the laws concerning, in Crete,
5. 153; among the Massagetae in
Asia, 5. 205; in India, 7. 83, 91, 107,
109; in Carmania, 7. 153, 155;
in Persia, 7. 179; in Assyria, 7. 225
- Marriage-custom, a, among the
Romans and also among the
Tapyri in Asia, 5. 273
- Marro River, the (see Metaurus)
- Marrucini, the, in Italy, 2. 429;
Teate the metropolis of, 2. 431
- Mars (see Ares), the Picus (Wood-
pecker) sacred to, 2. 427; babies
dedicated to, by the Sabini, 2. 465
- Marseilles (see Massalia)
- "Marsh-lakes," the two, above
Pelunium, 8. 75
- Marsi, the, who live in the Apennines,
2. 337; migrated deep into the
interior, 3. 155
- Marslaba (Marlaba?) in Arabia,
belonged to the Rhammanitae, 7.
361
- Marsic War, the, lasted two years, 2.
431
- Marsyas, one of the inventors of the
flute, 5. 103, 105; scene of myth of,
5. 311
- Marsyas River, the, which empties
into the Maeander, not mentioned
by Homer, 5. 421; outlets of, near
Apameia Cibotus, 5. 509
- Marivium, in Italy, 2. 431
- Massacylia in Libya; description of,
8. 173, 195
- Massacylians, the; best known of the
Libyan Nomads, 1. 503; customs
and dress of, 8. 167; have the special
name of "Nomades" (Numidians),
8. 189
- Massanases, king of Massacylia in
Libya, 8. 173; Girta the royal
residence of, 8. 183; friend of the
Romans, and by them presented a
large domain, 8. 187
- Masses (near Kiladla), the Homerio, in
Argolis, 4. 183
- Massiani, the, a tribe in India, 7. 47
- Massius, Mt., in Armenia; a peculiar
custom of people on, 5. 241, 299;
lies above the Mysionians in
Mesopotamia, 5. 319, 7. 231
- Massabatis, a province of Elymaea
in Asia, belongs to Media, or to
Elymaea, 5. 309, 7. 223
- Massagetans, the, waged war with
Cyrus the Elder, 5. 247; a Scythian
tribe, 5. 201; the country, valour,
and customs of, 5. 265-299;
country of, invaded by Cyrus, 7. 9
- Massalia (Marseilles), parallel through,
same as that through Byzantium,
1. 237, 407; visited by Eudoxus of
Cyprus, 1. 381; approximately
on same parallel as Narbo, 1. 407;
distance from, to Pillars of Heracles,
1. 409; situated on the Galatic
Gulf, 1. 491; tin exported to, from
the Cassiterides Islands and Britain,
2. 45; description of, 2. 173-181;
founded by the Phoenicians, 2. 173;
an educational centre, 2. 179; not
subject to Roman praetors, 2. 181;
has a large harbour, 2. 195; re-
jected colonisers from Phoenicia, 3.
5; type of adornment of, like that
of Cyprus, 5. 501; wooden image
of Athena at, 6. 83; like Rhodes and
Cyprus observes secrecy in military
preparations, 6. 271
- Massallote cities in Iberia, 2. 89
- Massallotes, the; geographical position
of, 2. 169; the government, laws,
and religion of, and cities founded

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- by, 2. 175; friends of the Romans, 2. 177; unfortunately joined the conquered party against Caesar, 2. 179; a meed of valour of, 2. 189; fame of, 2. 213; land of, formerly called Ligustica, 2. 269
- Massilia (see Massalia)
- Massyas Plain, the, in Syria, 7. 253, 263; much of, given to Berytus by Agrippa, 7. 265
- Mastaura in Asia, near Nysa, 6. 261
- Mastiles, the Homeric, led the Carians, 6. 301
- Masyia in Libya; description of, 8. 183, 195
- Matalum in Crete, another seaport of Gortynia, 5. 137; 40 stadia from Phacetus, 5. 141
- Matapan, Cape (see Taenarum)
- Matara, a kind of javelin (see Madaris)
- Mataurus (Mazzara?) in Sicily, 3. 93
- Mathematicians, the Sidonian, 7. 269
- Mathematics, the treatises on, by Posidonius and Hipparchus, 4. 3
- Mathematics, the principles of, introduced by Eratosthenes into geography, 1. 233; Eratosthenes an expert in, 8. 205
- Matiani, the, in Asia, border on the Cadusii, 5. 269, 335
- Matiené in Media, plains of; honey drips from tree-leaves in, 1. 273; once under water, according to Xanthus, 1. 181; bees and honey in, 1. 273
- "Matoas" ("Muddy," in Greek "Asius"), once the name of the Ister, 3. 385
- Matrinus (Piomba) River, the, in Picenum, 2. 429
- Mauretania (see Maurusia)
- Mauri (see Maurusians)
- Maurusia (or Mauretania), in Libya; detailed discussion of, 8. 155-173; fabrications about, 8. 159, 171, 173; mostly fertile, and productive of everything, 8. 161; borders on western Aethiopia, 8. 163; Bogus the king of, 8. 165; Juba and his son, the kings of, 8. 169
- Maurusians (Mauretanians), the; Bogus the king of, put to death by Agrippa at Methoné in Messenia, 4. 111; detailed description of the country of, 8. 157-173; customs of, 8. 167; said to be the Indians who came with Heracles, 8. 169
- Mausoleum, the, of Augustus Caesar, 2. 409; one of the Seven Wonders, at Halicarnassus, erected by Artemisia in honour of her husband Mausolus, 6. 283, 285
- Mausolus, king of Caria (377-353 B.C.), united six cities into Halicarnassus, 6. 119; the Mausoleum of, 6. 283; left his kingdom to Artemisia his sister and wife, 6. 285
- Mavrika, Mt. (see Othrys, Mt.)
- Mavromati (see Messenê, capital of Messenia), 4. 107
- Mazaca in Cappadocia, called "Eusebeia near the Argæus," the metropolis; description of, 5. 361; a city of greatest importance to the kings—and distance from, to the Cilician Gates and other places, 5. 365, 367; the road through, 6. 309
- Mazaceni, the, in Cappadocia, have stone buildings, 5. 363; use the laws of Charondas, 5. 367
- Mazael, the, a Pannonian tribe, 3. 257
- Mazenes, ruler of the isle Oaracta in the Persian Gulf, served as guide to Nearchus, 7. 305, 307
- Mazi (see Haliartus)
- Mazusia, large headland near the end of Melas Gulf, 3. 373
- Meal, yielded by the palm-tree, 7. 215
- Meat, used for food by the Masaesylians in Libya, 8. 189
- Meats, and blood, used as food by the Aethiopians, 8. 143
- Meconé, once the name of Sicyon, 4. 207
- Medela, story of, 1. 75; an historical person, 1. 167, 171; sought for by the Colchians, 2. 323; wished to visit Circe, 2. 357; killed her brother Apsyrtus in the region of the Apsyrtides, 3. 259; said to have introduced a certain style of dress in Media, 5. 315; the Medes and Armenians in a way descendants of, 5. 337
- Medeon in Boeotia, later called Phoeniceis, lies near Onchestus at foot of Mt. Phoenicicus, and on Lake Copais, 4. 321
- Medeon in Phocis, on the Crisean Gulf, 160 stadia from Boeotia, after

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- which the Boeotian Medeon was named, 4. 321, 369
- Medes, the; geographical position of, 1. 497, 499; ancient history of, untrustworthy, 5. 247; once ruled over Hyrcania, 5. 253; border on the Caucasians, 5. 269; customs of, adopted by the Armenians and Persians, 5. 313-317; pride themselves upon their cavalry, 5. 331; once ruled over Armenia and are in a way descendants of Jason and Medela, 5. 337; follow the sacred rites of the Persians, 5. 341; language and customs of, used by Carmanians, 7. 155; overthrown by the Persians under Cyrus, 7. 167, 195; country of, borders on Babylonia, 7. 203; went to attack the Armenians and the Babylonians, 7. 225
- Medi, the, a Thracian tribe bordering on the Illyrian Thunatae, 3. 265; some of, live in the neighbourhood of the Haemus Mountain, 3. 275
- Media, visited by Jason, 1. 177, 5. 213, 231; former domain of, 5. 273; separated from Babylonia by Mt. Zagrus, 5. 295, 301; description of, 5. 303-317; divided into Greater and Atropatian Media, 5. 299, 303; annual tribute paid by, to Persia, 5. 313; lost Caspian, Phauititis, and Basoropeda to Armenia, 5. 325; borders on Elamata, 7. 291; now subject to the Parthians, 7. 293
- Media, the Atropatian; a peculiar custom of people in, 5. 241
- Media, the Greater, in ancient times ruled over all Asia—and boundaries of, 5. 307, 309; description and customs of, 5. 311-317
- Medic juice, the, from the silphium in Media, 5. 311
- Medimnus of grain, a, sold for 200 drachmae at Cassinum, 2. 461
- Mediolanum (Milan), once the metropolis of the Insubri, 2. 311
- Mediolanum (Saintes), city of the Santoni, 2. 216
- Mediomatrici, the, live along the Rhonus, 2. 229
- Mediterranean (Our Sea), the; boundaries of, 1. 19; formerly not connected with the Atlantic Ocean, 1. 183; its bed higher, 1. 189; level lowered by outflow at Strait of Gibraltar, 1. 207; maximum breadth of, 5000 stadia, 1. 443; one of the four large gulfs, 1. 467; boundaries and dimensions of, 1. 471; its most southerly, northerly, westerly, and easterly points, 1. 483; routes over, for ships, pass through zone of fair weather, 2. 31; probably once confluent with the Red Sea, 8. 99
- Medius, the Larissaeon, accompanied Alexander on his Asiatic expedition, 5. 333
- Medma (Meshma), in Bruttium, founded by the Locrians, 3. 19
- Medoaci, the, live in Transpadana, 2. 323
- Medioacus (Brenta) River, the, in Italy, navigable from the sea to Patavium, 2. 313
- Medobithynians, the, are in origin a Thracian tribe, 3. 177
- Medon, marshal of the forces of Philoctetes at Troy, 4. 407
- Medulli, the, hold the loftiest peaks of the Alps, 2. 195, 271; live above the confluence of the Isar and the Rhodanus, 2. 273
- Medus, the son of Medela, is said to have succeeded to the empire of Media, 5. 315
- Medus River, the, in Media, 7. 165
- Medusa, the Gorgon, from whose neck Pegasus the horse sprang, 4. 195
- Megabari, the; weapons of, 7. 339; subject to the Aethiopiens, 8. 7; situated to the south of Aegypt, 8. 135
- Megabates, the Persian admiral, slew Salsaneus, the Boeotian guide, near the Euripus, 4. 291
- Megabyzi, the; eunuchs who served as priests at the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 220
- Megalokhorion (see Methana)
- Megalopolis, "the Great City," in Arcadia; the Homeric Iliré near, 4. 115; added to the Achaean League by Aratus of Sicyon, 4. 217; "the Great City now a great desert," 4. 229; like Babylon, now in ruins, 7. 201

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Megalopolitis in Cappadocia Pontica, subject to Queen Pythodoris, 5. 431, 441

Meganisi (see Taphos)

Megara in Greece, founded by the Dorians, 4. 7; added to the Achæan League by Aratus of Sicyon, 4. 217; joined to Nisaea, its naval station, by walls; not mentioned by Homer because not yet founded, 4. 245; founded by the Heracleidae, and still endures, 4. 251; in early times a part of Attica, 4. 257; scene of myth of Philomela and Procné, 4. 369; founded by Dorians after the death of Odrus, 6. 271

Megara Hyblæa (formerly called Ilybia, near Agosta) in Sicily, no longer existent, 3. 63; founded by Theocles the Athenian and some Megarians, 3. 65; founded about the same time as Syracuse, 3. 71

Megara in Syria, 7. 253

Megarian sect, the, of philosophers, 4. 251

Megarians, the, in Greece, founded Megara in Sicily, 3. 65; founded Selinus in Sicily, 3. 83; founded Chalcedon, opposite Byzantium, 3. 283; Nisaea the naval station of, 4. 11; once in strife with the Athenians for Salamis, 4. 253, 255; founded Chalcedon and Astacus, the latter with the Athenians, 5. 455

Megarians, the Hyblæan, in Sicily, forced by the Carthaginians to migrate, 4. 223

Megarians, *Polity of the*, by Aristotle, 3. 289

Megaris, lies on the Orisæan Gulf, 4. 195; includes Crommyon, 4. 239; in Homer's time a part of Ionia, and obtained by Nisus the son of King Pandion, 4. 247; has rather poor soil and is mostly occupied by the Oneian Mountains, 4. 251

Megasthenes of Chalcis (in Eubœa), joint founder of Cumæ in Italy, 2. 437

Megasthenes, ambassador of Seleucus Nicator (reigned 312-328 B.C.) to Sandrocottus, king of Palimbothra

in India; author of a historico-geographical work, which was thoroughly discredited by Strabo but quoted approvingly by Hipparchus, 1. 257, 261, 265; on the setting of the Bears, 1. 287, 291; discounts all ancient stories about India, 7. 7; on the expeditions of Heracles and Dionysus to India, 7. 9; on the size of India, 7. 17, 19; on the fertility of India, 7. 31; on the size of the Ganges River, 7. 63; says the largest tigers are found in the country of the Prasii in India, 7. 65; on the seven castes in India, 7. 67-83; describes the gold-mining ant-ions in India, 7. 75; on the honesty and habits of the Indians, 7. 87, 89, 93; tells mythical stories about India, 7. 95, 97; on the two sects of philosophers in India, 7. 99; on suicide in India, 7. 119

Meges, the Homeric, son of Phyleus; the corselet of, 4. 27; king of the Echinades Islands, 5. 49, 59

Megillus, on the growing of rice, 7. 29

Megistê, island and city off Lycia, 6. 319

Mefonia (see Maconia)

"Mefonia," perhaps applied to "Asia" sometimes, 6. 179

Mefonians, the Homeric, are the same people as the Mysians and the Maconians, 5. 405, 487; the Lydian, colonised Thebè in the Troad after the Trojan War, 6. 23; are Lydians, 6. 171, 361, 365; led by Mnesthles and Antiphus, according to Homer, 6. 175; an unknown tribe, according to Apollodorus, 6. 369

Melaena, Cape, in Chios, 6. 243

Melaenæ (or Melaniae) in Cilicia, 1900 stadia to the borders of Syria, 7. 281

Melaenæ in the Troad, 6. 89

Melampylus, one of the earlier names of the Ionian Samos, 5. 53, 6. 215

Melampus, first physician, and founder of the worship of Dionysus in Greece, used the water of the Anigrus River in Triphylia to purify the Proetides, 4. 61

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Melanchrus, tyrant of Mitylenê, railed at by Alcæus, 6. 143
- Melanets, an earlier name of Eretia, 5. 15
- Melania (also called Melænæ and Melaniæ) in Cilicia, 6. 333
- Melanine (see Melænæ)
- Melanippê the prisoner, at Metapontium, 3. 53
- Melanippus, the Homeric, pastured kine in Percotê, 6. 19
- Melanthus, king of the Messenians, 4. 109; also reigned over the Athenians, 4. 249; father of Codrus, accompanied by many Pylians to Athens, 6. 199
- Melanus, a promontory between Cyzicus and Priapus, 5. 505
- Melas, the Homeric, son of Porthæon, 5. 76
- Melas Gulf (Gulf of Saros), the, formed by the Thracian Chersonesus, 1. 477, 3. 373, 375
- Melas River, the, in Boeotia, flowed through the territory of Ialartus and emptied into a fissure in the earth near Orchomenus, but has now disappeared, 4. 307; flows between Eudeleios and Orchomenus, 4. 341
- Melas River, the, in Cappadocia, spreads out into marshes and lakes and renders the stone-quarry hard to work, 5. 363
- Melas River, the, in Pamphylia, 6. 325
- Melas River, the, in Thessaly, flows five stadia from Trachin, 4. 391
- Melas River, the, in Thrace, which flows into the Melas Gulf, not sufficient to supply the army of Xerxes, 3. 373
- Mekki, the, live on the Sequana River, 2. 233
- Meleager, of Gadaris in Phœnicia, 7. 277
- Meleager, with Oeneus, fought with the sons of Thestius, 5. 87
- Meleager, the pallsade of, in Syria, 7. 247
- Meles River, the, flows past Smyrna, 5. 421, 6. 247
- Melia, wife of Silenus and mother of the Dolphin who dwelt on the Ascanian Lake, 5. 465, 6. 373
- Melia, the mother of Tenerus the Boeotian prophet by Apollo, 4. 329
- Melibœa (near Aghia), in Thessaly, whence Philoctetes fled, 2. 9; subject to Philoctetes, 4. 427; where some of Xerxes' ships were wrecked, 4. 451
- Melilotus, a tree in Masneaylia in Libya whence wine is made, 8. 179
- Melinus Harbour, the, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323
- Melitæa in Thessaly, formerly called Pyrrha, and the tomb of Helen at, 4. 405; subject to Achilleus, 4. 413
- Melitê (Malta), off Cape Pachynus, whence come the little dogs, 3. 103, 8. 191
- Melitê (Lazini), a lake in Acarnania, 5. 61
- Melitê, the Attic deme, 1. 243, 247
- Melitê, the name of Samothrace in older times, 3. 371
- Melitenê, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 207, 319, 345, 349; description of, 5. 351; has strongholds, but no cities, 5. 357
- Melo, leader of the Sugambri in their war against the Romans, 3. 161
- Melos (Milo), one of the Cyclades Islands, a notable island, 5. 161; most of inhabitants of, from youth upwards, once slain by the Athenians, 5. 163
- Melips (Melfa) River, the, flows past Aquinum, 2. 413
- Melsus River, the, flows through Asturia, 2. 121
- Memnon, son of Tithonus; tomb of, above the outlet of the Aæmus River, 6. 27; said to have been buried near Paltus in Syria, by the Badas River, 7. 169; called Ismandes by the Aegyptians, 8. 113
- Memnon of Rhodes, general of the Persians, arrested Hermeias the tyrant of Assus, and sent him up to the king of the Persians to be hanged, 6. 117
- Memnon's Village, in the Troad, 6. 27
- Memnonia, the, in Abydos and Thebes, 8. 113
- Memnonium, the, at Abydos near the Nile, remarkable royal building

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of the same workmanship as the Labyrinth, 8. 111-113
- Memnonium, the; name of the acropolis of Susa, 7. 159
- Memoirs*, the Aegyptian, Babylonian, and Indian, on the straightforward character of the Scythians, 3. 201
- Memphis in Aegypt; temples of the Cabeiri and Hephaestus in, destroyed by Cambyses, 5. 116; "royal residence of the Aegyptians," keeps the sacred bull Apis, 8. 73, 87; distance from, to Thebais, 8. 75; a curious kind of hall at, 8. 83; description of, 8. 87-89
- Men, mythical, who are "half-dog," or "long-headed," or "pygmies," or "web-footed," or "dog-headed," or "have eyes in their breasts," or "one-eyed," invented by the poets, 3. 191
- Mên (see Mên Ascaeus), the temple of, in the country of the Antiocheians (at Sagbir?), 5. 433
- Mên Arcaeus (Ascaeus?), the priesthood of, at Antiocheia near Pisidia, 5. 507
- Mên Ascaeus; temple of, near the Antiocheia that is near Pisidia, 5. 431
- Mên of Carus; temple of, in place of same name, between Carura and Laodiceia, 5. 431, 519
- Mên of Pharnaces, the temple of, at Cabeira in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 431
- Menander the comic poet, of Athens (b. 342 B.C.); on the polygamy of the Thracians and Getans, 3. 183; on the money and time spent by women on religious observances, 3. 183, 185; says that Sappho the poetess was the first to leap off Cape Leucatas into the sea, 5. 33; on a certain law in the isle Ceos, 5. 169; says that the isle Samos "produces everything but birds' milk," 6. 215, 217; became an *ephebus* at Athens, 6. 219
- Menander, king of Bactria; far-reaching conquests of, 5. 279-281
- Menapii, the, live on both sides of the Rhenus near its mouths, 2. 231; border on the Marini, 2. 253; fogs among, 2. 257
- Mendé, a city on Pallené, 3. 351
- Mendes in Aegypt, where Pan and a he-goat are worshipped, 8. 69
- Mendesian mouth of the Nile, the, 8. 65, 71
- Menecles, the orator, teacher of Apollonius Malacus and Apollonius Molon, 6. 281, 299
- Menecrates of Elaea, a disciple of Xenocrates; opinions of, approved by Demetrius of Scepsis, 5. 407; in his *Circuit of the Hellespont* discusses the Halizones, 5. 409; regards the Mysians as Lydian in origin, 5. 489; in his work on the *Foundings of Cities* discusses the Pelasgians in Asia, 6. 157
- Menecrates, pupil of Aristarchus and native of Nysa in Asia, 6. 263
- Menedemus, founder of the Eretrian sect of philosophers, 4. 251, 5. 19
- Menelalis, the brother of Ptolemy I; the Menelaité Nome in Aegypt named after, 8. 65
- Menelalis, a city in Aegypt, 8. 73
- Menelalis, the Greek hero, destined for Blysiian Plain, 1. 7; travelled much, and hence a wise man, 1. 29; traveller and braggart, 1. 111; wanderings of, 1. 137, 139; the prophecy uttered to, by Proteus, 1. 141; wealthy palace of, 1. 143; sojourned in Sidon, 1. 149; wanderings of, a traditional fact, 2. 55, 359; domain of, included Messenia, 4. 87; accompanied to Troy by men of Pherae (Pharis), 4. 109; also held Messenia as subject at time of Trojan War, 4. 107, 109; palace of, at Sparta, visited by Telemachus, 4. 147, 149; came into possession of Laconia, 4. 167; in haste to return home from Troy, 5. 105; said to have been entertained in Aegypt by King Thon, 8. 63; took captive Trojans with him, who settled in Arabia, 8. 95-97
- Menelaüs Harbour, in Cyrenaea, 8. 207
- Menestheus, port and oracle of, in Iberia, 2. 17; Greek charioteer at Troy, 4. 255; with Athenians, founded Elaea in Asia in Trojan times, 6. 159

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Menestheus**, the Homeric, leader of the
Mefonians, 8. 175
- Meninx** (Jerba), the island, land of
the Lotus-Eaters, 1. 91, 8. 193
- Menippus**, the satirist, native of
Gadaria in Phoenicia, 7. 277
- Menippus**, surnamed Catocae, of Stra-
toniceia in Caria, applauded by
Cicero above all Asiatic orators he
had heard, 6. 299
- Menlaria**, in Iberia, where were
establishments for salting fish, 2.
15
- Mennaeus**, father of Ptolemaeus the
ruler of certain places in Syria, 7.
253
- Menodorus** of Traillide, contemporary
of Strabo; learned, august, grave,
priest of Zeus Larisaeus, slain by
Domestius Alonobarbus, 6. 257
- Menodotus** the Pergamenian, of the
family of Galatian tetrarchs, and
father of the famous Mithridates
the Pergamenian, 6. 169
- Menoctius**, the father of Patroclus,
lived at Opus in Locris, 4. 379
- Menon**, sent by Alexander to the gold
mines in Armenia, 5. 329
- Mentana** (see Nomentum)
- Montes**, the king of Taphos, 5. 49;
the subjects of, in the Trojan War,
5. 61
- Mentor**, impersonated by Athene in
the *Odyssey*, 4. 45, 57
- Merenda** (see Myrrhinus)
- Meridian**, the, through Meroë and
Alexandria, 1. 233
- Meridians**, the; graphic representa-
tion of, 1. 463
- Merinadalis** (see Mermadas) River, the,
flows between the countries of the
Amazons and certain Scythians, 5.
233
- Mermadas** (Mermadalis?) River, the,
flows through the country of the
Amazons and into Lake Macotis,
5. 235
- Meroë**, the city; geographical position
of, 8. 5; so named by Cambyzes,
8. 19; greatest royal seat of the
Aethiopians, 8. 143; about 10,000
stadia from Alexandria and 3000
from the torrid zone, 8. 187
- Meroë**, largest of islands in Nile, resi-
dence of the king, metropolis of the
Aethiopians, 1. 119; lies opposite
southern capes of India, about
15,000 stadia distant from parallel
of Athens, 1. 255, 439; distance
from, to Hellepont, 1. 257; longest
day at, has 13 equinoctial hours,
1. 509; region of, gets no rain, 7.
29; ruled by a queen, and a fifteen
days' journey from the Arabian
Gulf, 7. 321; course of the Nile
with reference to, 8. 3; a rather
large island, 8. 5; so named by
Cambyzes, 8. 19; description of, 8.
143; worship and customs of in-
habitants of, 8. 147
- Merops**, the land of, an invention
reported by Theopompus, 3. 191
- Merops** of Perconté, father of two
Trojan leaders, 6. 21, 25
- Merops**, Aethiopian king, 1. 123
- "**Merographs**," an epithet of Diony-
sus, 7. 9
- Morus**, Mt., in India, 7. 11
- Mesembria** (Mesivri), on the Euxine,
in Thrace, founded by the Mega-
rians, 3. 279
- Mesivri** (see Mesembria)
- Mesoga**, a city in India, 7. 47
- Mesogia**, Mt.; geographical position
of, 6. 183, 185, 255; produces ex-
cellent wine, 6. 215
- Mesola** in Mesenia, by some identified
with the Homeric Iliro, 4. 115; by
Cresphontes made one of the Mes-
senian capitals, 4. 119
- Mesopotamia**, like a galley in shape,
1. 299, 305; enclosed by the Tigris
and Euphrates, 1. 305, 409, 5. 297,
317, 319; description of, 7. 299;
became subject to the Romans, 7.
231; parts of, occupied by the
Arabian Scenitae, 7. 233
- Messapia**, the Greek name for Iapygia,
3. 103; forms a sort of peninsula,
3. 105
- Messapius**, Mt., near Antheion, named
after Messapus, who emigrated to
Iapygia and called it Messapia, 4.
299
- Messapus**, after whom Mt. Messapius
in Boeotia and Messapia in Italy
were named, 4. 299
- Messé**, the Homeric, by some con-
sidered an apocopated form of
Mesaenê, 4. 129

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Messels, a spring in Thessaly, 4. 405
- Messené, the country (see Messenia)
- Messené, the city, capital of Messenia, whose acropolis was Ithomé, captured after a war of nineteen years, 3. 113; not yet founded in time of Trojan War (founded by Epameinondas 369 B.C.), 4. 107; like Corinth, 4. 119; destroyed by the Lacedaemonians, but rebuilt by the Thebans and by Philip the son of Amyntas, 4. 121
- Messené in Sicily, once ruled by Micythus, 3. 6; 30 Roman miles from Tauromenium, 3. 59; geographical position of, 3. 63; founded by the Peloponnesian Messenians, and formerly called Zancle, 3. 65; used by the Romans as a base of operation against the Carthaginians, and by Pompey Sextus against Augustus, 3. 67
- Messenia, the country, in the Peloponnesus, once called Messenê; bounded on the north by the Neda River, 4. 67; the "Aulon" of, 4. 75; classified as subject to Menelaüs, 4. 87; detailed description of, 4. 107-123, 141-149; a part of Laconia and subject to Menelaüs at time of Trojan War, at that time called Messenê, 4. 107, 149; contained the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4. 109, 115; Pylus the naval station of, 4. 111; divided by Cresphontes into five cities, 4. 119; four wars of, against the Lacedaemonians, 4. 121, 123; lauded for its streams and fertility by Euripides and Tyrtaeus, 4. 141, 143; people of, incited the Heraclidae to invade Attica, 4. 249
- Messenian (or Asinacæan) Gulf, the, 4. 16, 109; begins at Cape Acritas, 4. 113
- Messenian War, the, 3. 107, 111
- Messenian Wars, the, as described by Tyrtaeus, 4. 121, 123
- Messenians, the Peloponnesian, who were charged with outraging the maidens at Linnæ, and were co-founders of Rhegium, 3. 23; an advantage of, in the Messenian War, 3. 111; geographical position of, 4. 15; pretend a kinship with the Pylians, 6. 199
- Messenians, the, in Sicily, 3. 21
- Messinê, the Strait of; the reverse currents at, 1. 85
- Messoa, a ward of Sparta, 4. 129
- Mesta River, the (see Nestus River)
- Metabus, legendary hero of Metapontium (Metabum), 3. 63
- Metagonium in Libya, country of a nomadic tribe, 2. 137
- Metagonium, the promontory in Maurusia in Libya, a waterless and barren place, 8. 165; lies opposite to New Carthage, not to Massalia, 8. 167; about 6000 stadia from Tretum, 8. 173
- Metapontium (Torre di Mar), settled by Pisatae from the Peloponnesus, 2. 351; borders on country of the Tarantini, 3. 13, 103, 105; history of, 3. 51-55
- Metapontus, son of Sisyphus and legendary hero of Metapontium, 3. 53
- Metaurus (Marro) River, the, in Brutium, 3. 19
- Metellus Balearicus (consul 123 B.C.), subjugated the Balearic Islands and founded their cities, 2. 125; colonised them with 3000 Romans, 2. 127
- Metempsychosis, a doctrine of the Druids in Gaul, 2. 245 (see footnote)
- Meteor, the, which fell at Aegospotami during the Persian War, 3. 377
- Methana (Megalokhorion), a stronghold between Troezen and Epidaurus, 4. 177
- Methonê in the Hermionic Gulf, near which a mountain was cast up by a volcanic eruption, 1. 219
- Methonê (Eleutherokhorion) in Macedonia, lies about 40 stadia from Pydna, 3. 341; where Philip had his right eye knocked out, 3. 339, 345, 4. 177; raised to the ground by Philip, 4. 425
- Methonê (Modon) in Messenia; the people of, called Phthians, 3. 385; identified with the Homeric Pedasus, and is the place where Agrippa put to death Bogus the king of the Maurusians during the war of Actium (31 B.C.), 4. 111; by some

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- identified with the Homeric Aepela, 4. 117
- Methoné in Thessaly, subject to Philoctetes; not the Methoné raised by Philip, 4. 425
- Methydrium, a city in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 229
- Methymna in Lesbos, 4. 441, 6. 139, 141; home of Arion the citharist, 6. 145
- Methymnaeans, the, in Lesbos; by Myrsilus said to have founded Asnus, 6. 117
- Metrodorus, comrade of Epicurus and native of Lampascus, 6. 37
- Metrodorus of Scepsis, philosopher, statesman, rhetorician, and honoured by Mithridates Eupator; on the home and habits of the Amazons, 5. 233; two accounts of death of, 6. 113, 115; in his book on *Habits*, tells myths about Aethiopia and should be disregarded, 7. 337
- Metropolis, between Ephesus and Smyrna, produces good wine, 6. 197, 215
- Metropolis, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505; the road through, 6. 309
- Metropolis, a stronghold in Thessaly, with a temple of Aphrodité, 4. 431
- Metulum, a city of the Iapodes, 2. 287, 3. 259
- Mevania (Bevagna), in Italy, 2. 373
- Mica, in Cappadocia; see 5. 369, footnote 2
- Mice, remedy for a plague of, 2. 35; a plague of, in Cantabria, 2. 113
- Micipsas, king of Masagylla in Libya, 8. 173; built up Cirta, the royal seat, in every way, 8. 183; appointed sovereign by the Romans, 8. 187
- Micythus, the ruler of Messenia in Sicily, colonised Pyxus, 3. 5
- Midacum, a city in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Midas, king of Phrygia; drank bull's blood, 1. 229; once lived on the Sangarius River, 5. 473; reigned over Greater Phrygia, 5. 485; source of wealth of, 6. 371
- "Midas," a name given Phrygian slaves in Attica, 3. 213
- Midea (Dendra) near Tiryns, now deserted, 4. 165
- Midea (or Midea) in Bocotia, swallowed up by Lake Copais, 1. 219, 4. 169, 331
- Migrations, changes resulting from, 1. 227
- Milan (see Mediolanum)
- Milazzo (see Mylae)
- Mile, the Roman, usually reckoned at 8 stadia, but by Polybius at 8½, 3. 293
- Milesian ambassadors, the, to Memphis, repeated oracles in regard to Alexander, 8. 117
- Milesian wool, the, surpassed by the Laodicean, 5. 511
- Milesians, the, founded Olbia on the Borysthenes River, 3. 221, and Ponticapeum in the Crimea, 3. 237, and Odessus in Thrace, 3. 279, and later and Apollonia on the Ruxine, 3. 277, and, with the Clazomenians, founded Cardia on the Melas Gulf, 3. 373; said to have founded Heracleia Pontica, 5. 375; forced the Mariandyni to live as Helots, 5. 377; founded Sinopé in Paphlagonia, 5. 387, 391; first founders of Amisus, 5. 395; founded Lampascus and Paesus, 6. 35; founded Abydus, 6. 41; certain of, settled at Souphis, 6. 105; erected (to Apollo) the largest temple in the world, 6. 205; the numerous places colonised by, 6. 205; invaded Aegypt in the time of Psammithicus, and built the Wall of the Milesians there, 8. 67
- Miletopolis, near Lake Miletopolitis in Asiatic Mysia, 5. 501; colonists from, brought to Gargara, 6. 117, 373
- Miletopolitis, Lake, in Asiatic Mysia, 5. 501, 503
- Miletus, *The Capture of*, by Darius, a tragedy by Phrynichus, 6. 209
- Miletus in Asia; settlements of the Leleges in territory of, 3. 289; mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; founded by Cretans, 5. 491; still preserves traces of the Leleges, 6. 121; in earlier times occupied by Carians, 6. 197; founded by Neleus of Pylos, according to Pherecydes, 6. 199; description and history of, 6. 205-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 209; the Old and the New, 6. 205; noted for its colonisations, 6. 207; taken by force by Alexander, 6. 209; about 100 stadia from Heracleia and 30 from Pyrrha, 6. 211
- Miletus in Orete, no longer exists, 5. 143; Sarpedon from, founded Miletus in Asia, 5. 491
- Milk, used by Scythian nomads, 3. 223; and by the Aethiopians, 8. 143, and Masacesyrians, 8. 189
- Milk, mare's-, used by the Scythian and other nomads, 3. 197
- Millet, grown in Aquitania, 2. 215; used as food by people near the Frigid Zone, 2. 261; produced in great quantities in Cisalpine Celtica, 2. 331; grown in Campania, 2. 437; and spelt, the food of the Iapodes, 3. 259; abounds in Themiscyra, 5. 397; sown in rainy seasons in India, 7. 21; used for food in Aethiopia, 8. 143
- Milo, the great athlete, from Croton in Italy; story of, 3. 45
- Miltiades, utterly destroyed the Persian army at Marathon, 4. 273
- Milya, the mountain-range extending from the pass at Termessus to Sagalassas and the country of the Apameians, 6. 193
- Milyae (once called Solymi), the, not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423, 6. 363; in Lycia, named "Terminilae" by Sarpedon, but later named Lycians by Lycus, 5. 491, 493; to be identified with the Homeric "Solymi," 6. 323
- Milyas, in Pisidia, laid waste by Alexander, 6. 321
- Mimallones, the; ministers of Dionysus, 5. 97
- Mimes (Atellanae Fabulae), 2. 395
- Mimnermus of Colophon (fl. about 625 B.C.), the elegiac poet; on Jason's quest of the golden fleece, 1. 171; in his *Nanno*, says that Colophon was founded by Andraemon of Pylus, 6. 199; on the Smyrnaeans, 6. 203; a native of Colophon, 6. 235
- Mimosa Nilotica*, the, a tree in Arabia, 7. 309
- Minaeans, the, in Arabia, take their aromatics to Palestine, 7. 311, 343
- Mincius (Mincio) River, the, 2. 293
- Mines, the, in Cisalpine Celtica, now neglected, 2. 333; numerous in Italy, 3. 139; at Cabeira in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 429; about Mt. Sipylus, source of wealth of Tantalus and the Pelopidae; those about Thrace and Mt. Pangaeus, source of wealth of Cadmus; those of gold, at Astyra near Abydus, source of wealth of Priam, 6. 369; those round Mt. Bermius, source of wealth of Midas, and those in Lydia, source of wealth of Gyges, Alyattes, and Croesus, 6. 371; of copper, gold, and precious stones on the island Meroë in the Nile, 8. 143; of *smaragdus* (emerald), between Cop-tus and Berenice in Libya, 8. 121
- Minus River, the (see Baenis)
- Minoa (Settia), in Crete, a city of the Lycians, 5. 123
- Minoa (Malvasia) in Laconia, a stronghold, 4. 151
- Minoa in Megaris, 4. 151
- Minoa, Cape, in Megaris, 4. 245
- Minos, king of Crete; maritime supremacy of, 1. 177; by Homer placed in the Elysian Plain in the far west, 2. 57; murdered at the palace of Ocalus in Camici in Sicily, 3. 85, 109; voyage of, to Sicily, 3. 121; drowned Scylla, 4. 173; excellent law-giver, and lord of the sea, 5. 129; held converse with Zeus, but by some writers represented as a harsh tyrant, 5. 131; by Homer called first son of Zeus and "guardian o'er Crete," 5. 133; united three cities into one metropolis, 5. 141; violent towards Britomartis, 5. 139; published laws to the Cretans as from Zeus, 5. 153; Sarpedon the coloniser, a brother of, 5. 491; the Carians once subject to, 6. 301; held converse with Zeus every nine years and received decrees from him, 7. 287
- Minotaur, the, in Greek tragedy, 5. 131
- Mint, garden-, called "Hedyosmos"; found in Triphylia, 4. 51
- Mintcius River (see Minycius)
- Minthé (Alvena), Mt., near the Triphylia Pylus, named after a concubine of Hades, 4. 51

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Minturnae (near Traetto), in Italy, 2. 395; midway between Formiae and Sinuessa, 2. 397, 413

Minyans, the, one of the three tribes in Triphylia, 4. 23; settlements of, in Lemnos, Lacedaemon, Triphylia, and the Isle Thera, 4. 63; the inhabitants of Orchomenus in Boeotia, as also the Argonauts so called, and in early times were a rich and powerful people, 4. 335

Minyeius (or Mintelus) River (see Anigrus River), the, empties into the sea near Arisus, 4. 61, 63

Misenum (Misenus), named after Misenus, 2. 435, 439, 447, 449

Misenus, companion of Odysseus, 1. 95

Misogynes, the, of Menander (see *Woman-hater*)

Mithras (i.e. "Helius," the "Sun"), worshipped by the Persians, 7. 176

Mithridates "Glistes" ("Founder"), reigned 337-302 B.C.; used Cimita as base of operations, 5. 453

Mithridates Euergetes, king of Pontus and friend to Dorylaeus, the military expert and distant relative of Strabo, 5. 133; slain at Sinope, and succeeded by his son Mithridates (Eupator) who was only eleven years old, 5. 135

Mithridates Eupator, king of Pontus (120-63 B.C.), most formidable enemy of the Romans in the East; made known to geographers northern regions as far as Lake Maeotis (Sea of Azov) and Colchis, 1. 51; victor over barbarians at mouth of Lake Maeotis, 1. 277; deposed by the Romans, 3. 145; waged war with the Roxolani, 3. 223; Neoptolemus, a general of, defeated the barbarians in both a naval and cavalry engagement in the Strait of Kerch, 3. 227; by request became guardian of Old Chersonesus, 3. 233; given the sovereignty of Panticapaeum by Parissades, 3. 235, 239; received a tribute of 180,000 medimni of grain and 200 talents of silver from the region of the Olmmerian Bosphorus, 3. 243; completely defeated by the Romans at Chaeroneia (86 B.C.), 4. 333;

son of Mithridates Euergetes and succeeded to the rule when only eleven years old, 5. 135; generals of, completely ruined Delos, 5. 167; attacked by Pompey, 5. 189; in flight from his own country made long journey in Asia, 5. 205; won Colchis, but later lost it, 5. 213; overthrown by Pompey, 5. 263, 373; became king of Cappadocia Pontica and other countries this side and beyond the Halys River, 5. 371, 373, 385; born and reared at Sinope, 5. 389; adorned Amisus, 5. 395; once master of Colchis, but fled from Pompey, 5. 425; the most precious treasures of, stored at Kasion Chorian in Cappadocia, and later dedicated in the Capitolium at Rome by Pompey, 5. 431; the war of, against Lucullus and Pompey, 5. 435; arranged terms with Sulla at Dardanus in the Troad, 6. 59; joined by Diodorus the general, 6. 129; Adobegion the mother of Mithridates of Pergamum said to have been a concubine of, 6. 169; attacked Sardinia and absolved Diodorus the Elder from blame, 6. 181; extended limits of precinct of temple of Artemis at Ephesus as place of refuge, 6. 229; Archelais, pretended son of, married Berenice the queen of Egypt, 8. 45

Mithridates of Pergamum (contemporary of Strabo), robbed the oracle of Phrixus, 5. 213; son of Menodotus and Adobegion (the latter said to have been a concubine of Eupator), friend of Julius Caesar, and king of the Bosphorus and other countries, but overthrown by Asander, 6. 169

Mithridatic War, the, resulted in tyrants at Athens, 4. 269; names of peoples engaged in, 5. 207; brought misfortune to Adramyttium, 6. 129

Mithridatium in the Pontus, given to Bogiotarus by Pompey, 5. 469

Mithropastes, son of Ariston, a satrap of Phrygia, banished by Darius, served as guide to Nearchus in his voyage over the Persian Gulf, 7. 305

Mitylenaeans, the (and Cumeans), founded Aenus on the Melas Gulf,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

8. 373; territory of, on the mainland, 8. 97; Athenians ordered slaughter of all, from youth up, but rescinded decree, 6. 145
- Mitylené in Lesbos; 50 stadia from the Larissæan Rocks, 4. 441; home of Theophanes the historian, 5. 193; largest city in Lesbos; description of, and famous natives of, 6. 141, 143, 147
- Mnasalces the poet, from the deme called Plataeae in Sicily, 4. 327
- Mneuis, the sacred ox kept at Heliopolis, 8. 79
- Mnoan class of serfs, the, of the Cretans, 5. 377
- Moaphernes, Strabo's great-uncle, friend of Mithridates Eupator, and by him appointed governor of Colchis, 5. 213; won great distinction but fell with Mithridates, 5. 433
- Moasada, near the Dead Sea; a fiery region, 7. 297
- Mochus, the Sidonian, originated the dogma about atoms before Trojan times, 7. 271
- "Mock-suns" (see Parhelia)
- Modra, in Phrygia Hellespontica, 5. 379
- Moeris Lake, the; beaches of, like sea-beaches, 1. 185; connected by canal with the Nile, 8. 16; like a sea in size and colour, 8. 97; has locks for the regulation of the inflow and outflow of the water, 8. 103; the oasis near, 8. 113
- Moesians (see Mysians), the, in Thrace, now so called, the progenitors of the Mysians in Asia, 5. 375
- Mola di Caeta (see Formiae)
- Molochath (now Mulujah) River, the, forms the boundary between Maurasia and Masascylia, 8. 165, 173
- Molon (see Apollonius Molon)
- Molossians, the; hold part of the country above Acarnania and Aetolia, 3. 289; many cities of, destroyed by Paulus Aemilius, 3. 293; a famous Epeirote tribe, 3. 297, 307; became subject to Pyrrhus, the grandson of Achilles, 3. 309; succeeded to control of Dodona, 3. 315; border on Thessaly, 4. 397
- Molycreia in Aetolia, near Antirrhum, 4. 385; founded after the return of the Heracleidae, 5. 31, 63
- Molycrian Rhium (see Antirrhum)
- Momemphis in Libya, worships and keeps a sacred cow, 8. 73
- Monastir (see Heracleia Lyncestis)
- Mondego River, the (see Mundas)
- Monetium, a city of the Iapodes, 2. 287, 3. 259
- Money; and barter, in Lusitania in Iberia, 2. 75; the most valuable and powerful of all things among men, and determines the power of kings, 4. 339; coined, but little used in Albania in Asia, 5. 227; in Persia, 7. 185
- Monkeys (see Apes and Baboons), certain, in India, are stone-rollers, 7. 93
- Monocœus (Monaco), the port of, not at the beginning of the Alps, 2. 263; apparently belongs to Massalia, 2. 267
- Monoliths, the, in the Labyrinth, 8. 105, and at the fountain in Abydos, 8. 111
- Monommati, the, in India, a mythical people, 7. 97
- Monopolis, the, at Alexandria, 8. 55
- Monopoly, the, on papyrus in Aegypt, 8. 61 (see footnote 2)
- Monte Cavo (see Alba)
- Montesarchio (see Candium)
- Moon, the; rising and setting of, correspond with tides, 1. 203; revolves round earth in the zodiac, 1. 425; the relation of, to the tides, 2. 149, 153
- Moon (Selené), the, worshipped by the Albanians in Asia, 5. 229
- Mopsium in Thessaly, in the Pelasgian Plain, named after Mopsus the Lapith, 4. 453
- Mopsopia, an earlier name of Attica, 4. 265; named after Mopsopus, 4. 453
- Mopsopus, after whom Attica was once called Mopsopia, 4. 265, 453
- Mopsuestia in Cilicia, on the Gulf of Issus, 6. 357
- Mopsus the prophet, son of Apollo and Manto, and grandson of Teiresias, 4. 453, defeated Calchas in contest, 6. 233, 235; led peoples over the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Taurus into Pamphylia, 6. 325; founded Mallus in Cilicia, died in duel with Amphilochous there, 6. 353, 355
- Mopsus the Lapith who sailed with the Argonauts, after whom Mopsus in Thessaly was named, 4. 453
- Morals, the, of the barbarians, corrupted by "our mode of life," 3. 199
- Morava River (see Margus)
- Morenè in Asia; a part of, subject to Cleon, 5. 499
- Morgantium (or Murgantia), in Sicily, took its name from the Morgetes, 3. 23; settled by the Morgetes, 3. 73
- Morgetes, the, inhabited southern Italy in earlier times, 3. 23; settled in Morgantium in Sicily, 3. 73
- Moriment, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349; the temple of Venædian Zeus in, 5. 359
- Morini, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 233; from whose coast some sail to Britain, 2. 253; fogs among, 2. 257
- Moron (Al-Merim), a city on a mountain near the Tagus River in Iberia, about 500 stadia from the sea, used as base of operations by Brutus, 2. 63
- "Mortuaries," the, found at Corinth, sold at high price at Rome, 4. 203
- Morys (the Homerio), son of Hippotion, led forces from Ascania, 5. 461
- Morzeus; Gangra in Paphlagonia the royal residence of, 5. 453
- Moschian country, the, held partly by the Colechians, partly by the Iberians, and partly by the Armenians, 5. 213, 215
- Moschian Mountains, the, in Asia Minor, 5. 209, 209; joined by Mt. Seydices above Colchia, 5. 401
- Moschians, the, in the Mithridatic War, 5. 207
- Moses, an Egyptian priest; his tenets, and his kingdom at Jerusalem, 7. 283-285; revered as ruler and prophet, 7. 289
- Mosynoece (see Heptacomitæ), the, lost territory to the Armenians, 5. 325
- Moose, the, carved at foot of image of Apollo at Chrysa in the Troad, 6. 95; the *mus araneus* worshipped at Attribis, 8. 111
- Mudania on the Propontis (see Myrica)
- Muga River, the (see Clodianus)
- Mugilonæ, the, a German tribe, ruled by Maratodius, 3. 157
- Mulberry-tree (see Sycaminus, the Egyptian)
- Mule, a, tows the boat on the canal alongside the Appian Way, 2. 397
- Mules, superior, bred by the Eneî in Italy, 2. 309; the famous Reate-breed of, in the Sabine country, 2. 375; wild, in Eneî (or Eneî?), 5. 417; in Arabia, 7. 343
- Mules, stunted (see Hinn)
- Mullus, the Epeian spearman, slain by Nestor, 4. 29
- Mullea, the "dug," in Celtica, 2. 183
- Mummius, Lucius, the consul (who destroyed Corinth by fire in 146 B.C.), 4. 121, 199; personally indifferent to works of art, 4. 201, 203
- Munda in Iberia, where the sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21; a capital city; distance from, to Carteia, 2. 23; the battle at, 2. 07
- Mundas (Mondogo) River, the, in Iberia; affords short voyages inland, 2. 67
- Munychia, the hill at Peiræus; description and history of, 4. 259, 261
- Murgantia in Sicily (see Morgantium)
- Murviædro in Spain (see Saguntum)
- Musæus, the musician, called a Thracian, 5. 109; a prophet often consulted, 7. 289
- Muses, the, met Thamyris the Thracian singer at Dorium, 4. 71; temple of, on Mt. Helicon, dedicated by Thracians, 4. 319; are goddesses in a special sense, and preside over the choruses, 5. 95; worship of, Thracian in origin, 5. 107, 109
- Museum, the, at Alexandria, 8. 35
- Music, in education, 1. 55; at Neapolis, 2. 449; brings one in touch with the divine, 5. 93; our system of education based on; and made synonymous with philosophy by Plato and the Pythagoreans, 5. 95; all regarded as Thracian and Asiatic in origin, 5. 107

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Musicanus, the country of, in India, 7. 33, produces a grain like wheat, and a vine from which wine is produced, 7. 35, and is highly praised by Onesicritus, 7. 59; slavery a success in country of, 7. 91
- Musmones, the; a kind of sheep in Sardinia, 2. 363
- Mussel-shells, found in great quantities in the plains of Masacesylia, 8. 179
- Mussels, both large and abundant on ocean-coast of Iberia, 2. 35
- Mutina (Modène), one of the famous cities of Italy, 2. 327; region of, produces the finest wool, 2. 333
- Mycale, Mt., parts round, in earlier times, occupied by Carians, 6. 197; with Samos forms a narrow strait, and is well supplied with figs and wild animals, 6. 211, 213; in Ionia opposite Samos, from which Samians settled in Smythrace, 3. 371
- Mycalessus (or Mycalettus), the Homeric, a village in the territory of Tanagra, on the road from Thebes to Obaleis, 4. 293; one of the "Four United Villages," 4. 301
- Mycalettus (see Mycalessus)
- Mycenae, lies 10 stadia from the Argive Heraeum, 4. 151; one of the two capitals, 4. 165; gained the ascendancy, but was later destroyed by the Argives, 4. 167; cities named by Homer as subject to, 4. 185; history of, 4. 185-187
- Mychus (in the Galitza Gulf), the last harbour (on the east) in Phocis, is considered the deepest recess of the Crisean Gulf, and lies 90 stadia from Creusa, 4. 317; lies between Mt. Helicon and Ascræ, 4. 369
- Myconos, one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165; beneath which lie the last of the giants destroyed by Heracles, 5. 171
- Mygdonians, the, in Mesopotamia, live below Mt. Masius, 5. 319; on the Euphrates, 7. 231
- Mygdonians, the, are a Thracian tribe in origin, 3. 177; live about Lake Bolbé in Macedonia, 3. 331, 361
- Mygdonians, the, in the Troad, 5. 499, 503; boundaries of confused, 5. 459
- Mygdonia, mastered by the Paeonians, 3. 303
- Mylae (Milazzo) in Sicily, 25 Roman miles from Cape Pelorias, 3. 57
- Mylasa in Caria, a noteworthy city, 6. 291; description, history, and notable men of, 6. 293-297
- Mylasians, the, in Caria have two temples of Zeus, 6. 293
- Myndus in Caria, 6. 119, 289
- Mynes, "the divine," ruler of Lynnesus in the Troad, fell in battle against Achilles, 6. 15, 17, 121, 151; one of the two Cilician dynasties subject to, 6. 121
- Myonnesus, a town between Teos and Lebedus, 6. 237
- Myonnesus, a small island in the Malia Gulf, 4. 419
- "Myonnesus," the second π redundant in, 6. 147
- Myra in Lycia, member of the Lycian League, 6. 315, 319
- Myrcinus, on the Strymonic Gulf, 3. 355
- Myriandrus in Cilicia, on the Gulf of Issus, 6. 357
- Myrina the Amazon, buried in the Trojan Plain, 5. 493; the city Myrina named after, 6. 163
- Myrina in Asia Minor, said to have been founded by the Amazons, 5. 237, 407; named after Myrina the Amazon, 6. 163
- Myrleia (Mudania) on the Propontis; home of Asclepiades the grammarian, 2. 83; the Halizones live in mountains above, according to Menecrates, 5. 409; destroyed by Philip the son of Demetrius with the aid of Prusias, but by the latter restored and named "Apameia" after his wife, 5. 457
- Myrmecium, a little city 20 stadia from Panticapaeum in the Crimea, 3. 239, 5. 197
- Myrmidons, *The*, of Aeschylus, quoted, 6. 139
- Myrmidons (see Aeginetans), the Homeric, in Thessaly, 4. 157; subject to Achilles, 4. 401; all who fled with Peleus from Aegina were so called by Homer, 4. 413
- Myron the sculptor (fl. about 430 B.C.), made the three colossal statues in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the temple of Hera on Samos, 6. 213
- Myrrh, produced in Aethiopia near Cape Deiré, 7. 331, 333, and in the country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 347; produced from trees, 7. 365
- Myrrh trees, the, in India, 7. 133
- Myrrhinus (Merenda), a deme on the eastern coast of Attica, 4. 273
- Myrsilus of Lesbos, an historical writer of uncertain date; says that Antissa, now a city of Lesbos, was formerly an island, 1. 223; says that Assus was founded by Methymnæus, 6. 117
- Myrsilus, tyrant of Mitylenæ, railed at, by Alcæus, 6. 143
- Myrsinus in Hiss, 4. 35, 36; the present Myrtanthum, 4. 41
- Myrtle, the, in India, 7. 97
- Myrtoan Sea, the; dimensions of, 1. 477. 3. 279
- Myrtuntiam, a salt-lake between Leucas and the Ambracian Gulf, 5. 61
- Myrsellus, founder of Croton, in Italy, 3. 43; oracle given out to, at Delphi, 3. 71; came from Ithyes in Achæa, 4. 225
- Mysia (or Macedonia or Meonia) Cata-occumenê ("Burnt"), in Lydia, where some place the Homeric "Ilydê," 6. 177; description of, 6. 181; scene of the mythical story of Typhon, according to some, 6. 183; produces fine wine, 6. 215
- Mysia, bordering on the Troad, once occupied by the Thracian Bebryces, 5. 375; geographical position of, 5. 455, 456, 463, 505; divided into two parts, 5. 485, 487; name of the country round Oxyzus, 6. 373
- Mysians, the, in Asia, are the same people as the Maconians and the Meonians, 5. 405; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423; boundaries of, confused with those of the Bithynians and Phrygians, 5. 459; once held the mastery after the Trojan War, 5. 463; settled round the Ascanian Lake, 5. 463, 467; apparently Thracian in origin, 5. 465; the abode of, in Asia, and the origin of name of, 5. 487, 489, 499; accounts of, go back to earlier times than the Trojan War, 5. 491; certain survivors of, colonised the Plain of Thebæ after the Trojan War, 6. 23, 127; are next to the Lydians, 6. 181, 185; as brothers worship the Carian Zeus with the Carians and Lydians, 6. 293; by the poets confused with other peoples, 6. 315; tribes of, mentioned by Homer, 6. 361; Apollodorus on, 6. 373
- Mysians (Moesians), the, in Europe, were Thracians and identical with the present Moesians, 3. 175; discussion of, 3. 177-181; the Homeric, 3. 187, 189, 195, 209, bordered on the little Scordiscæ, 3. 275, living on the far side of the Ister, and colonised Mysia in Asia, 5. 487
- Mysians, the, of Sophocles, refers to land of Mysia as "city of the Mysians," 4. 99
- Mysian River, the, in Asia, empties into the Cæcus, 6. 137
- Myth, the aim of, 1. 91; used by Homer for a useful purpose, 1. 97
- Mythical men and places, invented by the poets, 3. 191
- Mythology, makes Ares (Mars) the father of Romulus and Remus, 2. 381; borders on theology, 5. 119
- Myths, sanctioned by poets, states, and lawgivers as a useful expedient, 1. 67, 71; distasteful to Strabo, but must be taken into consideration, 5. 119; wrongly included by historians, 5. 247
- Myus in Asia, in earlier times occupied by Carians, 6. 197; founded by Cydrius the bastard son of King Codrus, 6. 199; one of the twelve Ionian cities, now incorporated into Miletus, 6. 211
- Myus Hormus (Harbour), also called Aphroditê's Harbour, on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 315, 317; Aelius Gallus with his army sailed across to, from Arabia, 7. 363; on the Red Sea near Berenicê, 8. 110

N

- Nabataea, a populous country in Arabia, 7. 343
- Nabataean Arabians, the; Rock of, on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 341

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Nabataeans (or Idumaeans), the, in Arabia Felix, 7. 309; also dwell on islands near the coast of the Arabian Gulf, 7. 343; often overran Syria, 7. 351; promised to co-operate with the Romans, 7. 355; customs of, 7. 367; have the same regard for their dead as for dung, and worship the Sun, 7. 369
- Nabiani, the; a nomadic tribe between Lake Macotis and the Caspian Sea, 5. 243
- Nablas, a barbarian musical instrument, 5. 109
- Nabocodrosor, in great repute among the Chaldaeans, and led an army to the Pillars of Heracles, 7. 7, 9
- Nabrissa, in Iberia, estuary at, 2. 17; purposely built on estuary, 2. 31
- Naburianus, a famous Chaldaean philosopher, 7. 203
- Nacolia, a city in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Nagidus in Cilicia, lies opposite Lapathus in Cyprus, 6. 333, 377
- Nahr-el-Asi River, the, in Syria (see Orontes River)
- Naiades, the; ministers of Dionysus, 5. 97
- Nanno, the, of Mimnermus, 6. 199
- Nantuates, the, live on peaks of the Alps, 2. 273
- Nao, Capo (see Lacinium, Cape)
- Naos, the, of an Egyptian temple, 8. 81
- Napata in Aethiopia, royal residence of Queen Candace, captured and destroyed by Petronius, 8. 139
- Napè in the plain of Methymnè, ignorantly called Lapè by Hellanicus, 4. 383
- Napetine Gulf, the (see Hipponiate Gulf)
- Naphtha (liquid asphalt), a fountain of, 7. 197; produced in great quantities in Susis, 7. 215; inflammable, 7. 217; produced in Gordyaea, 7. 233
- Naples (see Neapolis)
- Nar (Nera) River, the, flows through Narna, 2. 371; through Umbria to the Tiber, 2. 403
- Narbo (Narbonne); distance from, to Strait of Sicily and to Pillars of Heracles, 1. 403; approximately on same parallel as Massalia, 1. 407; situated on the Galatic Gulf, 1. 491; certain distances from, 2. 171; description of, 2. 181, 183; the most important naval station in Celtica, 2. 201; traffic inland from, on the Atax River, 2. 211; most populous city in Celtica, 2. 223
- Narbonitis in Celtica, the province of, 2. 165, 193; produces the same fruits as Italy, 2. 167; description of, 2. 169-193; praetors sent to, 2. 271; the road to, 2. 291; now a praetorial Province, 8. 215
- Narcissus the Eretrian, the monument of, near Oropus, 4. 293
- Nard, produced in India, as in Arabia and Aethiopia, 7. 37, 365
- Nard plants, the, in India, 7. 133
- Narenta River, the (see Naro River)
- Narna (Narni), through which the Nar (Nera) River flows, 2. 371
- Narni (see Narna)
- Naro (Narenta) River, the, in Dalmatia, 3. 261
- Narthacium, subject to Achilles, 4. 413
- Narthecia, an isle off Samos, 6. 213
- Narwhals, cause of large size of, 2. 37
- Narycus, the home of Aias in Locris, king of the Opuntians, 4. 381
- Nasamones, the, a tribe in Libya, 8. 199, 207
- Nasica, P. Cornelius Scipio, reduced Dalmium in Dalmatia to a small city and made its plain a mere sheep pasture (155 B.C.), 3. 261
- Natiso River, the, near Aquileia, 2. 317
- Nature, and Providence; discussion of the work of, in regard to the earth and heavens, 8. 99
- Naucius, bastard son of Codrus, second founder of Teos, 6. 201
- Naucratis, above Schedia in Egypt, founded by the Milesians, 8. 67, 73; imported Lesbian wine, 8. 93; Doricha the famous courtesan sojourned at, 8. 95
- Naulochus, in Thrace, a small town of the Mesembriani, 3. 279
- Naupactus in Western Locris, near Antirrhium, still survives, but now belongs to the Aetolians, 4. 385
- Nauplia (or Nauplieia), the naval

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- station of the Argives, 4. 151; near the Cyclopean caverns, 4. 153, 169; inhabitants of, withdrew to Messenia, 4. 171; belonged to a kind of Amphictyonic League of seven cities, 4. 175
- Nauplians, the; dues of, at temple of Poseidon on Calauria, paid by the Argives, 4. 175
- Naupliens (see Nauplia)
- Nauplius, the founder of Nauplia, 4. 151, whom Strabo confuses with Nauplius the son of Poseidon and Amymon, 4. 153 (see footnote 1)
- Nauportus (Ober-Lailach); imports to, 2. 287; a settlement of the Taurisci, 350 stadia from Aquileia, 3. 265
- Naustathmus, in Cyrenaea, 8. 205
- Navigators, taught how to steer course in straits by Danalis, 1. 85
- Naxians, the, founded Callipolis in Sicily, 3. 83; always shared in the misfortunes of the Syracusans, but not always in their fortunes, 3. 87
- Naxos, one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165, 169
- Naxos (on Capo di Schiso) in Sicily, no longer existent, 3. 63; founded by Theocles the Athenian and some Chalcidians, 3. 65; founded at about the same time as Syracuse, 3. 71
- Nea, a village near Scapala in Asia, 5. 411; between Polichna and Palaeoscapala (Aenea Comed?), 6. 91
- Neacthus (Neto) River, the, in Italy; origin of name of, 3. 41
- Neandria, incorporated into Alexandria in the Troad, 5. 113, 6. 93
- Neandrians, the, in the Troad; territory of, 6. 101
- Neantes of Oxydus (N. in third century B.C.), voluminous writer on historical subjects, though only a few fragments are extant; credits Argonauts with erecting sanctuary of Cybele near Oxydus, 1. 165
- Neapolis in Asia, once belonged to the Ephesians, but now to the Samians, 6. 221, 223
- Neapolis, a fort in the Crimea (site unknown), built by Scyllarus and his sons, 3. 247
- Neapolis (formerly called Phazemon) in Cappadocia Pontica, so named by Pompey, 6. 443
- Neapolis (Kavala) in Macedonia, marks the limit of the Strymonic Gulf, 3. 353, 359
- Neapolis (Naples); description of, 2. 449-451, 457; Gulf of, called "Crater," 2. 435; tunnel from, to Diaearchia, 2. 445; now non-Greek, 3. 7
- Neapolis, on the eastern coast of Carthagina, 8. 191
- Neapolis (also called Leptis), a city near the Great Syrtis, 8. 195
- Neapolitans, the, once held Cupreae, 2. 459
- Neapolitis in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 443
- Nearelaus, admiral under Alexander the Great; (in 325 B.C.) made expedition from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Gulf; an abstract of his voyage is contained in Arrian's *Indica*. He was discredited by Strabo, 1. 263; on the Beura, 1. 291; on four predatory tribes in Asia, 5. 309; on the ambition of Alexander when in India, 7. 7; on the size of India, 7. 19; on the alluvial deposits of various rivers, 7. 23; on the rains in India, 7. 27; on the cotton in India, 7. 33; attributes the risings of the Nile and the rivers in India to the summer rains, 7. 41; on the mouths of the Indus River in India, 7. 59; on the capturing of elephants in India, and on the antelopes there, 7. 75; on the vicious reptiles in India, 7. 77; on the sophists in India, 7. 116, and on the skill of the Indians in handiwork, 7. 117; on the Arabs in India, 7. 129; commander of Alexander's fleet, 7. 133, 135; difficult voyage of, in the Persian Gulf, 7. 149; his account thereof, 7. 151; on the language and customs of the Carmanians, 7. 155; on the seaboard of Persia, 7. 161; found no native guides on voyage from India to Babylonia, 7. 173; navigated the Persian Gulf, 7. 303, 306, 307

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Nebrodes Mountains, the, in Sicily, lie opposite Mt. Aetna, 3. 91
- Neco, king of Aegypt (began to reign 612 B.C.); commissioned men to circumnavigate Libya, 1. 377, 385
- Necos (or Necho), son of Psammitichus, said to have been the first to cut the canal that empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77
- Necropolis, a suburb of Alexandria; description of, 8. 41, 57
- "Necyia," the, of Homer; the scene of story of, set at Avernus in Italy, 2. 441
- Neda (Buzl) River, the; now the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia, 4. 51, 67
- Nedon River, the; flows through Messenia, 4. 87; mouth of, near Phrae, 4. 113; has a notable temple of Athena Nedusia, 4. 115
- Negrana, city in Ararenê in Arabia, 7. 363
- Negrani, the; inhabitants of Ararenê in Arabia, lost about 10,000 men in battle with the Romans, 7. 361
- Nellus, the river-land so called, in Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Neium, the Homeric, a mountain or place in Ithaca, 5. 41
- Neleidae, the, reigned over Messenia after the death of Menelaus, 4. 107
- Neleus River, the, in Buboea, 5. 21
- Neleus, father of Nestor; sacrifices to shades of sons of, at Metapontium, 8. 51; "Pylus, the well-built city of," 4. 53; all twelve sons of, except Nestor, slain by Heracles, 4. 81; lived in Triphylia Pylus, 4. 83; founded Miletus, 6. 199; Pylus the "steep city" of, 6. 203; fortified the present Miletus, 6. 205
- Nelus, the Socratic philosopher, son of Ooriscus, pupil of Aristotle and Theophrastus, inheritor of their libraries, and native of Scepsis, 6. 111
- Nelia in Thessaly, near Demetrias, 4. 423
- Nemausus (Nîmes), in Celtica, the road through, 2. 171; a city of importance, possessing the "Latin right," 2. 201; not subject to Roman praetors, 2. 203
- Nemea, where Heracles slew the lion, and where the Nemean Games are celebrated, 4. 187
- Nemea River, the, forms the boundary between Sicyonia and Oorinthia, 4. 207
- Nemean Games, the, not mentioned by Homer, 4. 93 (and footnote)
- Nemesis, the remarkable statue of, at Rhamnus, 4. 263; first temple of, founded by King Adrastus, 6. 29; no temple of, at Adrasteia in the Troad, 6. 29; temple of, near Oyzicus, 6. 31
- Nemorensis, Lacus, fed by "Egeria," 2. 423
- Nemossus (apparently Augustonemetum, now Clermont-Ferrand), metropolis of the Arverni, 2. 219
- Necchori (see Amphipolis in Macedonia)
- Neocles the Athenian, father of Epicurus, settled in Samos, 6. 219
- Neo-Oomitae (see Cornum)
- Neoptolemus the son of Achilles and father of the Pyrrhus who reigned over the Molossians, 3. 309; slain by Machaerus a Delphian, the tomb of, in the sacred precinct at Delphi, 4. 361; son of Achilles and grandson of Lycopomides, 4. 427; slew Eurypylos in the Troad, 6. 15
- Neoptolemus, general of Mithridates, defeated the barbarians in a naval engagement in the Strait of Kertch in summer and in a cavalry engagement there in winter, 3. 227
- Neoptolemus, the Tower of, at the mouth of the Tyras, 3. 219
- Nepeta (Nepi), a town in Italy, 2. 365
- Nepheris, a fortified city near Carthage, 8. 191
- Nepi (see Nepeta)
- Neptune (see Poseidon)
- Neretscha Planina Mountain, the (see Barnus Mountain)
- Nericus, the Homeric, belonged to Acarnania, 5. 31; transferred to the isthmus of Leucas, 5. 33; "well-built citadel," 5. 41
- Neritum, the Homeric; famous mountain on Ithaca, 5. 35; in the domain of Odysseus, 5. 37, 39, 41
- Nerium (Finisterre), Cape, 2. 7; 3000 stadia distant from Olysipo

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- (Lisbon), 2. 67; the end of western and northern sides of Iberia, and inhabited by Celtic people, 2. 67
- Nero, Mt. (see Aenus)
- Neroasus (see Nora)
- Nervii, the, a Germanic tribe in Celtica, 2. 231
- Nesaea, a district in Hyrcania, 5. 253
- Nesaeon horses, the, in Media, 5. 311; in Armenia, 5. 331
- Nesson, the son of Thessalus; both Thessaly and Lake Nessonis named after, 4. 455
- Nessonis, Lake, in Thessaly, 4. 397; the Peneius flows into, 4. 439; not mentioned by Homer, 4. 445; named after Nesson the son of Thessalus, 4. 455
- Nessus, the Centaur; tomb of, on Taphlissus, a hill in Aetolia, 4. 385
- Nessus the ferryman, killed by Hercules at the Lycormas (Evenus) River in Aetolia, 5. 29
- Nestor, son of Neleus, travelled much, 1. 29; on the wanderings of Menelaus, 1. 139; accompanied by Phidias to Troy, 2. 351; companions of, founded Metapontium in Italy, 3. 51; called by Homer "the Gerenian" after "Gereia" in Messenia, according to some writers, 3. 193, 4. 33, 85; ruler of Triphylian Pylius, 4. 19, 21, not of the Pylius of Oedipus, 4. 23; slew Mullus the Epeian spearman, non-in-law of Augeas, 4. 29; "the Gerenian," claimed by three different Pyliuses, 4. 33, 113; lived in the Lepreatic, or Triphylian Pylius, according to Homer (Strabo says), 4. 51, 57; Chloris the mother of, from Minyeian Orchomenus, 4. 63; the subjects of, 4. 71, 75, 87; various proofs of his having lived at the Triphylian Pylius, 4. 77-87; his recital to Patroclus of the war between the Pylians and Epeians proves it, 4. 79, 81; descendants of, sided with the Messenians in the Messenian War, 4. 95; not mentioned by Homer as going forth to battle at Troy, 4. 401; knew nothing about affairs in Crete after he set out for Troy, 5. 145; founded temple of Nekuian Athené on Ceos on his return from Troy, 5. 169; by the more recent poets called a Messenian, 6. 199
- Nestus (Mesta) River, the; the northern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 297, 355, 357, 363, 365, 367
- Netium (Noja), on the mule-road between Brundisium and Beneventum, 3. 123
- Neto River, the (see Neacthus)
- New Carthage (Cartagena), famous silver-mines at, 2. 47; founded by Hasdrubal, 2. 87; a powerful city, 2. 89; where the consular governor administers justice in winter, 2. 123; has a tree from the bark of which woven stuffs are made, 2. 155
- Nibarus, Mt., in Asia, extends as far as Media, 5. 321; a part of the Taurus, 5. 335
- Nicea, daughter of Antipater, and wife of Lysimachus; Nicea, the metropolis of Bithynia, named after, 5. 463
- Nicea (Antigonis), metropolis of Bithynia, on the Ascanian Lake, first founded by Antigonus the son of Philip, who called it Antigonis, and later by Lysimachus, who changed the name to that of his wife, 5. 463; description of, 5. 463-465
- Nicea, a city in India founded by Alexander, 7. 49
- Nicea in Locria, 4. 383; a fort near Thermopylae, 4. 389
- Nicea (Nice), founded by the Massaliotes, 2. 175, 191; subject to the Massaliotes, belongs to Province of Narbonensis, 2. 193
- Nicauder (lived about 185-135 B.C.), poet, grammarian, and physician, and author of the *Theriacae*; on the two kinds of Aegyptian asps, 8. 151
- Nicatorium, Mt., near Arbela, so named by Alexander after his victory over Darius, 7. 197
- Nice (see Nicaea)
- Nicephorium in Assyria, 7. 231
- Nicias, contemporary of Strabo, native of Ceos, reigned as tyrant over the Coans, 6. 289
- "Nicias, the Village of," to the west of Alexandria, 8. 57
- Nicolaus Damascenus, on the embassy

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- from India to Augustus Caesar, 7. 125, and on the gifts sent to Augustus, 7. 127
- Nicomedeia in Bithynia, about 300 stadia from the Sangarius River, 5. 379; lies on the Antaeene Gulf and was named after Nicomedes I, the Bithynian king (264 B.C.), 5. 455
- Nicomedes, the son of Prusias, king of Bithynia; incited against his father by Attalus II, 6. 169; forced of, utterly destroyed by Mithridates, 5. 449, 455; fought against Aristonius, 6. 247
- Niconia (near Ovidiopol), on the Tyras River, 3. 219
- Nicophorium at Pergamum, planted with a grove, 6. 169
- Nicopolis in Acarnania; Anactorium an emporium of, 5. 25
- Nicopolis, near Alexandria, greatly honoured by Augustus because of his victory there, 8. 43
- Nicopolis in Lesser Armenia, founded by Pompey, 5. 425
- Nicopolis in Cilicia, on the Gulf of Issus, 6. 357
- Nicopolis Actia (near Prevesa) in Epeirus, founded by Augustus in honour of his victory over Antony, 3. 301; a populous and wealthy city, 3. 303; Actian Games celebrated near, and it has several dependent settlements, 3. 305
- Nicostratê, mother of Evander, mythical founder of Rome; skilled in divination, 2. 385
- Nigritae (or Nigretes?), the, and the Pharusians, said to have destroyed 300 Tyrian cities on the western coast of Libya, 8. 161; use bows and scythe-bearing chariots, 8. 169
- Nikaria (see Icaria)
- Nile (Aegyptus) River, the; mouths of, 1. 107; boundary between two continents, 1. 119, 129, 243, 415; "heaven-fed," 1. 133; cataracts of, impassable for ships, 1. 139; alluvial deposits of, 1. 193; fed by rains from mountains of Aethiopia, 1. 375; navigated by Eudoxus of Cyzicus, 1. 377; nearly on the same meridian as the Tanais, 1. 415; by its overflows causes Lake Marcotis to lose its baneful qualities, 2. 315; flows underground for a distance near its sources, 3. 93; risings of, unknown to Homer, according to Apollodorus, 3. 189; the silting up of, like that of the Pyramus River, and Aegypt called by Herodotus the "gift" of, 5. 357; produces huge creatures, 7. 37; largest of all rivers except the Ganges, Indus, and later, 7. 61; certain fish found in, 7. 79; confusion in boundaries of lands caused by, gave rise to science of geometry, 7. 271; joined by the Astaboras, 7. 319; joined by the Astasobas near Meroë, 7. 321; position and description of, 8. 3-5; effects like results in Aegypt and Aethiopia, 8. 7; confuses boundaries, rising as high as 14 cubits, 8. 11; forms the Delta, 8. 13-15; filled from summer rains in Aethiopia, 8. 17-21; timely risings of, 8. 31; mouths of, 8. 65 ff.; canals of, 8. 75 ff.; level of, marked by Nilometer, 8. 11, 127; has numerous islands, 8. 133; by Herodotus foolishly said to rise near Syonê, 8. 133; names of fish indigenous to, 8. 149; the fish and crocodiles in, 8. 153; sources of, by some thought to be near the extremities of Mauritania, 8. 161
- Nilometer, the, in Aegypt, 8. 11, 13; construction and utility of, 8. 127
- Nimes (see Nemausus)
- Nineveh (see Ninus)
- Ninia, a city in Dalmatia, set on fire by Augustus, 3. 261
- Ninus (Nineveh), the city, founded by Ninus, 1. 319; wiped out after the overthrow of the Syrians (608 B.C.), 7. 193, 195; surrounded by the plains of Aturia, 7. 197
- Ninus, husband of Queen Semiramis and founder of Nineveh, called a Syrian, 1. 319
- Niobê, the, of Aeschylus, quoted, 5. 519
- Niobê, given in marriage to Amphion by her brother Pelops, 4. 113; the home of, in Phrygia, 5. 487
- Nios (see Ios)
- Niphates, Mt., a part of the Taurus, 8. 299, 301, 305, 321
- Nisa in Boccotia, the Homeric, no-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- where to be seen, unless one identifies it with Issa, 4. 299
- Nisa in Megaris, has now disappeared, 4. 299
- Nisaea, the naval station of the Megarians, 18 stadia from Megara and joined to it by walls, 4. 11, 245; betrayed to King Minos by Scyllia, 4. 173; alleged by the Megarians to have sent ships to Troy, 4. 255
- Nisibis in Assyria, or Mesopotamia, also called Mygdonian Antiochia, at the foot of Mt. Masius, 5. 299, 319, 7. 231
- Nisus, the father of the Scyllia who was drowned by Minos, 4. 173; son of King Pandion, received Megaris from his father and founded Nisaea, 4. 247, 249
- Nisyria, Isles of the, near Nisyros, 5. 177, 179
- Nisyros, a city on the Isle Carpathos, 5. 177, 179
- Nisyros, one of the Sporades Islands, mentioned by Homer, 5. 175; description of, 5. 177; in the high sea opposite Gaidus, 6. 283; 60 stadia from Cape Laceter in Cos, 8. 287
- Nitobriges, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Nitre-beds (sodium carbonate, not saltpetre), the two, near Momemphis in Egypt, 8. 73
- Noarus River, the, flows near Segestica, 3. 255; empties into the Ister, 3. 273
- Nocera (see Nuceria)
- Noega in Iberia, 2. 121
- Noja (see Nettium)
- Nola, in Campania, 2. 453, 461
- Nomads, the; in north-eastern Europe, of no use to the Romans and only require watching, 3. 145; known by Homer, 3. 197; have become morally worse under the influence of "our mode of life," 3. 199; modes of life of, 3. 206-209, 223; those beyond the Crimea eat horse-meat, cheese, and curd, 3. 243; the Scythian, in Asia, 5. 191; the Asiatic and European, used Tanais as a common emporium, 5. 193; called Nabiani and Panxani, live between Lake Maeotis and the Caspian Sea, 5. 243; Scythian and Sarmatian, 5. 245, 259; who live north of Sogdiana in Asia, 5. 281; on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 317; call the elephant hunters "Acatharti" ("Unclean"), 7. 325; those in Arabia called "Debae," fight from the backs of camels and subsist upon their milk and flesh, 7. 345; among the Aethiopians, often attacked like brigands, 8. 135; in Mauritania and Massagylia, 8. 167; in Massagylia taught by King Masanases to be citizens, farmers, and soldiers, 8. 187-189
- Nomantini (or Numantini), the, in Iberia, driven out by the Romans, 3. 143
- Nomarches, the, in Aegypt, 8. 53; accused of injustice by the Aethiopians, 8. 137
- Nome, the Pythian (see Pythian Nome)
- Nomentan Way, the, joins the Salarian Way at Kretum, 2. 377, 417
- Nomentum (Mentana), a small town in Latium, 2. 375
- Nomes, the thirty-six, in Aegypt, 8. 9; the Hieraciotie and Arsinoite, 8. 15; Menelaitie, 8. 65; Saitic and Sebennytic, 8. 67; Dualrite, 8. 69; Athribite, Prosopite, Mendesian, Leontopolite, Pharbetite, and Tanite, 8. 71; Gynaecopolite, Momemphite, and Nitriote, 8. 73; Sethroite, 8. 77 (see footnote on page 76); Phagropopolite, and Bubastite, 8. 79; Letopolite, 8. 85; Aphroditopolite, Hieracleote, and Arsinoite, 8. 97; Oynopolite and Nome of Oxyrynchus, 8. 109
- Nora, now called Neronassus; a lofty stronghold in Cappadocia, where Eumenes held out against a siege for a long time, 5. 357; served as the treasury of Sisines in Strabo's time, 5. 359
- Noreia (Neumarkt in Austria), to which there is a voyage of 1900 stadia by river from the Adriatic, 2. 317; near which Graecus Carbo fought the Cimbrici, 3. 319
- Norici, the; geographical position of, 2. 281, 283; 3. 165

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Notium in Chios, a shore suited to anchoring of vessels, 6. 243
- Notu-ceras, Cape, in southern Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Notus, the wind, 1. 105, 125; does not blow in Aethiopia, 1. 229
- Novum Comum (see Comum)
- Nubae, the, a large tribe in Libya, divided into several kingdoms, 8. 7; situated to the south of Egypt, 8. 135
- Nuceria (Nocera) Alfaterna, on the Sarnus River in Campania, 2. 453, 461
- Nuceria (Nocera) Camellaria, where the wooden utensils are made, 2. 373
- Nuestra Senora de Oreto (see Oria)
- Numa Pompilius, successor of Romulus as king of Rome, came from Cures in the Sabine country, 2. 576, 585
- Numantia (Garray, near Soria) in Iberia, on the Durius River, 2. 69, 101; renowned city of the Arvacans, 2. 103
- Numantini, the (see Nomantini)
- Numidiana, the (see Nomades in Maesvylia), 1. 503
- Numitor, joint ruler of Alba with Amulius, and later sole ruler, 2. 381
- Nuta, abundant in Themiscyra, 5. 397; the food of the Heptacomitae, 5. 401
- Nycteus, father of Antiope, and from Hyria in Bocotia founded Hysiae, 4. 297
- Nycticorax (night-crow), the, in Egypt, of a peculiar species, 8. 151
- Nymphæum, the, near Apollonia in Illyria; a rock that gives forth fire, and has beneath it springs of warm water and asphalt, with a mine of asphalt on a hill near by, 3. 267
- Nymphæum (Kalati), a city in the Crimea, 3. 237
- Nymphæum, the, in Syria, a kind of sacred cave, 7. 249
- Nymphæum, Oape (see Athos), 3. 353
- Nymphs, grotto of, in island of Ithaca, no longer to be seen, because of physical changes, 1. 221; temples of, in the neighbourhood of the Alpheus River, 4. 49; are ministers of Dionysus, 5. 97; origin of, 5. 111; called Cabeirides, worshipped in Samothrace, 5. 115
- Nysa in Caria, near Mt. Menogis; territory of, on the far side of the Maeander, 6. 185; description of, 8. 257; famous natives of, 6. 263; the road through, 6. 309
- Nysa, a village in Helicon, substituted by some editors for the Homeric "Nisa," 4. 301
- Nysa in India, said to have been founded by Dionysus, 7. 11
- Nyn, Mt., in India, sacred to Dionysus, 7. 9, 11
- Nysaei, the, a tribe in India, 7. 47
- O
- Oak (the stunted oak, *Quercus coccifera*), grows at bottom of (Mediterranean) sea (?) and on dry land in Iberia, 2. 37
- Oak-tree, the sacred, at Dodona, 3. 315, 317; transplanted from Thessaly, 3. 321; revered because it was thought to be the earliest plant created and the first to supply men with food, 3. 323
- Oaructa, an isle in the Persian Gulf, ruled over by Mazenes, 7. 305
- Oases, the, in Libya; called "Anaxes," 1. 501; three of, classed as subject to Egypt, 8. 23; their geographical position, 8. 118
- Obelisks, the, at Heliopolis and Thebes; two of, brought to Rome, 8. 79
- Ober-Laiibach (see Nauportus)
- Obidaceni, the, a tribe of the Macotae, 5. 201
- Obodas, king of the Nabataeans in Arabia, cared little about public affairs, 7. 357, 363
- Observatory, astronomical, of Eudoxus at Onidus, 1. 461; in Egypt, 8. 85
- Obolco, through which runs the main road, 2. 21; and where Julius Caesar arrived in 27 days from Rome, 2. 97
- Ocalée (or Ocales) in Bocotia, midway between Haliartus and Alalcomenium, 50 stadia from each, and near Lake Copais, 4. 321
- Ocean, the, movement of, subject to periods like those of the heavenly

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- bodies and in accord with the moon, 2. 149; the Northern, 2. 153
- Oceanus, surrounds inhabited world, 1. 5-19; extends along entire southern seaboard, 1. 127; lies between the northern and southern hemispheres, 1. 429
- Ocelas, a companion of Antenor, founded Opsicella in Iberia, 2. 83
- Ocelum (Avigliana) in north-western Italy, the road to, 2. 171, 327
- "Oché," a former name of Euboea, 5. 7
- Ochē (Hagios Elias), Mt., the largest mountain in Euboea, 5. 7
- Ochrida, Lake (see Lychnidus)
- Ochus River, the; traverses Hyrcania, 5. 253; oil found near, by digging, 5. 285; different views as to identity of, 5. 285, 287
- Oclayroma, an acropolis above Ialysus in Rhodes, 6. 279
- Oera (Alpis Julia, now Nances), Mt., almost joins the Alban Mountain (Mt. Velia), 2. 265, 287, 303; between Aquileia and Nauportus, 3. 255
- Oerici (Otricoli), on the Flaminian Way, 2. 367; near the Tiber, 2. 371
- Octavia, sister of Caesar and mother of Marcellus, 6. 351
- Ocyropes, the, in India, run faster than horses, 7. 95
- Odeum, the, at Athens, 4. 265
- Odessus (Varna), in Thrace, founded by the Milesians, 3. 279, 309
- Odius, the Homeric, leader of the Halizones, 5. 403, 407, 409
- Odontantes, the, in northern Greece, over whom Ithicus ruled, 3. 360
- Odontantis in Armenia; Artaxias the king of, 5. 325
- Odryse, the, neighbours of the Bessi in Thrace, and by some defined as extending from the Hebrus to Odessus, 3. 360, 371
- Odrysses River, the, near Alaxia, flows out of Lake Dascyllitis through Mygdonia, 5. 409
- Odyssia, a city in Iberia, is sign that Odysseus wandered thither, 2. 52, 83
- Odyssium, a stream issuing from Lake Ismarus in Thrace, 3. 367
- Odysseus, as characterized by Homer, 1. 61, 63; wanderings of, an historical fact, 1. 73; the historical scene of his wanderings, 1. 79, 85, 93; the wanderings of, to Italy, Sicily, Iberia, and other places, a traditional fact, signs of, 2. 53-55; memorials of, in temple of Athena at Odyssia in Iberia, 2. 93; scene of wanderings of, transferred by Homer to the Atlantic, 2. 85; transferred by Homer to Oceanus, 2. 357, 359; a sort of bowl once belonging to, to be seen on the Circaeus in Italy, 2. 393; visited the oracle of the dead at Avernus, 2. 441; Ithaca, a companion of, 2. 447; built a sanctuary of Athena on the Cape of Sorrento, 2. 455; Draco a companion of, 3. 5; Polites a companion of, 3. 15; wanderings of, placed by Homer in Oceanus, 3. 193; went to Ephyra "in search of a man-slaying drug," 4. 27; had the Cephaleneum at his side at Troy, 4. 255; all subjects of, called Cephaleneans by Homer, 5. 35, 49; Cephaleneia subject to, 5. 47, 49; in the *Odyssey* speaks of "the ninety cities" in Crete, 5. 143; came in contact with no Greeks in his wanderings, 5. 145; the feigned story of, to Eumeus, about Ilium, 6. 73; returned Chryseis to her father, 6. 125, 127; altar of, in Meninx, land of the lotus-eaters, 8. 193
- Odyssey*, the, of Homer (see Homer)
- Oeantheia (Galaxidi) in Western Locris, 4. 387
- Ocaso (Oyarzun) in Iberia at the western end of the Pyrenees, 2. 99
- Oechalia in Actolia, near the Burytians, 5. 17
- Oechalia in Euboea, destroyed by Hercules, 5. 17
- Oechalia, whence Thamyris the Thracian came, 4. 71, 5. 17; "now called Andania" (now Sandani), 4. 75, 115; "city of Eurytus," by historians placed in three different countries, 4. 81, 493
- Oechalia, the Trachinian, 5. 17
- Oechalia, near Tricce, 5. 17
- Oedane River, the, in India, 7. 125
- Oedipus, said to have been reared by Polybus at Thebes, 4. 199
- Oeneladæ, Old and New, in Acarnania, 5. 26, 61

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Oeneidae in Thessaly, in the Oetaean country, 4. 413
- Oeneus, the king, father of Deianira and father-in-law of Heracles, 5. 57, 59; avenged by Alcmaeon and Diomedes, 5. 71; son of Porthaon, and "lived in Pleuron and steep Calydon" in Aetolia, 5. 75, 85; fought with the sons of Thestius, 5. 87
- Oenidae (see Oeneidae)
- Oenoanda in Phrygia, 8. 193
- Oenoë, name of two Attic demes; proverb applied to the Marathonian Oenoë, 4. 181 (see footnote 4); belonged to the Tetrapolis of Attica, 4. 209
- Oenoë, a stronghold in Corinthia, 4. 107; situated in the innermost recess of the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 317
- Oenoë (Boeonia) in Elis, identified with the Homeric Iphyræ, 4. 27
- Oenoë, a town on the lake Icaria, 8. 221
- Oenomaüs, famous ruler of Pisatis, 4. 95; by some called king of Elis, 4. 97
- Oenonë, wife of Alexander (Paris); tomb of, 6. 65
- Oenoparus River, the, in Syria, 7. 247
- Oenops, father of Satyrus, mentioned by Homer, 6. 99, 151
- Oenotri, the, formerly held a part of Loucannia, 3. 7; earlier scope of the term, 3. 13; at war with the Metapontians, 3. 53
- Oenotria, alone formerly called Italy, 2. 299; earlier name of the territory of the Brettii, 3. 11
- Oenotrides Islands, the, off Italy, 3. 5; are fragments broken off from Italy, 3. 25
- Oeta, Mt. (or Oetaean Mountains, *q.v.*)
- Oetaean Mountains, the, 4. 11, 343, 349, 387; extend from Thermopylae to the Ambracian Gulf, the part verging toward Thermopylae being 200 stadia in length, 4. 389, 397, 401, 449
- Oetaeans, the; geographical position of, 4. 345, 387; worship Heracles Oenopion, 6. 127
- Oetulus (Vitylo), the Homeric, on the Messenian Gulf, 4. 109; by some called Baetylus (Boetulus?), 4. 113
- Oeam in Locris, castle near Opus, ruined by earthquake, 1. 225
- Ogyges, last king of the Achaeans in the Peloponnesus, 4. 211
- Ogygia, the island, the home of Calypso, 1. 95
- "Ogygia," the name of Boeotia when Cecrops ruled it, 4. 307
- Ogyria, the isle, lies in the high sea 2000 stadia from Carmania, and contains the grave of Erythraea, after whom the Erythraean (Red) Sea was named, 7. 305
- Oil, found by digging in the earth near the Oehus River in Asia, 5. 285; of sesame, used in Babylonia, 7. 215
- Olanë, a strong fortress in Armenia, 5. 327
- Olbë in Ollieia, founded by Ajax, 6. 343
- Ollia, on the Borysthenes River (see Borysthenes)
- Ollia (Euboea or Hyères?), founded by the Massaliotes, 2. 176, 191
- Ollia in Pamphylia, 367 stadia from Cape Hiera, 6. 319; a large fortress, 6. 323
- Oleastrum, near Saguntum, in Iberia, 2. 91
- Olenë, near Aegium, 4. 223
- Olenian Rock, the, in Elis, 4. 35; surmised to be what is now called Scollis, 4. 41
- Olenus, the Homeric, in Aetolia, destroyed by the Aeolians, 5. 29, 65; mentioned by Homer, 4. 221
- Olenus (Palaea-Akkala), in Achaia, refused to join the "new league" with Patrae and Dymë, 4. 213; one of the twelve cities in which the Achaeans settled (inhabitants of, transferred to Dymë), where is the notable temple of Asclepius, 40 stadia from Dymë and 80 from Patrae; not mentioned by Homer, 4. 219; now deserted, 4. 227
- Olgassys, Mt., in Paphlagonia, has many temples, 5. 449
- Oliaros (Antiparos), one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165
- Oligarcha, the 400, at Athens, 4. 269
- "Oligassys," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Olinipo (see Olysipo)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Olive, the, produced in the territory of Massalia, 2. 175; abundant in country of the Sabini, 2. 375, about Venafrum, 2. 437, and on the Italian and Illyrian coasts of the Adriatic, 3. 271; not to be found in the region below the Caspian Gates, 5. 311; abundant in Armenia, 5. 323, in Melitene in Cappadocia, 5. 361, in the region of Mt. Taurus, 5. 483; grows in the Red Sea, 7. 305
- Olive-groves, numerous in the region of Cape Delire in Aethiopia, 7. 331
- Olive oil, of best quality and in large quantities, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; used by the Lusitanians instead of butter, 2. 75; that at Genoa, 2. 267; bartered by the Illyrians at Aquileia, 2. 317; the best produced at Venafrum, 2. 415; cures the infested vine when smeared on it with asphaltic earth, 3. 267
- Olive-trees, abound in the territory of Sinopé in Paphlagonia, 5. 393, and in Phanaroc in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 427; not found in Carmania, 7. 163; found on two islands off Myus Harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 315; the Aethiopia, on three islands in the Arabian Gulf, yield a sap that has medicinal value, 7. 343; in the Arminotte Nome, 8. 97
- Olizon in Thessaly, now a village belonging to Demetrias, 4. 425; subject to Philoctetes, 4. 427
- Olmeius River, the, and the Permessus, flow from Mt. Helicon, meet, and empty into Lake Copais near Haliartus, 4. 307, 309
- Olimna, the promontory in Corinthia on the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 197; 120 stadia from Cressa, 4. 317
- Oloosson, the Homeric, subject to Polypoetes, 4. 437; so called from its white soil, 4. 441
- Olophyxis, a city of Athos, 3. 356, 357
- Olympene, one of the two divisions of Mysia in Asia, 5. 487
- Olympia, in Pisatis, 4. 23; the Alpheius flows past, 4. 47; annual festival in honour of Artemis at, 4. 49; description of, 4. 87-95; always the site of the Olympian Games, 4. 93; gave Pisatis great renown, 4. 97; certain cities near, 4. 101; temple of, once in charge of the Achaeans and later the Aetolians, 4. 103; the land round the temple at, once inundated, 4. 233
- Olympiads, the, instituted by the Eleians, 4. 91, the winner of the stadium-race in the first being Corebus the Eleian, 4. 93
- Olympian Games, the; the greatest in the world, 4. 87; invented by the Eleians, 4. 91; though some say by Heracles, one of the Idæan Dactyls, and others by Heracles the son of Zeus and Alcmene, but not mentioned by Homer, 4. 93; celebrated by Iphitus and later by Phaidon, 4. 105
- Olympic victors, the, from Croton in Italy, 3. 43, 46
- Olympicum (or Olympium) at Athens, the, left half finished by the king (Antiochus Euphances) who dedicated it, 4. 265, 295
- Olympium, the, at Athens (see Olympicum)
- Olympus, one of the inventors of the flute, 5. 103, 105; scene of myth of, as of Marsyas and Apollo, 5. 509
- Olympus in Lycia, member of the Lycian League, 6. 315; a large city, 6. 319
- Olympus, Mt., in Greece, compared with the Alps, 2. 293; belongs to Macedonia, 3. 335, 337, 339; Mt. Ossa split off from, by earthquakes, 4. 397; Mt. Titarius joins, 4. 443; the Muses were worshipped on, 5. 107; said once to have been the abode of Aeneias, 6. 107
- Olympus, Mt., in Cyprus, between Amathus and Cape Curias, 6. 379
- Olympus, Mt., in eastern Cyprus, has a temple of Aphroditê Acaea, 6. 377
- Olympus (also called Phoeniceus), Mt., in Lycia, 6. 319; where is the stronghold of Zenicetus, 6. 339
- Olympus, not the Mysian; the name of four peaks of Mt. Ida, 5. 103
- Olympus, the Mysian mountain near Mt. Ida, 5. 103; flocks on, 5.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 105; description and geographical position of, 5. 197, 499
- Olympus, Mt. in Pisatis, 4. 97
- Olynthus, destruction of, as mentioned by Demosthenes, 1. 465; settled by Chalcidians, 3. 331; was 70 stadia from Potidaea, and Macepyerna, on the Toronean Gulf (Gulf of Kasandra), was the naval station of, and (see *Cantharolethron*) the beetle called "*Cantharos*" cannot live there, 3. 351; the cities subject to, colonised by Chalcia, 5. 13
- Olysipto (Lisbon), fortified by Brutus, 2. 63
- Omanus, a Persian deity; temple of, at Zela in Cappadocia, 5. 263; customs observed in temples of, 7. 177
- Ombri (Umbri), the (see *Ombriel*)
- Ombria (Umbria); geographical position of, 2. 335, 337; the pass leading through, 2. 369; description of, 2. 369-373
- Ombriel (Umbri), the, Ravenna now occupied by some of, 2. 316; have intermingled with the Romans, 2. 326; Ariminum and Ravenna are settlements of, 2. 327; long at war with the Sabini, 2. 465; country of, colonised by Aeginetana, 4. 181
- Omphale; Atys the Lydian a descendant of, by Heracles, 2. 337
- Omphalion, father of Pantaleon, the Pisatan general, 4. 123
- Omphalos ("navel"), the, at Delphi, the centre of Greece and of the inhabited world, 4. 355
- Onchesmus (Santa Quaranta), the harbour opposite Corcyra, 3. 299
- Onchestus; Medeon, at foot of Mt. Phoenicia, lies near, and Onchestus lies near Lake Copais, 4. 321; the Amphictyonic Council used to meet at, 4. 327; situated on a height, has a sacred precinct of Poseidon and is bare of trees, but by Aleous is wrongly placed near the extremities of Mt. Helicon, 4. 329
- Onclan ("Ass") Mountains, the, 4. 195 (see footnote 5), 251
- Onesicritus (companion of Alexander on expedition to India), wrote a biography of Alexander the Great, including a description of Asiatic countries traversed by Alexander, particularly India, and accompanied the admiral Nearchus on a voyage from the Indus River to the Persian Gulf, but discredited by Strabo, 1. 263; reports the bad, not the good, traits and customs of the Sogdians and Bactrians, 5. 281; on the *Iliad of the Casket*, 6. 56 (footnote 1); on the size of India, 7. 17; says that the hippopotamus is found in India, and gives the size of Taprobane (Ceylon), 7. 21; on the growing of *bozomium* in India, 7. 29; on the flooding of the rivers in India, 7. 31; on the country of Musicanus in India, and on the banyan tree there, 7. 33, 35; on the complexion of the Aethiopsians, 7. 39; tells incredible tales about India, 7. 49; captured King Porus in India, 7. 61; on the mouths of the Indus River in India, 7. 59; on the long life of elephants in India, 7. 75; on slavery in India, 7. 91; conversed with certain sophists in India, 7. 109-115; master pilot of Alexander's fleet, 7. 135; on the various mines in Carmania, 7. 153; on the Euphrates and the Tigris, 7. 163; on the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadae, and also on the tomb of Darius, 7. 167
- Onesi, the hot springs of, in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Onion-market, the, at Ascalon in Phoenicia, 7. 277
- Onoba in Iberia, purposely built near estuary, 2. 31
- Onomarchus the Phocian general, robbed the temple at Delphi, 4. 359, 361
- Onomatopoeic words, abound in the Greek language, 6. 305
- Onthurian rite, the, transmitted to Metropolis from Onthuriun, 4. 431
- Onthuriun in Thessaly, incorporated into Metropolis, 4. 431
- Onugnathus (Elaphonisi), Cape, a low-lying peninsula off which lies Oythra, 4. 127; has a harbour, 4. 129
- Onyx stone, slabs of, found near Galatia by the miners of Archelaus, 5. 369

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Ophelas (or Ophellas) of Pella in Macedonia, ruler of Cyrené (322-308 B.C.) and a historian; wrote a *Circumnavigation of Libya*, but added a number of fabrications, 8. 159
- Ophians, the, in Aetolia, 5. 29
- Ophioidea, an island in the Arabian Gulf; topaz found in, 7. 317
- Ophiogenes ("Serpent-born"), the, in the Troad; mythical story of, 6. 31
- Ophiussa (Afsia), one of the Pityusae; description of, 2. 125
- Ophiussa, an earlier name of Rhodes, 6. 273
- Ophiussa, on the Tyrus River, 3. 219
- Ophimus, Mt., in Asia, protects Phanaeroa on the west, 5. 429
- Ophrynum in the Troad, near which is the sacred precinct of Hector, 6. 59
- Opici, the, once lived in Campania and are also called Ausones, 2. 435; ejected by the Sabini, 2. 465
- Opis (to be identified, apparently, with Seleucia); the village, about 200 stadia distant from the Euphrates, 1. 305; on the Tigris River, 5. 329; the Tigris River navigable to, 7. 205
- Opisthomarathus in Phocis, near Anticyra, 4. 369
- Opitergium (Oderzo) in Italy, 2. 317
- Opicella in Iberia, founded by Ocelus, a companion of Antenor, 2. 83
- Opuntian Locrians, the, named after their metropolis Opus, 4. 343
- Opuntians, the, in Elis, claim kinship with the Locrian Opuntians, 4. 379
- Opuntians, *Polity of the*, by Aristotle, 3. 289
- Opus (near Gardinitsa), damaged by earthquake, 1. 225; the metropolis of the Epimenidian Locrians, 4. 341; the pillar dedicated by, at Thermopylae; 15 stadia from the sea and 60 from Cynus its seaport; by Homer called the home of Patroclus, 4. 379
- Oracle, the, of Zeus, at Dodona, deceived Alexander the Molossian, 3. 17; founded by the Pelasgians, now virtually extinct, 3. 313; given out to the Tyrians on the founding of Gades, 2. 135; regarded by Poseidonius as a Phoenician lie, 2. 137; of the dead at Averna, 2. 441, 443, 445; given out at Delphi to Archias, founder of Syracuse, and to Myscellus, founder of Croton, 3. 71; to Phalanthus, coloniser of Tarentum, 3. 109; in regard to the exchange of Delos for Calauria and Delphi for Cape Taurarum, 4. 173; "Hiest is Corinth, but Tenes for me," 4. 199; ordering Xenophon to buy a plot of land for Artemis in Elis, 4. 223; at Dodona, advised the Boeotians to commit sacrilege, 4. 285; in regard to flashes of lightning through Harma, 4. 293; at Delphi, personally consulted by Lamech, 4. 347; of Apollo, on Mt. Ptoios, 4. 329; of Trophonian Zeus at Lebadeia, 4. 333; at Delphi, described, 4. 353, the most truthful of all oracles, 4. 355; consulted by Croesus and other foreigners, 4. 357; devised by Apollo to help mankind, 4. 365; of Abas, in Phocis, 4. 369; given out to people of Aegium, meaning that the Chalcidians are the best of all fighters, 5. 21; for sleepers, at Anfaricé in Asia, 5. 251; in regard to the Pyramus River, 5. 355; of the Sibyl, requiring the Romans to bring to Italy certain statues from Galatia and Epidaurus, 5. 471; of Apollo Actaeus at Adrasteia, abolished, as also that at Zeleia, 6. 29; to the Teucrians, to remain "where the earth-born should attack them," 6. 95; at Ammon, and those of Sibylla, 8. 113
- Oracles, the, at Delphi, given out in words, but, at the temple of Ammon and other places, mostly by nods and signs, 8. 115
- Orange, in France (see Arnsio)
- Oratory, the Asiatic style of, initiated by Hegesias, 6. 263
- Orichus, Mt. (Perin-dagh), on the northern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 329
- Orbis River, the, rises in the Cernomus Mountain, 2. 183

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Oreaores, a town in Galatia; region of, cold and bare of trees, grazed by wild asses, and has extremely deep wells, 5. 473, 476
- Orechei, the, a tribe of the Chaldaean philosophers, 7. 203
- Orechistene, in Armenia, has a large cavalry, 5. 323
- Orechomenians, the, called by Homer "Minyae," joined the Thebans and helped the Thebans to drive out the Pelasgians and the Thracians, 4. 283; Homer gives catalogue of, separating them from the Boeotians, 4. 335; Lake Copais dry ground and tilled in time of, 4. 339; emigrated when the waters overflowed the plain, 4. 341; Mt. Acontius lies near, and the Cephissus River flows through, 4. 376
- Orechomenus (Kalpaki), the Arcadian, "abounding in flocks," 4. 29; no longer exists, 4. 229
- Orechomenus (Skripis), the Boeotian, "Minyean," 4. 29, 176; Chloris the mother of Nestor came from, 4. 63; the site of, 4. 305, 333; a fissure in the earth opened up near, admitting the Melas River, and the Cephissus River flows near, 4. 307; occupied by the Boeotians after the Trojan War, 4. 323; by Homer called "Minyean," and extremely wealthy, 4. 336, 339
- Orechomenus near Carystus in Euboea, 4. 341
- Ordona (see Herdonia)
- Oreitae, the, a tribe in Asia, 7. 129
- Oreitae, the, in Euboea, formerly called Histiaeans; Philistides the tyrant of, 5. 7; fought by the Eliopians, 5. 9
- Oreithya, snatched up by Boreas the North Wind, 3. 176
- Ores, found in mountains between the Anna and Tagna Rivers, 2. 26
- Orestae, the, an Epeirote tribe, 3. 307, 327, 341; annexed to Macedonia, 4. 417
- Orestes, son of Agamemnon, said to have occupied Orestias and left it bearing his name, and to have founded a city which he called Argos Oresticoum, 3. 307; Tisamenus the son of, powerful king of Achaea, 4. 211; sons of, despatched the Aeolian fleet from Aulis to Asia, 4. 283; with Iphigeneia, thought to have brought sacred rites in honour of Artemis Tauropolus to Comana in Cappadocia, 5. 363, 369; first leader of the Aeolian colonisations, but died in Arcadia, 5. 7
- Orestes, the, of Euripides, where "Argos" and "Mycenae" are used synonymously, 4. 187
- Orestias, occupied by Orestes and so named by him, 3. 307; used to be called a part of Upper Macedonia, 3. 309; geographical position of, 3. 325; said to have been the earlier name of Pelagonia, 3. 363
- Oretania, borders on Turdetania, 2. 19; cities of, Castulo and Oria, very powerful, 2. 65; mountain-chain in, 2. 81; traversed by the Baetis, 2. 101
- Oretanians, the, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 13, 65, 81, 103; extend almost to Malaca, 2. 105
- Oreus (Histiaea in early times, now Ore) in Euboea; walls and houses of, collapsed because of earthquake, 1. 223; Philistides the tyrant of, and site and history of, 5. 7, 9
- Oria, a district of Histiaeotis in Euboea, 5. 7
- Oria (see Uria)
- Oria (now, apparently, Nuestra Señora de Oreto), in Iberia; a powerful city, 2. 65
- Oricum (Erico), in Illyria, 2. 267
- Orion, the; the bird in India that has the sweetest voice, 7. 123
- Orion, reared at Oreus in Euboea, 5. 9
- Ormenium (or Orminium) in Thessaly; territory of, now regarded as belonging to Magnesia, 4. 407; inhabitants of, transferred to Demetrias, 4. 423; a village at the foot of Mt. Pelion, 27 stadia from Demetrias and 20 from Iolcus, 4. 433, and the home of Phoenix, 4. 435
- Ormenus the king, grandfather of Phoenix; the different accounts of, 4. 436
- Orminium (see Ormenium)
- Ornamenta, barbaric, of women in Iberia, 2. 109, 111
- Ornese in Argolis; unknown to

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Homer, and bears the same name as the city between Corinth and Sicyon, 4. 183
- Orneae near Corinth, now deserted, formerly well peopled and had a highly revered temple of Priapus, 4. 205, 5. 27
- Orneae, the Homeric (see Orneae), 4. 185
- Ornithes ("Birds"), City of (Ornithopolis), between Tyre and Sidon, 7. 271
- Ornithopolis (see Ornithes)
- Oroatis River, the, in Persia, 7. 155; about 2000 stadia from the Psittigria, 7. 163
- Orobise, or Orobia, in Buboea, now Rovina (destroyed by a tidal wave 426 B.C.), near Aegae, 4. 297; where was an oracle of Apollo Solimastus, 5. 7
- Orodes, the Parthian king, surnamed "Arsaces," 7. 63, 237 (footnote 3)
- Orontes, descendant of Hydarnes, once held Armenia, 5. 337
- Orontes River (Nahr-el-Asi), the (formerly called Typhon), flows underground for a distance between Apameia and Antiocheia, 3. 93; 1130 stadia from Orthosia, 6. 333; course of, 6. 357; in Syria, 7. 243; course of, 7. 245, 247, 249, 251; sources of, 7. 255
- Oropus, on the common boundary of Attica and Boeotia; has often been disputed territory, 1. 245, 4. 273; across the strait 40 stadia from Eretria, 4. 289, 291; temple of Amphiaradus and monument of Narcissus near, 4. 293
- Oros, Hieron (see Hieron Oros)
- Orospeia, the mountain, in Iberia; geographical position of, 2. 97
- Orpheus, lived at Pimpleia in southern Macedonia; wizard, musician, and soothsayer, 3. 339; Thamyris the Thracian like, 3. 357; the rites of, originated among the Thracians, 5. 105; a Thracian himself, 5. 109; a prophet often consulted, 7. 289
- Orphic arts, the, 5. 121
- Orris-root (see Iris, the Belgic)
- Orthagoras in Thraee, 3. 367
- Orthogoras, says the Isle Ogyris lies 2000 stadia from Carmania, 7. 305
- Orthania's, Attic deity similar to Priapus, 6. 29
- Orthê, the Homeric, subject to Polyneices, 4. 437; by some called the acropolis of the Phalangiæans, 4. 439
- Orthopolis, a city in Macedonia, 3. 361
- Orthosia in Caria, 6. 261
- Orthosia in Phœnicia, 7. 255, 259, 265; 3650 stadia from Pelusium and 1130 from the Orontes River, 7. 281
- Orthosia in Syria, 3900 stadia from Pelusium, 6. 333
- Orthochus, the home of, in Phœræ, visited by Telemachus, 4. 147
- Orton (Ortona), the port-town of the Frentani, 2. 433
- Ortospana in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 271
- "Ortygia," name of nurse at travail of Leto, 6. 223
- Ortygia, a grove above Ephesus, said to be the scene of the travail of Leto, whose nurse was named "Ortygia," 6. 223
- Ortygia, the earlier name of Rheneia, the desert island near Delos, 5. 167
- Ortygia, the island off Syracuse, 3. 75, 79
- Osea (Huesca), in Iberia; geographical position of, and where Sertorius was killed, 2. 99
- Oscan tribe, the Sidicini an, 2. 435
- Osci, the; country and dialect of, 2. 395; have disappeared, 2. 413; the mountains of, 2. 435; once held Herculaneum and Pompeii, 2. 453
- Osimo (see Auximum)
- Osiris, the ankh of, in Aegypt, 2. 73; mythical story of, 8. 76; same as the bull Apis, 8. 87; rites at temple of, 8. 117
- Osismii (Ostini), the, live on a promontory in Celtica, 2. 237
- Ossa, Mt., in Greece, broken off from Olympus, 1. 223; neighbourhood of, once inhabited by the Aenianians, 1. 227; compared with the Alps, 2. 293; belongs to Thessaly, 3. 335; held by Demetrius, 4. 393, 425; split off from Mt. Olympus by earthquakes, 4. 397; the Dolian Plain lies near, 4. 449; the voyage along coast of, long and rough, 4. 461

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Ossa, Mt., in Pisatis, 4. 97
 Ossero Island (see Apsyrtilides)
 Ossonoba in Iberia, purposely built near estuary, 2. 31
 Ostia, receives exports from Turdetania, 2. 36; the port of the Roman navy, 2. 335; distance from, to Iarna, 2. 347; various distances to, 2. 363, 365; first city on seaboard of Latium, and founded by Ancus Marcius, 2. 391
 Ostimians, the, falsified by Pythens, 1. 235; cape of, 1. 239
 Ostimil, the (see Oisimil)
 Ostrich, the; a bird similar to, in Aethiopia, 7. 325
 Othryadas, the Lacedaemonian general, won victory over the Argives, 4. 183
 Othryoneus of Cabesus, slain by Idomeneus, 6. 79
 Othrys (Mavrika), Mt., in Thessaly, whence flows the Enipeus River, 4. 99, 409, 421
 Otranto (see Hydrus)
 Otrea; Otrea on the borders of Bithynia supposedly named after, 5. 466
 Otrona, a town above the Ascanian Lake and on the borders of Bithynia, 5. 466
 "Otus, a Cyllenian, chief of the Epeians" (Homer), from the city Cyllene in Elis, 4. 25, 5. 49
 Ovidiopoli (see Niconia)
 Ovis musimon (see Musmones)
 Ovro-kastro (see Rhamnus)
 Oxiaia (the Homeric Thoea) Islands, the, 5. 55; subject to Meges, 5. 59
 Oxen, fattened on date-stones in Babylonia, 7. 215; in Nabataea in Arabia are large, 7. 369
 Ox-hide, a; Iberia shaped like, 1. 489, 2. 5
 Oxineia, on the Ion River, 120 stadia from Azorus in Pelagonia, 3. 311
 Oxus, the fortified rock of, in Sogdiana, seized by Alexander, 5. 285
 Oxus River, the; easily navigable, 1. 275; mouth of, 4800 stadia from the Caspian Sea, 5. 245; traverses Hyrcania, 5. 253; the Arachoti and Massagetae live along, 5. 269; forms boundary between Sogdiana and Bactria, 5. 281; empties into the Caspian Sea, 5. 287
 Oxyartes, kept his daughter Rhoxana, who is said to have married Alexander, at the fortified rock of Sismithres, 5. 283, 285
 Oxyathres, brother of Dareius and father of Amastris, 5. 385
 Oxya-tree, the, abounds in the neighbourhood of Mt. Olympus in Asia, 5. 489
 Oxybil, the, a tribe of the Ligures, 2. 265
 Oxybius Harbour, the, so named from the Oxybian Ligures, 2. 195
 Oxyilus, the Eleian, son of Haemon and descendant of Aetolus and leader of the Heracleidae, 4. 9; with the Aetolians, returned with the Heracleidae, settled with the Epeians, enlarging Ocelé Elis and seizing Olympia, 4. 91; Ephorus' account of, 4. 103; coloniser of Elis, 4. 235; crossed over from Aetolia and settled Elis; statue of, in market-place of the Eleians, 5. 77
 Oxyrynchus, near the Nile, where the oxyrynchus ("sharp-snouted" fish) is revered, and where is a temple of Oxyrynchus, 8. 109
 Oxyrynchus, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
 Oyarzun in Iberia (see Oeaso)
 Oyaters, both large and abundant on the ocean-coast of Iberia, and the reason why, 2. 35, and in the Tagus River, 2. 65, and near the outlets of the Rhodanus, 2. 191
 Oyster-shells, found 2000 or 3000 stadia inland; explanation of, 1. 181; found in great quantities in the plains of Massasyia, 8. 179
 Ozolian, or Hesperian (q.v.), Locrians, the, have the star Hesperus engraved on their public seal, 4. 343; geographical position of, 4. 349, 377; origin of name of, 4. 385; were colonists from the Epionemidian Locrians, and colonised Epizephyrii in Italy, 4. 387

P

- Paches, the Athenian general, captured Mitylené and Troy (427 B.C.), 6. 79
 Pachynus (Passoro), Cape, in Sicily;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- distance from, to Oriametopon in Crete and to Strait of Sicily, 1. 407; one of the three capes of Sicily, 3. 55, 57; 50 Roman miles from Camarina and 36 from Syracuse, 3. 59; 4000 stadia from the Alps, 3. 61; 4000 stadia from Cape Tacharum, 4. 127
- Pacorus (eldest son of Orodes the king of Parthia, with Labienus overran Syria and part of Asia Minor, but was defeated in 39 B.C. by Ventidius, a legate of Antony. Again invaded Syria but fell in battle there; reverses of, 7. 237; killed by Ventidius, 7. 247
- Pactolus River, the, rises in Mt. Tmolus, 5. 421; once brought down quantities of gold-dust, 6. 173
- Pacton, a boat made of withes, used at Philae, an isle in the Nile, 8. 131
- Pactyô on the Propontia, 3. 373, 375, 377
- Pactyes, Mt., in the territory of Ephesus, 6. 249
- Padiu (see Patavium)
- Padus (Po) River, the, 2. 271; the largest of all European rivers except the Ister, 2. 227, 271, 273, 295, 307, 309, 311, 313, 327, 329, 435
- Paran, the, to Apollo, originated at the slaying of the Python by Apollo at Delphi, 4. 367
- Paeonismos, the, of the Thracians, called *titanismos* by the Greeks, 3. 363
- Paeans, the Cretic, invented by Thales, 5. 147; adopted at Sparta, 5. 151
- Paeonia, boundaries of, 3. 251, 275, 325, 333; land of, contains gold nuggets, 3. 355; the Axios and Strymon Rivers flow from, 3. 361; traditions about, 3. 363
- Paeonians, the, in Asia, mentioned by Homer, 8. 117; in Trojan battles, 6. 161
- Paeonians, the, a Thracian tribe, lived in Amphaxitis, i.e. on both sides of the Axios River, 3. 331, 333, 341, 345; in early times, as now, occupied much of Macedonia, 3. 363
- Paerisades (see Parisades)
- Paeseni, the, in the Troad, changed their abode to Lampeacus, 6. 35
- Paeistan Gulf, the (see Posædonian Gulf)
- Paeus (or Apaeus), a city and river between Parium and Lampeacus, 6. 35; former colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
- Pagrae (Psatho), a stronghold in Megaris, nearly 350 stadia from Peiraeus, 4. 197, 243; situated in the inmost recess of the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 317
- Pagassae (Angistri) in Thessaly, seaport of Phrae, and 90 stadia from it, 4. 423
- Pagassic Gulf, the; position of, on the Aegean, 3. 363, 4. 425, 433
- Pago, one of the Liburnides, 3. 259
- Pagrae, a stronghold near Antiochia in Syria, 7. 247
- Palaeum, a fort in the Crimea (site unknown), built by Scilurus and his sons, 3. 247
- Palaeus, son of Scilurus, a prince in the Tauric Chersonese, assisted by the Itolians in his war against Mithridates, 3. 223, 235
- "Palae," apparently a native Iberian word for "nuggets," 2. 41
- Palaea in Asia, 130 stadia from Andeira, 6. 131
- Palaea, a town in Cyprus, 6. 370
- Palaea-Akhada (see Olenus in Achaia)
- Palaebyblus (Old Byblus) in Syria, 7. 263
- Palaeo-Episcopi (see Gomphi)
- Palaeo-Episcopi (see Tegera)
- Palaeokastro in Euboea (see Eretria)
- Palaeokastro (see Lissa in Phocia)
- Palaeokastro near Navarino (see Pylos, the Messenian)
- Palaeokastro (see Thuria)
- Palaeopoli near Klitoras (see Cleitor)
- Palaeopoli (see Mantinea)
- Palaeopaphos in Cyprus, where is a temple of the Paphian Aphrodite, 6. 381
- Palsephaetus, author of a work *On Incredible Things*; opinion of, approved by Demetrius of Scepsis, 5. 407; on the Homeric *Ilalizonas*, 5. 409
- Palsepharsalus in Thessaly; Pompey fled from, to Aegypti, 8. 47
- Palaeus in Acarnania, 5. 25, 61
- Palaeoscepsis (Old Scepsis), in the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Troad, 6. 89, 91, 101; lay near the highest part of Mt. Ida, but its inhabitants were removed to the present Scapsa, 60 (260?) stadia lower down, 6. 105
- Palæstine, whither Minæans and Gerrhæans convey their aromatics, 7. 343
- Palamedes*, *Thetis*, of Euripides, quoted, 5. 103
- Palamedes, the son of Nauplius, 4. 161
- Palatium, the, walled by the first founders of Rome, 2. 399; the works of art on, 2. 409
- Palais, a city in Cephallenia, 5. 47, 49, 51
- Palermo (see Panormus)
- Palenrina (see Praeneste)
- Pallabotira (or Palimbothra) in India, on the Ganges River, 7. 17, 125; description of, 7. 68
- Palki, the, territory of, in Sicily, has craters that spout up water, 3. 91
- Pallinthus (Pintinus?), the name of the tomb of Danaüs at Argos, 4. 163
- Palinuro, Cape (see Palinurus)
- Palinurus (Palinuro), Cape of, in Italy, 3. 6
- Palinurus, in Cyrenaica, 8. 207
- Pallades*, or *pallacides* ("dedicated maidens"), the, at Egyptian Thebes, 8. 126
- Pallantia (Palencia), in Iberia, belongs to the Arvæans, 2. 103
- Pallas, "breeder of giants," son of King Pandion, received southern Attica (Attica) from his father, 4. 247, 249
- Pallene (in earlier times called Phlegra, but now Kassandra), the Macedonian peninsula, 3. 349; where the Trojan women set on fire the ships of their Greek captors, 3. 351; colonised by the Eretrians, 5. 13
- Palm, the; most abundant in Babylonia, at Susa, and on the coast of Persia and Carmania, 7. 201; 360 uses of, 7. 216; limited cultivation of, by Judeans, in order to increase revenues, 8. 61; in general not of good species in Aegypt, though good in Judaea, 8. 133; found in abundance in Aethiopia, 8. 145
- Palma, a city on the larger of the Gymnesiæ, 2. 125
- Palm-trees, great grove of, in Plain of Jericho, 7. 291; abundant in region of Cape Delé in Aethiopia, 7. 331; excellent grove of, near Cape Pouchidium on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 341
- Palms, the sweet-smelling, in Arabia, 7. 347
- Palmyra, the Homeric, led forces from Ascania, 5. 461
- Paltus in Syria, where Memnon was buried, 7. 159, 255
- Pambocotian Festival, the, held at the temple of Athenê near Coroneia, 4. 325
- Pamisos (Mavrozomenos) River, the, flows in Messenia, and is not the boundary between Laconia and Messenia, as Euripides says, 4. 87, 117, 143
- Pamisos River, the, a torrential stream flowing near the Laconian Leucotrium, 4. 119
- Pamisos (or Amathus) River, the, in Triphylia, flows past the Lepreatia Pylus, 4. 21, 31, 61, 119
- Pamphylia in Asia; the Obelidonian Islands at beginning of coast of, 5. 295; borders on Lycia, 6. 311; description of, 6. 323-325
- Pamphylian Sea, the, 1. 481; boundaries of, 6. 375
- Pamphylians, the, in Asia, not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423, 6. 363; do not wholly abstain from piracy, 5. 481; engaged in piracy, and gained mastery of the sea as far as Italy, 6. 313; said to be descendants of the peoples led from Troy by Calchas and Amphilocheus, 6. 325
- Pan, the god, worshipped at Mendes in Aegypt, 8. 69; and at Merô, 8. 147
- Panaenus, the painter, assisted his uncle Pheidias in making the image of Zeus in the temple at Olympia, and also made many paintings therefor, 4. 89
- Panaetius the philosopher; Apollonius of Nysa the best of disciples of, 6. 263; native of Rhodes, 6. 279; reputed to have been pupil of Crates of Mallus, 6. 355
- Panaria (see Eucynurus)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Panchaea, the Land of, an invention reported by Euhemerus, 3. 191
- Pandareus (see Pandarus), the Homeric, said to have been from Lycia, 6. 317
- Pandarus, the Homeric; Lycia subject to, 5. 461; "glorious son of Lycaon" and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War, 6. 19; worshipped at Pinara in Lycia, and identified with the Homeric Pandareus, 6. 317
- Pandateria (Ventotene), small island opposite Minturnae in Italy, 1. 473, 2. 399
- Pandion, king of Attica (Attica), 4. 247; father of the Lycus who settled in Lycia, 5. 493, 6. 323
- Pandion, the king, in India, sent gifts to Augustus Caesar, 7. 6
- Pandora, the mother of Deucalion; southern Thessaly named after, 4. 463
- Pandusia (Castel Franco or Anglona?), in Bruttium; a strong fortress, where Alexander the Molossian was killed, 3. 17
- Pandusia (Kastri) in Thesprotia, 3. 17, 301
- Panion (Sanctuary of Pan), the, at Alexandria; description of, 8. 41
- Pangaeum (Pinar), Mt., near Philippi in Macedonia, has gold and silver mines, 3. 355, 363; mines at, source of wealth of Cadmus, 6. 369
- "Panhellene," critics in dispute about meaning of term, 4. 167
- Pan-Ionian festival, the, at Panionium in Asia, 6. 221
- Pan-Ionian sacrifices, the, in Asia Minor, 4. 213
- Panionium, the, on the seaboard of the Ephosians, where the Pan-Ionian festival is held, and where sacrifices are performed in honour of the Hellenic Poseidon, 6. 221
- Panitz River (see Inachus, in the Argolid)
- Panna, a Samnite city, 2. 463
- Pannonia, description of, 3. 253
- Pannonians, the; country of, 2. 289; names of tribes of, and position of territory of, 3. 257, 271
- Panopeans, the; boundary of territory of, 4. 373
- Panopeus (or Phanoteus, *q.v.*) in Phocia, lies above the territory of Orchomenus, 4. 341; near Lebaelea, native land of Epeius, and scene of the myth of Tityus, 4. 371
- Panopolis, an old settlement of linen-workers, 8. 111
- Panormo (see Panormus)
- Panormus, the harbour, near Ephesus, where is a temple of Ephesian Artemis, 6. 223
- Panormus (Panormo), the seaport of Oricum (Eriko), in Illyria, 3. 267; a large harbour at centre of the Ceramian Mountains, 3. 299
- Panormus (Palermo) in Sicily, 35 Roman miles from the Ithra River, 3. 67; has a Roman settlement, 3. 81
- Pans, the, with wedge-shaped heads, 1. 263; attendants of Dionysus, 5. 105
- Pantaleon, the Pisatan general, who joined the Messenians in the Second Messenian War, 4. 123
- Pantellaria (see Cosmura)
- Panticapaeum (Kertch), the metropolis of the Bosporians; the frosts at, 1. 277; a colony of the Milesians, long ruled as a monarchy, 3. 237; the greatest emporium, 3. 239; founded by the Greeks, 5. 197; metropolis of the European Bosporians, 5. 199
- Panxani, the; a nomadic tribe between Lake Maeotis and the Caspian Sea, 5. 243
- Panyptatē, meaning of, in Homer as applied to Ithaca, 5. 41, 43
- Paphlagonia, the Henet of, settled a colony in Italy, 2. 235, 307; the Cauconiatas in, identified with the Cauconians who came as allies of the Trojans, 4. 66; borders on Cappadocia, 5. 345; certain parts of, once held by Mithridates Eupator, 5. 371; certain places in, 5. 449-463; Deiotarus, son of Cusior and surnamed Philadelphus, the last king of, 5. 463
- Paphlagonian kings, the; line of, failed, 3. 145
- Paphlagonians, the, not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189; the Eneti (or Henet) the most notable tribe of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

5. 381; the boundaries of country of—and by Herodotus called the "White Syrians," 5. 383, 385; Homer ignorant of seaboard of, 5. 423; have many temples on Mt. Olynthus, 5. 449; tribes of, mentioned by Homer, 5. 361
- Naphus** in Cyprus, founded by Agapenor, 6. 381, 383
- Papyrus** (see *Byblus*); transported from Tyrrhenia to Rome, 2. 367; found round the edges of a lake near Cape Deiré in Aethiopia, 7. 331
- Paracheloetae** in Phthiotis, subject to Achilles, 4. 413
- Parachelothis**, in Acarnania and Actolia; formed by silt from the Achelous River, 5. 67; rendered dry by Achilles, 5. 59
- Parachoathrus**, Mt., the, in Armenia, 5. 259, 260, 319; the Cadusii live at foot of, 5. 249
- Paradeisus**, a place in Syria, 7. 265
- Paradoxos**, the, of the Stoics, 2. 145
- Paratacae** (see *Paractaceni*), the, in Aturia; the Araxes River flows from country of, 7. 165; country of, borders on Babylonia, 7. 193, 203
- Paractaceni**, borders on Carmania, 7. 221
- Paractaceni**, the; the mountainous country of, 5. 301; a predatory tribe bordering on Greater Armenia and Persia, 5. 309, 7. 173, but engage mainly in agriculture, 7. 221
- Paractonium** (or *Ammonia*) in Egypt, a city on the coast west of Alexandria, 8. 56; Alexander set out from, to the temple of Ammon, 8. 116
- Paralus**, founded Clazomenae in Asia, 6. 201
- Paralysis**, afflicted the Roman soldiers in Arabia, 7. 359
- Parapotamia**, the, of the Arabian chieftains, 7. 255
- Parapotamia** in Phocis (or *Parapotamii*, *q.v.*)
- Parapotamii** in Phocis, through which flows the Cephissus River, 4. 307; near Mt. Acontius, 4. 341; geographical position of, according to Theopompus, 4. 373; the narrow pass near, 4. 375
- Parsang**, the Persian, equals 60 stadia according to some, but 30 or 40 according to others, 5. 287
- Parasopia**, in the Trachinian Heracleia, through which the Asopus flows, 4. 313; in the Oetaean country (see *Parasopias*), 4. 415
- Parasopias** (see *Parasopia* in the Trachinian Heracleia), in the Oetaean country, 4. 415
- Parasopli**, a village in the Trachinian Heracleia, 4. 205, 313
- Parasopli**, the, in Bocotia, divided into several settlements by the Asopus River, 4. 315
- Parati**, the, a tribe in Sardinia, 2. 361
- "Paresactus"**, nickname of the Ptolemy from Syria, 8. 37
- Parhelia**, the, in the clouds ("mock-suns"), 3. 237
- Parian marble**, the; the best for sculpture, 5. 171
- Pariana**, the, in the Troad, founded the island Paros, later called Pharos, in the Adriatic, 3. 261, 263; founded Thasos, as also Parium on the Propontis, 5. 169; curried favour with the Attalic kings, and thus gained more territory, 6. 31
- Parians**, the, a tribe of Dnae above Lake Maeotis, 5. 275
- Paris**, with Helen, entertained in Sidon, 1. 149; would have saved Greeks and barbarians from ruin if he had been shipwrecked on voyage to Sparta, 2. 189; stopped with Helen on the island "Oranée" (Helené, now Makronisi), 4. 273; tomb of, in Cebrenia in the Troad, 6. 65; the Judgment of, said to have taken place on Mt. Alexandria above Antandrus, 6. 103
- Parisades** (or *Pacrisades*), king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, presented his country to Mithridates, 3. 236, 237; regarded as god, 3. 239
- Parisi**, the, live about the Sequana (Seine) River, 2. 235
- Parissus** (or *Tisia*, now *Theiss*) River, the, the boundary between Illyria and Dacia, 3. 253 (see footnote 4)
- Parium**, city in the Troad, founded by the Parians, 6. 9; noted for its altar, its sides being a stadium in length, 5. 171; temple of Apollo Actaeus and Artemis, transferred to,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- from Adrastus, 5. 29; description, mythical story, and founders of, 6. 31
- Parma, a famous city in Cispadana, 2. 337
- Parmenides of Elea in Italy (b. about 510 B.C.), philosopher and poet, and author of didactic poem *On Nature*, of which only fragments remain; originator of division of earth into five zones, 1. 361; the Pythagorean, 3. 3
- Paros, built temple of Jason at Abdera in Thrace, 5. 333
- Parmenio, father of Philotas, put to death at Mabatana by order of Alexander, 7. 145
- Parosus, Mt., compared with the Alps, 2. 293; borders on Orontes, 3. 327; visible from Acrocorinthus, 4. 195; rivalled by Helicon both in height and in circuit, 4. 319; belongs to Phocia, forms its western boundary, divides Locris into two parts, and extends into Doris, 4. 343, 349; the whole of, considered sacred because of its caves and other places that are deemed holy, 4. 345; a beetling cliff of, 4. 371; the Western, or Ozanian, Locrians separated from the Epicnemidians and Opuntians by, 4. 377; at right angles to Mt. Oeta, 4. 389
- Paropamisadae, the, a tribe of mountaineers, 1. 497; in India, 7. 13, 25, 141; geographical position of, 7. 143
- Paropamisus, Mt., a part of the Caucasus, 5. 269; Bactriana lies alongside, 5. 269; in India, 7. 15, 46, 143, 147
- Parosia, the, in Epeirus, whence flows the Aranthus River, 3. 303
- Parosai, the, an Epeirate tribe, 3. 307
- Parorbela, a district of Macedonia, 3. 361
- Parorcatae, the, in the mountains of Triphylia, 4. 69
- Paros, the island; the marble-rock in, 2. 367; an Asopus River in, 4. 205; one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165; noted for its marble, 5. 171; the home of Scopas the sculptor, 6. 95
- Parrhasians (also called Parsians), the, in Asia, 5. 249
- Parrhasians, the, in the Peloponnesus, 4. 19; an ancient Arcadian tribe, 4. 227
- Parrhasius the celebrated painter (fl. about 400 B.C.), native of Ephesus, 6. 231
- Parsians, the (see Parrhasians)
- Parsley (see *Staphyllium*), an herb like, in Iberia, yields a deadly poison used for suicide, 2. 115
- Parthenia, one of the earlier names of the Ionian Samos, 5. 53, 6. 215
- Parthenias ("Children of Virgins"), the, deprived of the rights of citizenship after the Messenian War, 3. 107, 109; colonised Tarentum, 3. 109, 113
- Parthenius (Bakireika) River, the, flows near Olympia, 4. 101
- Parthenium in the Crimea, a village on the Chimerian Bosphorus where the strait is narrowest, 3. 241, 5. 107
- Parthenium, Cape (Cape Fanary), in the Crimea, 3. 233
- Parthenius (Rofinos), Mt., a famous mountain in Arcadia, 4. 183, 231
- Parthenius River, the, on the borders of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, 5. 377, 385; origin of name of, 5. 381
- Parthenius (Imbrusus) River, the, in Samos, 5. 53
- Parthenon, the, at Athens, built by Ictinus, 4. 257; wherein is the ivory statue of Athena by Pheidias, 4. 261
- Parthenopé, one of the Sirens; monument of, in Neapolis (Naples), 1. 83, 95, 2. 449
- Parthenopé, among the Opici in Italy, founded by the Rhodians, 6. 277
- Parthenos, the temple of the, at Hierosnesus Hieracotica in the Crimea, 3. 231
- Parthia; swift horses in, 2. 107, 5. 311; description and history of, 5. 271-277; paid tribute to the Persians and Macedonians, 5. 271; extent of, now larger, 5. 273; conquered by Arsaces, 5. 275; the Council of, 5. 277; borders on Media, 5. 307
- Parthian empire, the; eastern boundary of, 7. 235
- Parthian kings, the, wont to spend the winter at Ctesiphon, but the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- summer at Ecbatana and in Hyrcania, 7. 219
- Parthian War, the, 5. 437
- Parthians, the; have added to knowledge of geography, 1. 49; geographical position of, 1. 499; have now yielded to the pre-eminence of the Romans, 3. 145; have sent to Rome the trophies of their former victory, 3. 147; the supremacy of, disclosed more geographical knowledge, 5. 247; once ruler over Hyrcania, 5. 253; Hecatompylus the royal sent of, 5. 273; the Council of, described, 5. 277; wrested the satrapies Turiva and Aspadon away from Bactriades, 5. 281; use Ecbatana as summer-residence for their kings, 5. 303, 307; went to plunder Atropatian Media, 5. 305; joined Labbanus against Mythen in Caria, 6. 297; got possession of region on far side of the Euphrates, 6. 329, 331; give the surname "Arsaces" to all their kings, 7. 63; geographical position of, 7. 145; now rule over the Persians, 7. 159; present empire of, 7. 173, 233; now rule over the Medes and Babylonians, but never once over the Armenians, 7. 225; friendly towards the Romans, but defended themselves against Crassus, and later sent to Augustus the trophies of their victory, 7. 237
- Parthica*, the, of Apollodorus, 7. 5
- Parthini, the, an Illyrian tribe, 3. 307
- Partridge, the, famous painting of, at Rhodes, by Protogenes, 6. 269, 271; larger than a vulture, sent to Augustus by King Porus in India, 7. 127
- Partridge, the, in India, as large as geese, 7. 95
- Paryadres, Mt., in Asia, 5. 209, 209; geographical position of, 5. 319, 401; contained several fortified treasuries of Mithridates, 5. 425; protects Phanarocæ, 5. 429
- Parysatis, by barbarians called Phaziris, 7. 373
- Pasargadae, royal palace, treasures, and tombs at, 7. 159; description of tomb of Cyrus at, 7. 166
- Pasiani, the, in Asia, helped to take away Bactriana from the Greeks, 5. 261
- Pasitigris River, the; the name of the Tigris River at its outlets, 7. 161, 163
- Passo di Civita (see Teanum Apulum)
- Patala, a notable city in India, 7. 59
- Patalenê in India, occupied by Euthydemus the king of Bactria, 5. 281; similar to the Delta of Egypt, 7. 19, 26; is an island, 7. 57
- Patara in Lycia, has a temple of Apollo; by Ptolemy Philadelphus named the Lycian Arsinoë, 6. 317
- Patarnus, founder of Patara in Lycia, 6. 317
- Patavium (Padua), like Gadeira, has 500 knights, 2. 131; an important city, 2. 313; region of, produces wool of medium quality, 2. 333
- Patelschoris, the, a tribe in Persia, 7. 157
- Palmon, the isle, 5. 173
- Patruë (Patrus), made up of seven communities, 4. 23; member of a new league after the dissolution of the Achaean League, 4. 211; one of the 12 Achaean cities, 4. 219; where the Romans settled a large part of the army after the Battle of Actium; a very populous city, and has a fairly good anchoring-place, 4. 225
- Patracus, a village on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, 5. 197, 199
- Patras (see Patrae)
- Patrocles (about 312-261 B.C.); Macedonian general under Seleucus I and Antiochus I, explorer, author of geographical treatises now lost, and regarded as trustworthy by Strabo, 1. 269, 261, 265; on the distance from the southern capes of India to the Caucasus Mountains, 1. 255; discredited by Hipparchus, 1. 257, 261; governor in the Orient, 1. 281; on the Cadusii and the Caspian Sea, 5. 251; on the Oxus River, 5. 253; says the mouths of the Oxus and Iaxartes Rivers are 80 parasangs distant from one another, 5. 287; on the possible voyages from India to Hyrcania, 5. 289; on the length of India, 7. 17

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Patroclus, told by Nestor of the war between the Pylians and Eleians, 4. 79; Pallade of, an island off Attica, 4. 271; came from Opus in Locris, according to Homer, 4. 379; involuntarily slew Aeneas, 4. 381; the subjects of, like those of Achilles, called Myrmidons, 4. 413; monument of, near Sigaeum in the Troad, 6. 61; Hippothoüs the Pelasgian fell in fight over, 6. 155
- Paulus, Aemilius Macedonicus (consul 182 and 168 B.C.), overthrew Perseus and the Macedonians, destroyed 70 cities of the Epeirotes, and enslaved 150,000 people, 3. 293; captured Persus, annexed the Epeirotic tribes to Macedonia, and divided the country into four parts for the purposes of administration, 3. 369
- Pausanias, of the house of the Agidae and king of Sparta (408-394 B.C.), when in exile wrote a work on Lycurgus, 4. 141
- Pavia (see Ticinum)
- Pavlitza in Arcadia (see Phigalia)
- Pax Augusta, in Iberian Celtica, 2. 61
- Paxi (see Sarpedon, Cape)
- Pearls, found in India, 7. 119; valuable, found near an island at the beginning of the Persian Gulf, 7. 307
- Pears, abundant in Themisoyra, 5. 397; the wild, in Persia, 7. 181
- Pebbles, lentil-shaped (see Lentil-shaped pebbles)
- Petalium, Cape, in Cyprus, 6. 379
- Pedasa, in territory of Ialicanus, 6. 119
- Pedasilus, the, in Caria, mentioned by Herodotus, 8. 119
- Podasia, a district in Caria, once contained eight cities founded by the Leleges, 6. 119
- Podasum, a town in the territory of Stratoniceia, 6. 119
- Podasus, "steep," in the Troad, sacked by Achilles, and belonged to the Leleges, 6. 15, 151; mentioned by Homer, 6. 99; no longer exists, 6. 119
- Podasus, "vine-clad," the Homeric, 4. 109; identified with Methonë (Modon) in Messenia, and one of the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4. 111, 115; by some identified with Coronë, 4. 117
- Pederasty, in Crete; description of the custom concerning, 5. 155-159
- Pedonia, an isle off Egypt, 8. 57
- Pegasus, the winged horse which sprang from the neck of Gorgon Medusa, caught at the spring Peirenë by Bellerophon, 4. 195
- Peiræus, the seaport of Athens, once an island, 1. 217; 350 stadia from Schoenus, nearly the same from Pagæ, and 330 from Sanium, 4. 241; once included with Munychia within the same walls—and Pnyxtalia (Lipsokutali) called the "eye-sore" of, 4. 259; connected with Athens by walls 40 stadia long, which were torn down by the Lacedæmonians and by Sulla, 4. 261; built by the architect who built Rhodes, but no longer endures, being badly damaged by the Romans and later by Sulla, 8. 275
- "Peiræus," the name given to Amisus on the Buxine by the Athenians, 5. 395
- Peirenë, the spring on Acrocorinthus, 4. 193; lies above the Siayphelum, 4. 195
- Peirithoüs the Lapith, companion of Theseus; long journeys of, 1. 177; reigned in Gyrton in Thessaly, 3. 335, 337; drove the Centaurs into the land of the Aethiops on Mt. Pindus, 4. 417; with his father Ixion humbled and ejected the Perreæians, 4. 437, and himself forced the Centaurs out of Mt. Pelion, 4. 439
- Pelros the hero, son of Imbrassus, from Aenus and leader of the Thracians in the Trojan War, 3. 381
- Pelrosus, a district held by the Oylæoni, 6. 33
- Pelrus River (see Achelôüs River in Elis), the, a large river flowing past Olenus in Achæa, 4. 219
- Peirustæ, the, a Pannonian tribe, 3. 257
- Pelæander the son of Bellerophon, who fell in the battle against the Solymi, slain by Ares; tomb of, in Phrygia, 5. 493, 6. 191

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Peisander, the poet, supposed author of a work entitled *Heracleia*, native of Rhodes, 6. 291, 7. 13
- Peisistratus, the son of Nestor, who accompanied Telemachus to Sparta, 4. 75
- Peisistratus, the tyrant of Athens (sixth century B.C.), said to have interpolated Homer in favour of the Athenians, 4. 253, 255; reigned at Athens, 4. 269
- Pelagonia, in Upper Macedonia, 3. 309; used to be called Tripolitia ("Country of three cities"), 3. 311; said to have been called Orosias in earlier times, 3. 363; one of four divisions of Macedonia, 3. 369
- Pelagonian Tripolitia, the, 3. 307
- Pelagonians, the, identified with the Paenonians, and with the Titans, 3. 303; annexed to Macedonia, 4. 417
- Pelamys, the, a kind of tunny-fish abundant in the "Golden Horn" at Byzantium, 3. 281
- Pelamys-fisheries, the, at Sinopé and Byzantium, 5. 389
- "Pelargi" (i.e. "Storks"), the Athenian name for the Pelasgi, 2. 347
- "Pelagia," an epithet of Lesbos, and once the name of the Peloponnesus, 2. 345
- "Pelagian Argos," the Homeric, means Thessaly, 4. 155; subject to Achilles, 4. 401; by some regarded as a Thessalian city, by others as the plain of the Thessalians, 4. 403
- Pelagian Plain, the, 160 stadia in length, 4. 423; names of cities in, 4. 453
- Pelasgians, the, founded Cacro (Cacra, now Cervetri) in Italy, 2. 341; discussion of, 2. 343-347; an ancient tribe that spread throughout Greece, 2. 343; mentioned by Homer, Ephorus, Hesiod, Aeschylus and Euripides, 2. 345, and by Anticleides and others, 2. 347; colonised Italy, 2. 365, 453; obtained a portion of the Peloponnesus, 3. 287; founded the oracle of Zeus at Dodona, and said to have been the earliest people to hold dominion in Greece, 3. 313; some of, settled on the peninsula of Athos, 3. 357; an Arcadian and wandering tribe, 4. 55; named Danaans by Danaë, 4. 163; once sojourned at Athens and were called "Pelargi" ("Storks"), 4. 265; with the Thracians, ejected the Phoenicians from Thebes, but the latter returned, and drove out the former to Athens, 4. 289, 319; during the war consulted the Pelasgian oracle of Zeus at Dodona, 4. 285; once inhabited the plains of Thessaly and Magnetis, 4. 453; "goodly," in Crete, 5. 125; the Caneconians a tribe of, according to some, 5. 377; before the Trojan War wandered over many regions of Europe, 5. 491; "who dwell in fertile Larisa," were led by Hippothous in the Trojan War, 6. 163; left in bad plight, and overthrown by Locrians, 6. 155, 157; a great race, 8. 157; in Caria, 8. 301
- Pelagiotes, the, in Thessaly called Perrhaebians and Lapiths by Simonides, 4. 445
- Pelagiotes, one of the four divisions of Thessaly, 4. 397; geographical position of, 4. 399
- Pelasgus, father of the Pelasgi, in Arcadia, 2. 345
- Pelegon; Asteropaeus the son of, made the expedition to Troy, 3. 363
- Pelethronium (city?), mountain?, or cave where Cheiron trained Achilles?, falsified by some writers, according to Callimachus, 3. 193
- Peleus, god from Aegina, and his people were called Myrmidons, 4. 413; once ruler of both the Phthians and the Dolopians, 4. 415; welcomed Phoenix the refugee to Phthia, 4. 435
- Pelian (?) Pestal Assembly, the, near Demetrias in Thessaly, 4. 426
- "Pelial," the Thesprotian word for "old women," 3. 323
- "Pelian ashen spear," the; "Achilles alone knew how to hurl," 5. 21
- Pelias, father of Alcestis, 1. 165; ordered Jason's expedition, 1. 167; despatched Jason on his expedition from Iolcus in Thessaly, 4. 423
- Peligni, the, live in the Apennines, 2. 335, 389, 429, 431, 433

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- "Peligones" ("old men"), the Macedonian word for "dignitaries," i.e. "senators," 2. 323
- Pellinaeus, Mt., the highest mountain in China, 6. 243
- Pellinacum in Thessaly, 4. 431, 433
- "Pelio," the Thesprotian word for "old men," 3. 323
- Pelion, Mt., compared with the Alps, 2. 293; where is Pelethronium, 3. 193; belongs to Thessaly, 3. 335; held by Demetrius in Magnesia, 4. 393
- Pella (Hagii Apostoli), through which the Egnatian Way passes, 3. 295; belongs to Lower Macedonia, and was enlarged and made the treasury of Macedonia by Philip, who was reared in it, 3. 341; made one of the four capitals of Macedonia by Pausanias, 3. 369; native city of Philip and Alexander, became the metropolis of the Macedonians, 7. 251
- Pella in Syria (see Apameia)
- Pellana in Messenia, by some identified with the Homeric Knopé, 4. 115; a Laconian place, 4. 291
- Pellené (Zugra), the Homeric, one of the twelve cities in which the Achaeans settled, 4. 185, 210; a strong fortress 60 stadia above the sea, 4. 221
- Pellené, a village between Aegium and the city Pellené, where the "Pellenic cloaks" are made, 4. 221
- Pelodes Harbour, the, in Epeirus, 3. 299
- Pelopidae, the; home of, at Argos, referred to by Sophocles, 4. 159; came from Plataea, and seized Mycenae and Argos, 4. 187; source of wealth of, 6. 369
- Peloponnesians, the, often had disputes with the Ionians about the boundary on the Isthmus, 4. 247; used Deceleia as base of operations in Deceleian War, 4. 263
- Peloponnesus, the, like a leaf of a plane-tree in shape, 1. 317; the promontory of, 1. 353; distance from, to Pillars, 1. 403; to Leucas, Coreyra, and the Ceraunian Mountains, 1. 405; ancient northern boundary of, 2. 139; once called Pelasgia, 2. 345; originally inhabited by barbarians, 2. 285, and was named after Pelops, 3. 287; once called Argos, and later Achaean Argos, 4. 135, 155, 165; Coruth held the keys to, 4. 189; names of the colonisers of, after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 235; the first and smallest of the peninsulas in Greece, 4. 239; northern boundary of, near Crommyon, 4. 247; Crete and its neighbouring islands belong to, 5. 121
- "Peloponnesus," the second a reduplicate in, 6. 147
- Pelops the Phrygian, brought over peoples from Phrygia to the Peloponnesus, and named the country after himself, 3. 287; son-in-law of Genomachus and famous ruler of Pleaths, 4. 95; founder of Leuctrum, Charadra, and Thalamis (Bocoti) in Laconia, 4. 113; Troezen and Pittheus, the sons of, 4. 175; the home of, in Phrygia, 5. 487; Oilius the charioteer of, 6. 127
- Pelorias (or Pelorum, now Faro), Cape; one of the three capes of Sicily, 3. 21; and with Caenys and Columna Rhiginorum forms the Strait of Sicily, 3. 55, 57
- Pelorus the guide, wrongly executed by the Carthaginians, 1. 35
- Pelorus, the Tower of, 2. 139
- Peluae, a town in Phrygia, 5. 505
- Peltine Plain, the, in Phrygia, 6. 185
- Pelusia mouth, the, 1300 stadia from the Canobic, 8. 7, 23, 65, 71
- Pelusium in Aegypt; bays about, 1. 185; flooded, 1. 217; 3900 stadia from Syrian Orthosia, 6. 333; the road to, from Phoenicia, 7. 279; 3650 stadia from Phoenician Orthosia, 7. 281; 1300 stadia from the Canobic mouth, 8. 23; Pompey slain near, 8. 47; site and description of, 8. 71; distance from, to vertex of Delta, 8. 75
- Peneus River, the, in Armenia, named after the Peneus in Europe by Armenians, 5. 335
- Peneus (Gastuniotikos) River, the, in Elis, 4. 23; empties between Cape Obelonatas and Oyllenê, 4. 27

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Peneius (Salamvria) River, the, in Thessaly; mouths of, 3. 311; flows through Tempé and fortifies Macedonia against Greece, 3. 325; forms the boundary between Lower Macedonia and Thessaly, 3. 331; flows from Mt. Pindus and through Tempé, 3. 333, 335, 337; 120 stadia from Pydna, 3. 359; outlets of, 240 stadia from Larisa and 260 from Thessaloniceia, 4. 233; flows through the middle of Thessaly, 4. 397, 405, 431, 433, 437; destructive overflows of, 4. 439; the Titarius River empties into, 4. 443; mentioned by Homer, 4. 447, 449; discharges its waters through Tempé, and is more than 1000 stadia from Demetrius, 4. 451; deposited the land of the Thessalian Larisa, 6. 157
- Penelopé, daughter of Icarus the king of Acarnania, 4. 35; would have still more wooers "if all the Achaeans throughout Iasian Argos could see her" (Homer), 4. 157; father of, settled in Acarnania, 5. 69; waxen image of, in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 229
- Pentastae, the, serfs of the Thessalians, 5. 377
- Pennine Alps, the (see Poeninus)
- Pentelicius, Mt. (see Brilessus)
- Pentheus, brought from Scolus and torn to pieces by the Bacchantes, 4. 313
- Penthilus, son of Orestes, joined by most of the Boeotians in his Aeolian colony, 4. 287; some soldiers of, settled in Euboea, 5. 13; advanced as far as Thrace, 6. 7
- Pentima (see Corinnum)
- Peparethos, the, Aegean isle, 1. 477, off Magnesia, 4. 427
- Pepernas, Marcus, captured Aristonicus in Asia and sent him to Rome; died of disease, 6. 249
- Pepper (see *Corsium*)
- Perasian Artemis, the; temple of, in Castabala, near Tyana, 5. 359
- Percoté in the Troad, subject to Merops, 6. 19, 25, 37, 39
- Perdiccas, forced by Ptolemy Soter to give up body of Alexander, 8. 35; lost his life in Aegypt, 8. 37
- "Perdiccas," an indecent name, 6. 140
- Perekop, the isthmus of, forms the Tauric Ocheronense, 3. 229, 233
- Perfumes, Indian, 1. 379
- Pergamené in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 487
- Pergamum; the library at, built up by the Attalic kings, 6. 111; Elaea the seaport of, 6. 133; temple of the Aspodene (Asporque?) Mother near, 6. 147, 149; hegemony, fame, wealth and history of, 6. 163-171; situated on the summit of a mountain, 6. 163; certain inhabitants of, famous in Strabo's time, 6. 169
- Pergé in Pamphylia, 6. 323
- Periander, arbiter of the war between the Athenians and the Lesbians, 6. 77; not an opponent of the Athenians, as Timaeus indicates, 6. 79
- Perias in Euboea, seized by Ellops, 5. 7
- Pericles, the Athenian statesman, superintended the building of the Parthenon, 4. 257; conquered Histiaeia in Euboea and colonised it with 2000 Attic Histiaeans, 5. 7; subdued Samos (440 B.C.), 6. 219
- Perim-dagh (see Orbelus, Mt.)
- Perinthus (Eregli), on the Hellespont, besieged by the Paeonians, 3. 363; founded by the Samians, 3. 377; distance from, to Byzantium, 3. 379
- Perioeci, the, in Laconia, joined the Romans, 4. 139
- Peripatetics, the, after Theophrastus, had but few books, 6. 111
- Periphegethon in Italy, 1. 95
- Periscian circles, the, 1. 367, 369
- "Periscians," the; term defined, 1. 517
- Permessus River, the, and the Olmeius, flow from Mt. Helicon, meet one another, and empty into Lake Copais near Hallartus, 4. 307, 325
- Perperenē in Asia, 6. 103
- Perrhaebian immigrants, the, live on the west of Mt. Pindus, 4. 417
- Perrhaebians, the, in Thessaly; the Peneius River flows through some cities of, 3. 333, 335, 337; subdued the Histiaeans in Euboea, forcing them to migrate to Thessaly, 4. 429; history of, 4. 437, 439; humbled and ejected by the Lapiths, 4. 437; mentioned by Homer, 4. 443; lived

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- intermingled with the Lapiths, according to Simonides, 4. 445; lived about Mt. Pelion and the Peneius, 4. 447; little or no trace of, now preserved, 4. 449; carried off the Ilistiaens of Euboea into Thessaly, 5. 9
- Persca*, a luscious fruit in Aethiopia, 7. 331; the tree in Aethiopia, 8. 145, and in Aegypt, 8. 149
- Persephoné (see Coré), the festival of, 1. 377; endowed Teiresias with reason after his death, 7. 289
- Persepolis, 4200 stadia from Susa, 7. 157; royal palace, treasures, and tombs at, 7. 159; second only to Susa, 7. 165
- Perseus, king of Macedonia, overthrown by Paulus Aemilius, 8. 143, 293, 345; captured by Paulus, 3. 369; raised Haliartus to the ground, 4. 326; son of Philip V the son of Demetrius II, 5. 457; fought by the Romans and Eumenes II, 6. 167
- Perseus, the ancient, father of Helius, 4. 129; founded Mycenae, 4. 185; rescued by Dictys at Seriphos, 5. 171; father of Erythras, 7. 351; the Watchtower of, in Aegypt, 8. 67; said to have visited the temple of Ammon, 8. 115
- Perseus, the constellation; star on the right elbow of, slightly to north of arctic circle, at 1400 stadia north of the Pontus, 1. 615
- Persia, geographical position of, 1. 499; annual tributes paid to, by Cappadocia and Media, 5. 313
- Persian battle, the, at Marathon, 4. 263; near Plataeae, 4. 287
- Persian fleet, the, destroyed at Cape Sepias in Magnesia, 4. 451
- Persian Gates, the, passed through, by Alexander, 7. 163
- Persian Gulf (or Persian Sea), the; one of the four large gulfs, 1. 467; the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers empty into, 5. 297; spouting whales in, 7. 149; can be crossed in one day at its mouth, 7. 165; borders on Babylonia, 7. 203; description of, 7. 301-303; borders on Arabia, 8. 3
- Persian Letters*, the, on the straightforward character of the Scythians, 3. 201
- Persian Sea (see Persian Gulf)
- Persian War, the; meteor fell at Aegospotami during, 8. 377; the sea-fight at Salamis in time of, 4. 179
- Persians, the; blundered from ignorance of geography, 1. 35; 300,000 wiped out by the Greeks at Plataeae, 4. 325; for a time withstood by Leonidas at Thermopylae, 4. 393; most of customs of, imitated by the Siginni, 5. 293; overthrown by the Macedonians, 5. 307; once ruled over Armenia, 5. 337; sacred rites of, followed by the Medes and Armenians, 5. 341; divided Cappadocia into two satrapies, 5. 349; once held mastery in Asia Minor after Trojan War, 5. 463; onsets of, in Asia, 5. 495; hanged Hermeias the pupil and friend of Aristotle, 6. 117; built an arcade of white marble on Mt. Tricolus near Sardels, 6. 173; named the "Hyrcanian Plain" and the "Plain of Cyrus," 6. 185; once captured Miletus, 6. 209; hanged Polycrates the powerful tyrant of Samos (522 B.C.), 6. 217; said to have deposited treasures in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 227; once ruled over Ariana, 7. 15, 129; language and customs of, used by the Carmanians, 7. 155; country, customs, and history of, 7. 155-189; established royal seat of their empire at Susa, 7. 157; now subject to the king of the Parthians, 7. 159; once collected tributes from all Asia, 7. 163; conquered by Alexander, 7. 165, 169; customs and worship of, 7. 175-187; the hegemony of, over Asia, lasted 250 years, 7. 189; overthrew the Medes, 7. 195; ruined Babylon, 7. 199; constructed cataracts in the Euphrates and Tigris to prevent navigation, 7. 205; seized Phoenicia, 7. 257; used Ptolemas in Phoenicia as base of operations against Aegypt, 7. 271; revere the Magi and other diviners, 7. 289; wont to guide ambassadors treacherously, 8. 71
- Persica*, *The*, of Baton the Sinopean, 5. 391

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Persia, in Asia; description of, 7. 155-189; dimensions of, 7. 167; all the wealth of, carried by Alexander to Susa, 7. 169; abounds with palm-trees, 7. 201; lies north of Carmania, 7. 219; by some writers said to produce the best frankincense, 7. 365
- Perugia (see Perugia)
- Perusia (Perugia) in Italy, 2. 365; distance from, to Rome, 2. 367
- "Pessinuntia," an epithet of Ithen (q.v.)
- Pessinus (Balhisar), the great emporium in Galatia; description and history of the famous temple of Mother Agdistis in, 5. 471
- Pessinus River, the, in Asia Minor, 5. 379
- Petalidi (see Coroni)
- Petelia (Strongoli), founded by Philoctetes, and the metropolis of the Chones, 3. 9
- Peteon in Boeotia, the Homeric, in the Theban territory near the road to Anthedon, 4. 321
- Peteon, the father of the Greek charioteer Menestheus, 4. 255
- Petnelissus, a Pisidian city, 5. 481, 6. 325
- Petra, metropolis of the Nabataeans in Arabia, 7. 351; site and admirable government of, 7. 353; receives aromatics from Leuce Comè, 7. 359
- Petresus, one of Pompey's generals, defeated at Ilerda in Iberia by Julius Caesar, 2. 99
- Petrocorii, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
- Petronius, C., ruler of Aegypt under Augustus, 8. 11; easily subdued the Alexandrians and the Aethiopians, 8. 137-141
- Peucè (St. George), a large island in the Ister, 3. 201
- Peuceili (also called Poedilei), the; territory of, 2. 307; in Apulia, 2. 103, 123; country of, on the sea, extends to Barium, and in the interior to Silvium, 3. 127
- Peucolattia, a city in India, 7. 47
- Phabda, a stronghold in Sidenè in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399
- Phabra, the island, off Cape Zoster in Greece, 4. 271
- Phacusa, near the vertex of the Delta; the canal that empties into the Red Sea begins at, 8. 79
- Phaeacians, the, fancifully placed by Homer in Oceanus, 1. 96; the "hetarmones" ("harmony-walkers") among, 5. 117
- Phaedimus, king of the Sidonians, 1. 151
- Phaedon the Eleian philosopher, founder of the Elean sect, 4. 261
- Phaedrus, the, of Plato, quoted on Boreas, 3. 175; on the fountain above the Lyceum from which the Ilissus flows, 4. 277
- Phaesus, from Tarnè in Lydia, slain by Idomeneus, 4. 331
- Phaesus in Crete, subject to Minos, rased to the ground by the Gortynians, 5. 141
- Phaethon, the story of, 2. 319
- Phagres, near the mouth of the Strymon river, 3. 366
- Phagroriopoli in Aegypt, 8. 79
- Phagrorius (or Phagrus), the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
- Phagrus, a fish (see Phagrorius)
- Phalacrum (Drastè), Cape, at southern extremity of Coreyra, 8. 299
- Phalangia (apparently tarantulas), the, in Albania in Asia, 5. 229
- Phalanna, a Perrhaebian city close to the Peneius near Tempè, 4. 439
- Phalanthus, champion of the Spartans and leader of the Partbeniae in the colonisation of Tarentum, 3. 107, 109; lowered the prestige of Brundisium, and was banished from Tarentum, but at last was buried with honours at Brundisium, 3. 121
- Phalara in Thessaly, destroyed by earthquake, 1. 225; 20 stadia from the Spercheus, subject to Achilles, 4. 419
- Phalasarna, near the western extremity of Crete, 5. 121
- Phalces, the coloniser of Sicily after the return of the Heracleidae, 4. 235
- Phlereis, the deme on the seaboard next to Peiraeeus, 4. 271
- Phalerum, the Gulf of, receives the waters of the Cephissus, 4. 277
- Phalerus the Athenian, founded Soli in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Phanne, a deep harbour of Chios, 6. 243

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Phanagoreia (Phanagoria, Phanagoreium), a noteworthy city, near the Cimmerian Bosphorus, metropolis of the Asiatic Bosphorians, 3. 239, 5. 199
- Phanariotikos River in Thesprotia (see Acheron)
- Phanaroëa in Pontus, planted with olive-trees, 1. 275; the Iris River flows from, 5. 395; has the best land in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 427, 429; belongs to Queen Pythodoris, 5. 441
- Phanias the Peripatetic philosopher, a native of Eressus in Lesbos, 6. 145
- Phanoteus (or Panopeus, *q.v.*) in Phocis, through which flows the Cephissus River, 4. 307; near Parapotamii, 4. 373
- Phaon, beloved of Sappho and the occasion of her suicide, 5. 33
- Phara, an Achaean city; the people of, called Phareis, 4. 219, 225, 227
- Phara in Libya, burned by Scipio's cavalry, 8. 181
- Pharae in Boeotia, near Tanagra, one of the "Four United Villages," 4. 299, 301
- Pharae in Messenia (the same as Pharae, *q.v.*), 4. 115; only five stadia from the sea, 4. 117; inhabitants of, called Pharaeatae, 4. 227
- Pharaca (see Pharaea) in Arcadia, 4. 101
- Pharaeatae, the; name of inhabitants of Pharae (Pharae) in Messenia, 4. 227
- Pharacodon in Thessaly, 4. 431, 433
- Phareis, the; inhabitants of Phara in Achaëa, 4. 227
- Pharis in Messenia, the Homeric (see Pharae), 4. 109 (footnote 3)
- Pharis (Vasio) in Laconia, near Amyclae and Sparta, 4. 125; used as a treasury by the Heracleidae, 4. 133
- Pharmacussae, the; two small islands off Attica, 4. 259
- Pharnaces, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorians, said at one time to have conducted the Hypanis River through the country of the Dandarii and to have inundated it, 5. 201; robbed the oracle of Phrixus, 5. 213; contemporary of Abacus the king of the Siraces, 5. 243; enslaved Sinopë, 5. 389, and besieged Amisus, 5. 395
- Pharnaces, Mên of; temple of, at Cabeira in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 431
- Pharnacia in Cappadocia, 3000 stadia from Dioscurias, 1. 485; on the Euxine, 3. 283; Pythodoris the queen of, 5. 213, 427; presented by Pompey to King Deiotarus, 5. 393; a fortified town, 5. 399; the *Pelamnydes* fish are first caught on coast of—and it once had silver and iron mines, but now only iron mines, 5. 401; the empire of Lesser Armenia extended to, 5. 425; home of the Halizoni, 6. 359
- Pharnapates, the Parthian general (see Phranictes)
- Pharos (*Laëna*), the island, in the Adriatic, 1. 475; founded by the Parians, formerly called Puros, and native land of Demetrius the Pharian, 8. 261
- Pharos, the Aegyptian, a day's run to, for a ship, 1. 135; once an Isle, 1. 109, 217; tower of, compared with that of Caepio in Iberia, 2. 17; spoken of, by Homer, as "being out in the open sea," 5. 357; description of, 8. 23; tower on, 8. 25, 37; laid waste by Julius Caesar, 8. 27
- Pharsalians, the, in Thessaly, colonised Halus, 4. 409
- Pharsalus (Phersala), in Thessaly, whence flows the Enipeus River, 4. 99
- Pharsalus, Old, in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4. 405, 413
- Pharusians, the, and Nigritae, in Libya, said to have destroyed 300 Tyrian cities on western coast of Libya, 8. 161; discussion of, 8. 169
- Pharygaean Hera, the; temples of, at Pharygae in Locris and Pharygae in Argolis, 4. 383
- Pharygium, Cape, in Phocis, 4. 369
- "Pharziris," barbarian name of Parysatis, 7. 373
- Phasella, a notable city in Lycia, 8. 321, 323
- Phasis, in Colchis; voyage to, ordered by King Pelias, 1. 167; "where for ships is the farthestmost run,"

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

5. 209; emporium of the Colchians, 5. 211; 1400 stadia from Trapezus and about 8000 from the Chalcedonian Temple, 5. 390
- Phasis River, the, in Colchis; silting up, at mouth of, 1. 193; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 180; description of, 5. 211; spanned by 120 bridges, 5. 219; empties into the Euxine, 5. 327
- Phatnitic mouth of the Nile, the, 8. 65
- Phaenæ, a province of Armenia, 5. 323
- Phaenitis in Media, annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Phayllus the Phocian general, robbed the temple at Delphi, 4. 359
- Phazemon (see Neapolis in Cappadocia Pontica)
- Phazemonitis, in Cappadocia Pontica, by Pompey named Neopolitis, 5. 443; administration of, by Pompey and later rulers, 5. 446
- Phagus, below the ancient site of Ilium, 6. 71
- Phaia, Cape, the Homeric, in Elis, 4. 45, 47, 67, 77, 79
- Phaidrias of Athens (fl. 460 B.C.), the son of Charmides; made the great ivory image of Zeus at Olympia, 4. 89; works of, larger and costlier, but not as beautiful as those of Polykleitos in the Argive Heraeum, 4. 167; made the ivory statue of Athenê in the Parthenon, 4. 261; the grandeur and beauty of works of, 4. 263
- Phaidippus, and Antiphus, the sons of Theseus, invaded Thessaly and named it after their father, 4. 453; leader of the Boeans in the Trojan War, 6. 273
- Phaidon the Argive (fl. apparently about 650 B.C.), inventor of the "Phaidonian" standards of measure and weight, and the coinage of money, invaded Elis and took charge of the Olympian Games, 4. 105; deprived the Lacedaemonians of their hegemony, 4. 107; silver first coined by, in Aegina, according to Ephorus, 4. 181
- Phellon near Olympia, 4. 51
- Phellus in Lycia, 6. 319
- Pheneus (near Phonia) in Arcadia, no longer exists, 4. 229; the "berethra" ("pits"), or "zerethra," near, 4. 231; the deadly water of the Styx near, 4. 233
- Pherae (Kalamata) in Messenia (also called Pharne, *q.v.*), the Homeric Pharis, borders on Thuria and Gerena, 4. 109, 113, 116, 147
- Pherae in Thessaly, subject to Eumelus, lies at the end of the Pelagian Plain, and is 90 stadia from its seaport Pagasae, 4. 423, 453; once a great city, but was destroyed, 4. 425; contains the fountain Hype-roia, 4. 437
- Pheraea (Pharrea?) in Arcadia, 4. 101
- Pherecydes "the Athenian" (from Ieros; fl. in the fifth century B.C., and wrote, among other works, a work in ten books on the mythology and antiquities of Attica); wrongly says that Paleia is called Dulichium by Homer, 5. 49; on the Cyclicans and the Cabeiri, 5. 116; not to be confused with Pherecydes of Syros, 5. 171; on the Ionians in Asia, 6. 197; on the contest between the priests Calchas and Mopsus, 6. 235
- Pherecydes of Syros (fl. about 600 B.C.), philosophical theologian, and author of a work on nature and the gods; one of the earliest writers of Greek prose, 1. 66; seems to identify Gades as "Erythra," the scene of Geryon's adventures, 2. 133; son of Babyn and born in Syros, 5. 171
- Phidaris River (see Evenus River)
- Phigalia (near Pavlitzza) in Arcadia, past which the Neda flows, 4. 67
- Philadelphus in Judaea, 7. 281
- Philadelphus in Lydia; subject to frequent earthquakes, 5. 515
- Philadelphus in Mysia; ever subject to earthquakes, 8. 181
- Philadelphus in Syria; strongholds near, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Phila, an island above Syenê; a common settlement of Aethiopians and Aegyptians, visited by Strabo, 1. 147, 8. 131; the people of, tell a mythical story about Osiris, 8. 76; once captured by the Aethiopians, 8. 137
- Philaeni, the Altars of the, on the Great Syria, 2. 139, 141, 8. 199

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Philemon the comic poet, native of Soli in Cilicia, 6. 341
- Philetas of Cos, tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, scholar, poet, and critic; his *Hermeneia* quoted, 2. 127; *apocope* in, 4. 131; native of Cos, 6. 289
- Philip, author of *The Carica*, on the Carian language, 6. 303
- Philip, son of Amyntas, father of Alexander the Great, 3. 201; waged war with Ateas, ruler of most of the barbarians about Lake Maeotis, 3. 227; settled his most villainous subjects at Calybe above Byzantium, 3. 285; appropriated to himself personally the country between the Strymon and Nestus Rivers, 3. 297; great grandson of Arrabaneus, and grandson of Sirra, and son of Eurydice, 3. 309; father of Thessalonice, after whom Thessaloniceia was named, 3. 343, 347; lost his right eye in battle at Methone, 3. 345, 4. 177; made the Nestus River the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, 3. 355, 357; restored Messene in Messenia, 4. 121; conquered the Athenians, Boeotians, and Corinthians at Chaeroneia, and set himself up as lord of Greece, 4. 333; the plundering of Delphi by the Phocians took place in the time of, 4. 359; awarded Naupactus in Western Locris to the Aetolians, 4. 385; took Phylacæ away from the Phthiotæ and gave it to the Pharsalians, 4. 411; destroyed the Thracian Methone, 4. 425; his conquest of places near at hand, 4. 427; conquered the Larisæans and gained possession of Perrhaëbia, 4. 439; established Philistides as tyrant in Euboea, 5. 7; maltreated Olynthus and its dependencies, 5. 113
- Philip V, son of Demetrius II (reigned 220-178 B.C.), conquered by the Romans, 3. 143; advised to lay hold of Acrocorinthus and Ithome, the two horns of Greece, 4. 119; the Corinthians subject to, 4. 199; called Obalcis and Corinth "the fetters of Greece," 4. 391; conquered by the Romans (197 B.C.), 4. 445; son of Demetrius and father of Perseus, raised Cius (later called Prusias or Prusa) to the ground, 5. 455, 457; Attalus I joined Romans against, 6. 167
- Philip, Pseudo-, younger brother of Perseus and by him regarded as heir to the throne, 3. 369; fought by the Romans and Attalus II, 6. 169
- Philip's Island, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 331
- Philippi (in earlier times called Crenides, then Datum, now Filibedjik), 3. 355; enlarged after the defeat of Brutus and Cassius (in 42 B.C., after which it was made a Roman colony), 3. 363; in early times called Crenides, 3. 365; the Battle of, 8. 47
- Philippopolis in Macedonia, 3. 361
- Philistides, established as tyrant in Euboea by Philip the son of Amyntas, 5. 7
- Philo, wrote account of voyage to Aethiopia, 1. 289
- Philo, the Village of, lies near Phacussa, 8. 79
- Philochorus the Athenian (put to death by Antigonus Gonatas shortly after 261 B.C.), author of *Attis*, a history of Attica from earliest times to 261 B.C.; says the region of Dodona was called Heliopia, 3. 313; calls Tyrtæus the poet an Athenian, 4. 123; on the domain of Nisus, 4. 247; on the founding of 12 cities by Cecrops in Attica, 4. 267; says that Adrastus was saved by the inhabitants of Harma, 4. 295
- Philoctetes, founded Petelia in Italy, 3. 9; and Crimissa and other places, 3. 11; companions of, founded Aegesta in Sicily, 3. 81; the subjects of, called Phthians, 3. 385; the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 405, 407, 425, 427, 451
- Philodemus the Epicurean, native of Gadaris in Phoenicia, 7. 277
- Philogenes, with Athenians, founded Phocæa in Asia, 6. 201
- Philomela and Procne, scene of mythical story of, was Daulis in Phocis, but, according to Thucydides, Megara, 4. 369
- Philomelium in Phrygia, to the north of Phrygia Paroreia, 5. 507; the road through, 6. 309

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Philon, builder of the arsenal near Peiræus, 4. 269
- Philonemus, received Amyclæ as a gift from the Heracleidae after betraying Laconia to them, 4. 133
- Philopoemen (d. 183 B.C.), eight times General of the Achaean League; power of League declined after his time, 4. 217
- Philosophers, the caste of, in India, 7. 67
- Philosophy; for the few, 1. 71; school of, at Massalia, 2. 179; the Socratic, Megarian, Eleian, and Eretrian sects of, 4. 251; called "music" by Plato and the Pythagoreans, 5. 95; engaged in by Aegyptian priests, 8. 9; the schools of, at Heliopolis, 8. 83, and at Aegyptian Thebes, 8. 125; Kratichenes an expert in, and the Cyrenaic and Annicerian schools of, at Cyrenê, 8. 205
- Philotaerus, brother of Dorylaüs the military expert and father of Dorylaüs the foster-brother of Mithridates Eupator, 5. 135
- Philotaerus the eunuch, of Ticium, brother of Eumenes and Attalus, and founder of the house of the Attalic kings, given custody of stronghold of Pergamum by Lysimachus, but later caused Pergamum to revolt, and continued lord of the stronghold for twenty years, 6. 165
- Philotaerus, son of Attalus I and brother of Eumenes II, remained a private citizen, 6. 167
- Philotas, a Boeotian, founded Prienê (Cadmiê) near the Maeander River, 8. 199, 211
- Philotas, son of Parmenio and general of Alexander, led his cavalry through the Aleian Plain in Cilicia, 6. 355; put to death at Drangae by Alexander, 7. 145
- Philotera, sister of Ptolemy II, 7. 315
- Philotera on the Arabian Gulf, named after the sister of Ptolemy II, 7. 315
- Phlebus, carried by Storm Winds to land of the Galactophagi, according to Hesiod, 3. 205
- Phiniki (see Phoenicê in Thesprotia)
- Phinopolis, on the coast of Thrace, 3. 279
- "Phlegra" ("Blazing-land"), the Cumean country called, 2. 447
- Phlegra, the early home of the Giants in Macedonia (i.e. Pallênê, q.v.)
- Phlegraean Plain, the, 2. 437, 3. 119; the setting of the story of the Giants, 2. 439
- Phlegyas, the Homeric, in earlier times the name of the Gyrtionians in Thessaly, 3. 335, 337, 4. 447
- Phlissia, the country formerly called Arachthys, 4. 205
- Phligadia, Mt.; a mountain lying above the Vindeiki, 2. 287
- Phlius (Polyphengos), south of Sicyon on the Asopus River, 4. 187; where Dia (Hêbê) is worshipped, 4. 205; added to the Achaean League by Aratus of Sicyon, 4. 217
- Phocæa ("Seals"), Island of (see Seal Island), in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 341
- Phocæa (Karadja-Pekia) in Asia Minor; people from, founded Elea in Italy (about 540 B.C.), 3. 5; the beginning of Ionia and the end of Aeolis, 6. 8; wooden image of Athenê at, 6. 83; three rivers empty near, 6. 173; founded by Athenians under Philogenes, 6. 201; on a gulf, 6. 249; about 200 stadia from Smyrna, 6. 309
- Phocæan cities, or colonies, the; Maenaca in Iberia, the farthest of, in the west, 2. 91
- Phocæans, the, in Asia; founded Massalia, 2. 173; founded Elea in Italy (about 540 B.C.), 3. 5; territory of, 6. 159
- Phocian, or Sacred, War, the, kindled by the plundering of Delphi, 4. 359, 375
- Phocians, the, robbed the temple at Delphi, and were fought by the Boeotians, 2. 207, 4. 287, 359; the common organisation of, revolt from, by the Delphians, 4. 371
- Phocis, lies on the Crætan Gulf, 4. 195; description and history of, 4. 341-377; Daphnus in, now belongs to the Locrians, 4. 341; Delphi and Elateia the most famous cities in, 4. 347; Delphi most famous of all cities, and Elateia largest of all, in, 4. 349

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Phocylides, the gnomic poet (b. 560 B.C.), on the baseness of the inhabitants of Leros, 5. 173
- Phoebia, the name given to a part of Rhegium restored by Dionysius the Younger, 3. 27
- Phoebus, the ancient garden of (the South), 3. 175; the hind sacred to, 6. 379
- Phoenicaceae*, the botanical term, 3. 99 (footnote 7)
- Phoenicē (Phiniki) in Thesprotia, 3. 301
- Phoenicia; position of, 1. 481; boats built in, by Alexander, 7. 209; a part of Syria, 7. 239; description and history of, 7. 255-299; Egypt difficult to enter from, 8. 71
- Phoenician city, Maenaea in Iberia bears stamp of a, 2. 81
- Phoenician merchants, settlements of, on Emporiceus Gulf, on western coast of Libya, 8. 159
- Phoenician tribes, the, in Judaea, 7. 281
- Phoenicians, the masters of Iberia, 1. 7; designated constellations, 1. 9; explorations of, before the Trojan War, 1. 177; the informants of Homer, and, until the Roman empire, masters of Libya and Iberia, 2. 57; once took possession of the Balearic Islands, 2. 125; first to clothe their inhabitants in tunics, 2. 127; a clever people, 2. 147; alone carried on commerce with the Cassiterides Islands in earlier times, 2. 157; mastered Sardinia and Corsica, 2. 361; with Cadmus occupied the Cadmeia at Thebes and fortified it, 3. 287, 4. 281, 283; at Thebes, were driven out, and established their government in Thessaly, but returned, annexed the Orchomenians, and drove out the Pelasgians to Athens and the Thracians to Parnassus, 4. 283; often mentioned by Homer, 5. 423; called the Gymnesian Islands the "Balearides," 6. 277; in general superior to all peoples of all times in seamanship, 7. 269; invented astronomy and arithmetic, 7. 271, 8. 11; to this day occupy the best part of Europe, 8. 185
- Phoeniceus, Mt., in Boeotia; Medeon at foot of, 4. 321
- Phoenicodes (or Phoenicussa), distance from, to Ericodes, 3. 103
- Phoeniceon, a great palm-grove in the Plain of Jericho, 7. 291
- Phoeniceus (see Olympus, Mt., in Lycia)
- Phoeniceus, a harbour of Aegypt, 8. 55
- Phoenicussa (Felicudi), one of the Liparacan Isles, named from its plant "palm" or "rye-grass," 3. 99
- Phoenix the hero; the Phoenix River, near which his tomb is to be seen, named after, 4. 391; domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 401, 415; variant accounts of, according to Demetrius of Scepsis, 4. 435
- Phoenix, a settlement in Crete, 5. 123
- Phoenix, a stronghold on top of Mt. Phoenix in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 6. 265, 267
- Phoenix River, the, named after the hero Phoenix, flows into the Asopus near Thermopylae, 4. 391
- Phoegandros (Polykandros), one of the Cyclades Islands, called "Iron" Island by Aratus, because of its ruggedness, 5. 161
- Pholoe, Mt., an Arcadian mountain, lies near Olympia, 4. 19, 101, 231
- Phonia (see Pheneus)
- Phoreys, and Ascanius, "led the Phrygians from Ascania," 5. 459
- Phoron, the harbour, in Attica, 4. 259
- Phoroneus, great-grandfather of nymphs, satyrs, and the Curetes, 5. 111
- Phoronis, The, of Hellanicus of Lesbos, 5. 111
- Phosphorus, the Shrine of, in Iberia, called "Lux Dubia," 2. 19
- Phraates, son of Phruates IV, sent by his father as hostage to Rome, 7. 237, 239
- Phraates IV (succeeded his father Orodes as king of Parthia, having murdered his father, his thirty brothers, and his own son), entrusted his children and grandchildren as hostages to Caesar, 3. 147, and has won his friendship, 7. 237

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Phranicates (Pharnapates ?), the Parthian general, fought against Vindilius in Syria, 7, 247
- Phratric, the, at Neapolis, 2, 449
- Phrixus, traversed by the Alpheus, 4, 47
- Phrixus, made voyage to Colchis, 1, 167; founded the temple of Leucothea and oracle of Phrixus in the Moschian country, having made his expedition prior to that of Jason, 5, 213; the City of, in Iberia, now called Idefesa, 5, 215; father of Ocyrtus, after whom Ocyrtum was named, 5, 387
- Phrycius, Mt., in Locris; Phryconian Cymé in Asia named after, 6, 7, 165
- Phrygia, Greater, over which Midas reigned, 5, 485; geographical position of, 5, 505
- Phrygia, Lesser, the same as Phrygia "Hellespontica" (q.v.) and Phrygia "Epictetus" (q.v.), 5, 487
- Phrygia, Lower, once under water, according to Xanthus, 1, 181; comprises Gallo-Græcia and Phrygia Epictetus, 1, 427; temple of Selené in, 5, 431; divided into two parts, 5, 485
- Phrygia "Catacecaumena," occupied by Lydians and Mysians; origin of epithet of, 5, 515; setting of the myth of the Arim and the thrones of Typhon, 5, 517
- Phrygia Epictetus, also called Phrygia Hellespontica and Lesser Phrygia; comprises the Troad, 1, 427; the Sangarius River flows in, 5, 379; borders on Bithynia, 5, 455; nowhere touches the sea, 5, 459; the cities in, 5, 505
- Phrygia "Hellespontica" (see Phrygia Epictetus), in early times called Lesser Phrygia, and later, by the Attalæi, Phrygia "Epictetus"; formerly occupied by Bithynians, 5, 379; geographical position of, 5, 455, 457, 467
- Phrygia Paroreia, in Phrygia Epictetus, 5, 505; description of, 5, 507
- Phrygian religious rites, the, 5, 105, 107; welcomed by the Athenians, 5, 109
- Phrygian tribes, certain, no longer to be seen, 5, 519
- Phrygians, the, are Brigians, a Thracian tribe, 3, 177, 349, 351; by some thought to have colonised Paconia, 3, 363; were colonists from Thrace and borrowed sacred rites from there, 5, 107; seized the Troad after the Trojan War, 5, 119, 463; certain of, settled in Paphlagonia, 5, 383; same people as the Brygi and Bryges, 5, 405; mentioned by Homer, 5, 423; boundaries of, confused with those of Mysians and Bithynians, 5, 459; lived round the Ascanian Lake, 5, 465; accounts of, go back to earlier times than Trojan War, 5, 491; confused with Trojans by tragic poets, 5, 495; colonised the parts about Cysicus after the Trojan War, 6, 23; by the poets confused with other peoples, 6, 315; tribes of, mentioned by Homer, 6, 361; came from Europe after the Trojan War, 6, 371
- Phrygius River, the (see Hyllus River)
- Phryni, the, in India, subdued by the Greek kings of Bactria, 5, 281
- Phrynichus the tragic poet, fined 1000 drachmas because of his play entitled *The Capture of Miletus* by Darius, 6, 209
- Phrynon the Olympian victor, with Athenians seized Sigæum in the Troad, 6, 75, and was unsuccessfully resisted by Pittacus of Lesbos, 6, 75
- Phthæres, the, a people near Miletus, 6, 209
- Phthelrophagi ("Lice-eaters"), the, in Asia, 6, 191, 207; so called because of their filthiness, 5, 215
- Phthia, in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4, 401, 407, 415; by some called the same as "Hellas" and "Achæa," 4, 403, 437
- Phthians, the; the name applied to the people of Messenian Methoné and to the subjects of Achilles, Protesilaus, and Philoctetes, 3, 385, 4, 406, 407
- Phthiotæ, the Achæan, in Thessaly; ancestors of the Achæans in the Peloponnesus, 4, 211; geographical position of, 4, 395, 413; Pelæus once king of, 4, 415

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Phthiotis, one of the four divisions of Thessaly, 4. 397, 409, 411, 413, 419, 421, 423, 429
- Phycus (Ras-al-Razat), Cape, in Cyrenaea, 3000 stadia from Cape Taenarum, 4. 127, 8. 201
- Phylacé in Phthiotis, subject to Protesilaüs, and about 100 stadia from Thebes, 4. 411, 421
- Phylé, deme of Attica, whence Thrasybulus brought back the popular party to Peiræus and Athens, 4. 263; borders on Tanagra, 4. 293
- Phyleus, brought the corselet of Meges from Ephyra (Homer), 4. 27; son of Augeas and father of Meges, 5. 49, 59
- Phyllus in Thessaly, where is the temple of Phyllian Apollo, 4. 421
- Physa, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 8. 149
- Physcus, in the Peraea of the Rhodians, 850 stadia from Lagina, 6. 267, 307; 1180 stadia from the Macæander, 6. 309
- Physicians, the hiring of, at Massalia, 2. 179; commend the Lagaritan wine, 3. 49; the, in India, 7. 103, 105
- Physics, the principles of, introduced by Eratosthenes into geography, 1. 233; division of earth into five zones in harmony with, 1. 369; views of Poseidonius on, 1. 397; fundamental to astronomy and geography, being a science which postulates nothing, and one of the three most important, 1. 423; teachings of, in regard to the earth, 1. 425
- Physics, the treatises on, by Poseidonius and Hipparchus, 4. 3
- Pianosa, the island (see Planasia)
- Piasus, ruler of the Pelasgians, honoured at Phriconian Larisa, and violated his daughter Larisa, but was killed by her, 6. 157
- Picentes, the; country of, extends to the Silaris River, 2. 469; ejected by the Romans, 2. 471
- Picentia (Vicenza), capital of the Picentes, 2. 471
- Picentine country, the (Picenum), 2. 373
- Picentini, the; colonists from the Sabini, 2. 377, 427; a small offshoot (Picentes) of, on the Poseidonian Gulf, 2. 469
- Picenum, description of, 2. 427-433
- Picrum Hydor, a river in Cilicia, 6. 337
- Pictæ, the Inns of (Ad Pictas), on the Latin Way, 2. 411
- Pietones, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 215, 217
- Picus ("Woodpecker"), a, led the way for colonisers of Picenum, 2. 427
- Pieria (see Pleris), in Thrace, 3. 331, 335, 341, 345, 363; the Muses worshipped at, 5. 107
- Pierians, the, a Thracian tribe, inhabited Pieria and the region about Olympus, 3. 331; dedicated places to the Muses, 4. 319
- Pleris, the land of Pieria in Macedonia, consecrated by Thracians to the Muses, 4. 319
- Pigeons (see Doves), the sacred, at Dodona, 3. 323
- Pikes, used as weapons by some of the Aethioplans, 8. 139
- Pillars, the, of Heracles (see Heracles); the strait at, 120 stadia long, and 60 wide where it is narrowest, 8. 165
- Pilus, the Median, 5. 313
- Pimolisené in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 447
- Pimolitis in Cappadocia, 5. 417
- Pimplya, the Muses were worshipped at, 5. 107
- Pimpleia, a village in southern Macedonia, where Orpheus lived, 3. 339; consecrated by Thracians to the Muses, 4. 319
- Pinara in Lycia, member of the Lycian League, 6. 315; a large city, 6. 317
- Pinarus River, the, in Cilicia, 6. 355
- Pindar, the lyric poet, of Thebes; a proverb quoted from, 1. 85; on offering hecatombs, 2. 75; on the "Gates of Gades," meaning the "Pillars of Heracles," 2. 137, 143; on the caverns and fire beneath the region of Italy and Sicily, 2. 457; calls Hiero the founder of Aetna, 3. 67; on the Alpheus River and the fountain Arethusa, 3. 75; says the Boeotian tribe was once called Syes ("Swine"), 3. 287; on the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Helli at Dodona, 3. 313; calls Dodona "Thesprotian," 3. 315; in referring to the voyage of "Heracles from Troy through Helle's maidenly strait," defines the Hellespont as extending to the Myrtoan Sea, 3. 381; on the birth of Orion (at Hyria in Boeotia), 4. 295; refers to Lake Copais as "Lake Cephissia," 4. 323; on Phoenix, the leader at Troy, 4. 401; uses the Greek word "aisos" ("sacred grove") of any "sacred precinct," 4. 329; on the "three-peaked" Ptoia Mountain, and on the prophet Teneus, 4. 329; on the two eagles set free by Zeus that met at Delphi, at the navel of the earth, 4. 355; associates the rites of Dionysus in Greece with those of Rhea in Phrygia, 5. 99; on the Isle Delos and the birth of Apollo and Artemis there, 5. 163; on the Amazons, 5. 383; quoted on the giant Typhon, 6. 177; on Polymnestus the famous musician of Colophon, 6. 235; speaks of the Homeridae as Chians, 6. 243; says that gold rained upon Rhodes when Athené was born from the head of Zeus, 6. 277; on the Hyperboreans, 7. 97; on the intercourse of women with he-goats at Mendes in Egypt, 8. 69
- Pindus, by some called Acyphas, one of the four cities in Doris, 4. 387
- Pindus, Mt., the Inachus River flows from, 3. 79; the peoples living on and around, 4. 417; lies above Acarnania, 5. 25
- Pindus River, the, in Doris, 4. 387
- Pine, the Beautiful, in the Troad, of extraordinary size, described by King Attalus I, 6. 89
- Pine-trees, not found in Hyrcania but abundant in India, 5. 263
- Piombino (see Poponium)
- Pionise in Asia Minor, 6. 116
- Piperno Vecchio (see Privernum)
- Piracy, entirely broken up, 2. 31; the, of the Iapodes, 2. 287; the, of the Tyrrheni and the Antians, 2. 391; sometimes engaged in by the Georgi in the Tauric Chersonesus, 3. 245; the business of, in Cilicia and elsewhere, 5. 481
- Pirates, the Tyrrhenian, in early times made trafficking impossible in the region of Sicily, 3. 65; the Cilician, robbed the temple on Samothrace of more than 1000 talents, 3. 373; the Teleboans all called, 5. 61; the Cilician, cause of organisation of gangs of, 6. 327; sold many slaves in Delos, 6. 329; overthrown by the Romans, 6. 331; captured Claudius Pulcher but released him, 6. 386; along the coast of Asiatic Ionia near Mt. Corymbus, 6. 241
- Pisa in Italy; the distance from, to Luna and Volaterrae, 2. 347; founded by Pisatians from the Peloponnesus, 2. 351; once a prosperous city, 2. 353; Sardinia and Corsica visible from, 2. 363
- Pian, a city or territory or spring in Elis, whence some think Pisatis derived its name, 4. 97
- Pisatians, the; from the Peloponnesus, founded Pisa in Italy, 2. 351; in Italy, sometimes attacked by mountaineers from Sardinia, 2. 361; in the Peloponnesus, took no part in the Trojan War, some say, because they were regarded as sacred to Zeus, 4. 93; got back their homeland, again taking charge of the Olympian Games, but again fell into the power of the Eleians, 4. 95; Salomonius, the king of, 4. 103; were allies of the Messenians, 4. 121
- Pisatis, a district in Elis, 4. 23; traversed by the Alpheius, 4. 47; separated by a mountain from Macistia, 4. 49; again fell into the power of the Eleians; history of, and fame of, for its rulers, 4. 95; derivation of name of, doubtful, 4. 97; the whole of, borders on Arcadia, 4. 101; under sway of the Eleians, 4. 107; whence the Pelopides set out to capture Argos and Mycenae, 4. 187
- Pisidia, description and history of, 5. 479-485; the cities in, 5. 481; formerly subject to Amyntas, but now to the Romans, 5. 485; a part of, seized by the Seleuces, 6. 116
- Pisidians, the; geographical position of, 1. 497; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 428, 6. 363

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Pissuri, the, in Asia, a tribe of the Däae, 5. 261
- Pistachio nuts, the, in Persia, 7. 181
- "Pistra," or "Potistra" ("Drinking-trough"), equivalent of "Pisa," the name of a spring in Pisatis, 4. 97
- Pitanaei, the; coast of, 6. 121
- "Pitanatae," the epithet assumed by some of the Samnitae, 2. 465
- Pitané in Asia; geographical position of, 6. 5, 103, 131
- Pitch, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; produced in the Alps, 2. 283; the Brettian, 3. 35; made in great quantities in Colchis, 5. 211
- Pitch-works, the, in Cisalpine Celtica, 2. 333
- Pitheussa, or Pitheussae (Aenaria, now Ischia), a fragment broken off from Misenum, 1. 223; an isle off Campania, 1. 473; settled by Bretrians and Chalcidians, 2. 465; fruitful, has gold mines, and is subject to earthquakes and eruptions, 2. 457, 459; a fragment broken off Italy, 3. 25; by some regarded as the scene of the Homeric "couch of Typhon," 6. 175, 177
- Pitnissus in Galatia; region of, cold and bare of trees, grazed by wild asses, and has extremely deep wells, 5. 473, 475
- Pittacus of Mitylené, one of the Seven Wise Men, 6. 141; unsuccessfully resisted Phrynon the Athenian in the Troad, 6. 77, 79; a tyrant, restored Mitylené to its independence, 6. 143
- Pittheus, the son of Pelops, came originally from Pisatis, 4. 175
- Pityra in the territory of Parium in the Troad, 5. 461, 6. 31
- Pityassus, a city in Pisidia, 5. 481
- Pitycia, in the Troad, 6. 25, 87 (see footnote 7 on p. 30)
- Pityocamptes, the robber who infested the country of the Scelronian Rocks, killed by Theseus, 4. 245
- Pityus, a district in the territory of Parium, 6. 31
- Pityus, the Greater (Pitzounda), on the Muxine; the coast of, 5. 207
- Pityussa, the former name of Lamp-sacus and of Chios, 6. 35
- Pityussa, another name of the island Salamis, 4. 253
- Pityussae Islands (Ebusus and Ophiussa, now Ibyza and Afsia), the, geographical position of, 2. 123; description of, 2. 125
- Pitzounda (see Pityus, the Greater)
- Pixodarus, third son of Hecatomnos the king of the Carians, banished his sister, Queen Ada, 6. 285
- Placentia in Italy, one of the famous cities in Cispadana, 2. 325, 327
- Placus, "wooded," the Homeric, in the Troad, 6. 17, 129
- Plague, a, of mice, in Cantabria, 2. 113
- Plaine de la Crau (see Stony Plain)
- Planasia (Planosa), isle between Italy and Corsica, 1. 473, 2. 193
- "Planetæ," the, of Homer, 1. 75; modelled after the "Cyaneæ," 2. 63; transferred by some to the "Gates of Gades," 2. 137
- Planesia, a small island off eastern Iberia, 2. 89
- Planets, the, move along oblique circles in the zodiac, 1. 425
- Plants, variations in, 1. 393
- Plataea, or Plataeae; an Asopus River flows past, 4. 205; the Persian War near, 4. 287; name probably derived from "platô" ("oar-blade"), 4. 303; Scelus, Eteonus, and Erythrae in territory of, according to some writers, 4. 315; site of, and battle with 300,000 Persians at, 4. 325; temple of Zeus Eleutherius and Games at, and tombs of fallen Greeks still to be seen at, 4. 327
- Plataeae, a deme in Sicynia, the home of Mnasealces the poet, 4. 327
- Platamodes, Cape, in western Mes-senia, 4. 69
- Platanistes, a stretch of coast in Cilicia, 6. 331
- Platanistus (see Macistus)
- Plato (427-347 B.C.), the great Athenian philosopher; his definition of justice, 1. 39; thinks it possible that the story of the island Atlantis is not a fiction, 1. 391; on law-suits and corrupt practices, 3. 33; the *Phaedrus* of, quoted on Boreas, 3. 175; communism as set forth in, practised by the Scythians, 3. 197, 199; in his *Republic* advises

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- founding cities as far as possible from the sea, 3. 205; in his *Phædrus* lands the fountain above the Lyceum from which the Ilissus flows, 4. 277; calls philosophy "music," 5. 95; mentions the "Hendideian" rites, 5. 109; on the three stages in civilisation, 6. 47, 49; teacher of Heracles the tyrant, 6. 117; comrade of Budoxus of Cidus, 6. 283; on the immortality of the soul and the judgments in Hades, 7. 103; says that King Minos received his laws from Zeus every nine years, 7. 287; on the Nile and the Egyptian Delta, 8. 13; spent 13 years with the priests at Eleusis, 8. 83; learned some of their doctrines, 8. 85
 Peiaul, the; the setting of, 8. 153
 Peleades, the, setting of, in India, 7. 25, 27
 Peleades, the seven daughters of Atlas; the scene of the story of, a cave in Triphylia, 4. 59
 Peleas, the; contains a list of the seven Peleades, i.e. the seven great tragic poets, 6. 353
 Peleias River, the, flows in the ravine in front of Delphi, 4. 351
 Peleymion, a city in India, 7. 45
 Peleusians, the; some unknown tribe in Iberia which "now takes the field for the Romans," 2. 79
 Pelerel, the, live about the Naro River in Dalmatia, 3. 261; situated near the island Black Coreyra, 3. 263
 Peleoron in Aetolia, Old and New, once an ornament to Greece, 5. 27, 63; held the level country, 5. 65; Thestius the king of, 5. 69; mentioned by Homer, 5. 75; subject to Agrion, and occupied by the Curetes, 5. 85
 Peleusians, the; a tribe in Iberia of no importance, 2. 77
 Pelinthe, a place on the coast to the east of Alexandria, 8. 57
 Pelinthus (see Palinthus)
 Plough, a wooden, used in Albania in Asia, 5. 225
 Plumberia, a small island off eastern Iberia, 2. 89
 Plutarch the philosopher, a native of Tarsus, 6. 351
 Pluto, jokingly confused with Plutus (the god of riches), 2. 43
 Plutonia, the, where rise mephitic vapours, 2. 443
 Plutonium, the, at Hierapolis in Phrygia; detailed description of, 8. 187; at Acharaca in Caria, 6. 259
 Plutus (see Pluto)
 Plynus Harbour, the, in Cyrenaea, 8. 207
 Pnecentia, in Picenum, 2. 429
 Pnigum, a village on coast of Egypt, 8. 57
 Pnolacirius, the temple of, in Daunia, whence flows a stream that is a cure-all for diseases of animals, 3. 131
 Podanala (see Danala)
 Podarces, marshal of the forces of Philoctetes at Troy, 4. 407
 Podarces, temple of Athena Nedusia at, 4. 115
 Podellæ, the colonnade called, at Athens, 4. 265 (see footnote 2)
 Podellæ in Cilicia, 6. 337
 Podellæ, the (see Peucetia)
 Podarces in Ceos, 5. 169
 Poemundriana, the; another name of the Tanagraeans, 4. 293
 Poeninus (Pennine Alps), the; the road through, 2. 277, 289, 291
 Poet, the aim of the, 1. 23, 55
 Poetry, a kind of elementary philosophy, 1. 55; compared with prose, 1. 65; the source and origin of style, 1. 65; used in disciplining every period of life, 1. 71; that of Homer greatest of all, 1. 99; aim of, 1. 137; myths appropriate to, 3. 315; as a whole, laudatory of the gods, 5. 95
 Pogon, the harbour of Troezen, 4. 173
 Pola, or Polae, an Italian city, built by Colchians, 1. 169, 2. 323; an Istrian city, now included within the boundaries of Italy, 3. 267
 Polae in Italy (see Pola)
 Pole, the north; the limit of the northerly peoples, 1. 231; distance from, to equator, a fourth part of earth's largest circle, 1. 429; is the most northerly point of the sky, 5. 45
 Polemon (d. 273 B.C.), eminent

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Athenian philosopher, and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus, 6. 131
- Polemon of Troas, the famous Periegete (fl. about 200 B.C.); among other works wrote one on Athens. His works, now lost, were rich with information for travellers and students of art and archaeology; says that Eratosthenes the geographer never saw even Athens, 1. 53; wrote four books on the "dedicatory offerings on the acropolis at Athens alone," 4. 263
- Polemon I, son of Zeno the rhetorician of Laodicæa, possessed Iconium in Lycaonia, 5. 475; thought worthy of a kingdom by Antony and Augustus, 5. 511; became king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus (about 16 B.C.); sacked the city Tanais because of its disobedience, 5. 193; caught alive and killed by the Aspuriani, 5. 201; married Queen Pythodoria and acquired Colchis, 5. 213, 427
- Polemon II, assists his mother, Pythodoria the queen, 5. 427
- Polentia (Polenzo), a city on the larger of the Gymnesiæ, 2. 125
- Poles, the; elevations of, 1. 45
- PolICASTRO (see Pyxus)
- Polichma in the Troad, enclosed by walls, 6. 89, 91; near Palaescepsis, 6. 105
- Polichnê in Megaris, 4. 255
- Policium (see Siris)
- Polisma (see Polium)
- Polites, a companion of Odysseus; hero-temple of, near Temesa in Bruttium, 3. 15
- Polites, the Trojan sentinel, 6. 75
- Polities, the, of Aristotle, of which only fragments remain, on the Leleges of Ionia, and their conquests and settlements in Greece, 3. 289
- Polium (now Polisma) in the Troad, 6. 83
- Pollina (see Apollonia in Illyria)
- Pollux, and Castor (see Dioscuri)
- Polyandrium, the, at Thermopylae, where five pillars with inscriptions were dedicated to the fallen, 4. 379, 393
- Polyanus, Mt., in north-western Greece, 3. 311
- Polybius of Megalopolis in Arcadia (b. about 204 B.C.); author of *Histories* in 40 books, of which only the first five are extant in complete form, and of a geographical treatise, which is thought to be identical with the 34th book of his *Histories*; a philosopher, 1. 3; praised by Strabo, 1. 53; on the mythical element in Homer, 1. 73; holds correct views about the wanderings of Odysseus and about King Aeolus, 1. 85; divides the earth into six zones, 1. 367; wrongly defines some zones by arctic circles, 1. 371; calls country at equator temperate, 1. 373; discredits Pytheas, 1. 399; on certain distances in the Mediterranean basin, 1. 401; on certain distances in the Sicilian Sea and the Adriatic Gulf, 1. 405; makes false calculations, 1. 407; corrects Eratosthenes' estimates of distances, 1. 409; on the length of the Tagus River, 1. 411; introduces new method in estimating length of three continents, 1. 415; makes serious errors in regard to Europe and in his description of Libya, 3. 251; says the Turdullans (in Iberia) are neighbours of the Turdetanians on the north, 2. 13; on the food (acorns) of the tunny-fish, 2. 39; on the silver-mines at New Carthage, 2. 47; says the Baetis and the Anas rise in Celtiberia, 2. 49; on the civility of the Iberian Celti, 2. 59; on Intercatia and Segesama in Iberia, 2. 103; says Tiberius Gracchus destroyed 300 cities in Celtiberia, 2. 105; on the geographical position of the Pillars of Heracles, 2. 137; on the behaviour of a spring in the Heracleum at Gades, 2. 143, 147; says the Rhodanus has only two mouths, 2. 189; censures Pytheas for his falsehoods about Britain, 2. 215; adds the Oxybi and Decietæ to the Ligures, 2. 265; on a peculiar animal in the Alps, 2. 289; on a gold mine near Aquileia, 2. 291; on the size and height of the Alps, 2. 293; on the distance by land and sea from Iapygia to the Strait of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Sicily, 2. 305; on the Timavus River in Italy, 2. 319; on the distance from Luna to Cosa in Italy, 2. 347; on the Opici and Ausones, 2. 435; on certain distances in southern Italy, 3. 59; on the craters of Thermea (Vulcanello), the Liparacan Island, 3. 97; on certain distances in Italy and Illyria, 3. 133; on the capture of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus, 3. 141; says that both seas (Raxine and Adriatic) are visible from the Haemus Mountain, 3. 251; accuses Eratosthenes and other historians of giving credence to false "popular notions," 3. 269; says Paulus Aemilius subdued Perses and the Macedonians, destroyed 70 cities of the Epeirotes, and enslaved 160,000 people; reckons 8½, not 8, stadia to the Roman mile, and computes the distance between Apollonia (Pollina) and Thessalonicea (Saloniki), 3. 293, 295; reckons the Roman mile at 8½ stadia, and says the distance from Apollonia or the Ionian Gulf to Byzantium is 7500 stadia, 3. 379; discusses the topography of the continents in his *History*, 4. 3; on the perimeter of the Peloponneseus, 4. 13; describes "in a tone of pity" the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, 4. 201; on the Achaean League (?), 4. 216 (see footnote 3); wrongly puts the distance from Cape Muleus to the Ister at about 10,000 stadia, 4. 235; praises the historical accuracy of Ephorus, 4. 363; praises Ephorus and Eudoxus for their histories, 5. 81; introduces "popular notions" about distances, 5. 83; *History* of, succeeded by Strabo's *History*, 5. 277; relies on Artemidorus in regard to position of places in Asia Minor, 6. 311; describes with disgust state of affairs at Alexandria in his time, 8. 49-51.
- Polybotes the giant, slain by Poseidon, 5. 177.
- Polybus, said to have reared Oedipus at Thebes in Corinthia, 4. 199.
- Polycastê, daughter of Lygaeus and mother of Penelope, 5. 69.
- Polycleitus the Elder, of Argos (fl. about 462-412 B.C.), made statues for the Argive Heraeum which are the most beautiful in the world, 4. 167.
- Polycleitus of Larissa, the historian, author of a history of Alexander the Great; on the Caspian Sea, 5. 255; says Susa is 200 stadia in circuit and has no walls, 7. 159; says the Tigris meets with other rivers in a kind of lake, 7. 161; on the Euphrates River, 7. 213.
- Polycles, the noble son of, said by Callisthenes to have led the Cauconians in the Trojan War, 5. 377.
- Polycoero (see Hieracles).
- Polycretes (hanged by the Persians 522 B.C.), tyrant of Samos, gained supremacy over the sea, 6. 217.
- Polyeritus (Polycleitus?), on the palaces of the Persian kings at Susa, 7. 185.
- Polydama the Trojan, 6. 73.
- Polydama, wife of the Aegyptian King Thon, 8. 63.
- Polydectes, elder brother of Lycurgus and king of Sparta, 5. 151.
- Polydectes, king of Seriphos, intended to marry Danaë, mother of Perseus, against her will, 5. 171.
- Polydorus, a son of Priam, 6. 17.
- Polygamy, among the Thracians and Getans, 2. 183.
- Polykandros (see Phlegandros).
- Polymedion, 40 stadia from Cape Lectum, 6. 101.
- Polymnastus, the famous musician of Colophon, mentioned by Pindar, 6. 237.
- Polynices, ancestor of Theras the founder of Thera, 4. 63.
- Polyphagi, the, live north of the Caucasus, 5. 241.
- Polypoetes, the domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 437.
- Polyporus River, the (see Heptaporus).
- Polyrrhenians, the, in Oete; territory of, borders on that of the Cydonians, and has the temple of Dictynna, 5. 141.
- Pompaedius Silo, the Marsian, killed in battle with the Romans (88 B.C.), 2. 431.
- Pompala (Pompeli), once held by the Osci, and a port-city, 2. 453.
- Pompeli (see Pompala).
- Pompetopolis (see Soli) in Cilicia, 6. 311.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Pompeiiopolis in Paphlagonia, 5. 451
 Pompelo (Pampeluna), in northern Iberia, 2. 99; "City of Pompey," 2. 101
 Pompey the Great; defeats of sons of, in Iberia, 2. 21; Trophies of, in the Pyrenees, 2. 81, 91; road from Italy to Farther Iberia runs past Trophies of, 2. 95; fought by Sextorius in Iaccetania in Iberia, 2. 101; Trophies of, regarded by some as boundary between Celtica and Iberia, 2. 171; joined by faction of Massiliotes, 2. 179; son of Pompey Strabo, 2. 311; builder of beautiful structures at Rome, 2. 407; after breaking up all piracy, settled pirates in Dymê in Achæa and in Soli in Cilicia, 4. 225, 227; made an expedition against the Iberians and Albanians, 5. 187; attended a lecture of Poseidonius in Rhodes, 5. 189; marched through two difficult passes from Armenia into Iberia, 5. 221; fought the Albanians, 5. 227; was accompanied by Theophanes of Mitylenê, 5. 233; enlarged Zela, 5. 263; imposed tribute upon Tigranes, 5. 331; took over Pontus, 5. 373; presented territories to Deiotarus, 5. 393; army of, partly slaughtered by the Heptacomitæ, 5. 401; invaded Cappadocia Pontica and Lesser Armenia, and founded Nicopolis in latter, 5. 425; enlarged Eupatoria, and called it Magnopolis, 5. 429; dedicated treasures of Mithridates in the Capitolium at Rome—and built up Cabeira, 5. 431; appointed Archelaus priest of Comana, 5. 435; successor of Leucullus in Asia, 5. 435, 471; added many provinces to Zeltis, 5. 441; founded Neapolis in Phazemonitis, 5. 443; destroyed the fortress at Sagyllum in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 445; gave Mithridatium to Bogiodiatarus, 5. 469; conference of, with Leucullus, 5. 471; broke up piracy, and settled the remaining pirates in Soli and Dymê, 6. 315; owed much of his success to Theophanes of Mitylenê, and helped him to adorn his native land, 6. 143, 145; Pythodorus of Tralleis a friend of, 6. 257; pupil of Aristodemus, 6. 263; assigned much additional territory to Tigranes, 7. 231; included the fortress Seleucæ within the boundaries of Commagene, 7. 241; adjudged Antiocheia in Syria a free city, 7. 249; destroyed strongholds of robbers in Syria, 7. 263; treacherously slain near, and buried on, Mt. Casius near Aegypt, 7. 279; overthrew the two sons of Alexander the king of Judæa, 7. 289; seized Jerusalem, 7. 291; took certain territory away from the Judæans, 7. 297; appointed Herod (Hyrcaus?) to the priesthood, 7. 299; welcomed Ptolemy Anuletus at Rome, 8. 45, and had him restored to his throne, but was himself slain near Pelusium, 8. 47
 Pompey, Gnaeus, son of Pompey the Great; defeats of, in Iberia, 2. 21; flight, and death of, 2. 21
 Pompey, Marcus, son of Theophanes of Mitylenê, appointed Procurator of Asia by Augustus and now one of the best friends of Tiberius, 6. 145
 Pompey, Sextus, son of Pompey the Great; defeats of, in Iberia, 2. 21; escaped, caused Sicily to revolt (see 2. 101), was captured in Asia, and ended life at Miletus, 2. 23; waged war against Cæsar's generals, 2. 101; caused Sicily to revolt, 3. 23; ejected from Sicily by Augustus, 3. 67; abused Syracuse, 3. 75; opposed by Centoripa in Sicily, 3. 79
 Pompey, Strabo (consul 89 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, settled Roman colony in Comum, 2. 311
 Pomptine Plain, the, on the confines of Latium, 2. 387, 397
 Pontia (Ponza), small island off Latium, 1. 473, 2. 399
 Pontic Province (Pontus, *q.v.*), the, extent of, 5. 385
 Pontic Sea (see Buxine), the, regarded as a kind of second Oceanus, 1. 77
 Pontic, the, in Cappadocia, 5. 263
 Pontus (see Pontic Province and Cappadocia Pontica)
 Pontus, the (see Pontic Sea, and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Buxine); peoples beyond, unknown, 3. 173; forty rivers empty into, 3. 189; "left parts" of, extend from the Ister to Byzantium, 3. 285, 327
- Ponza (see Pontia)
- Poplar-trees, the Heliades changed into, 2. 319
- Populonium (or Populonia, near Piombino), distance from, to Cosa, 2. 347; visited by Strabo, 2. 355
- "Pordalis," an indecent name, 6. 149
- Poroselené (Poroselené?), near Lesbos, 6. 147
- "Pornopon," the name of a certain month among the Acollans in Asia, 6. 127
- Poros, the isle (see Calauria)
- Poroselené (see Poroselené)
- Porosina, the king of Clusium (Chiusi) in Tyrrhenia, tried to restore Tarquinus Superbus to the throne, 2. 339
- Porta Collina, at Rome, 2. 377
- Portuson, the Homeric, father of "Agius, Melas, and Onceus, who lived in Pleuron and steep Calydon," 5. 75
- Porticulus, the country of, in India, 7. 59
- Porto di Fermo (see Castellum Firmatorum)
- Portugal (a part of ancient Iberia, *q.v.*)
- Porus, the king, captured by Alexander and presented with a large part of India by Alexander, 7. 5; country of, has about 300 cities, 7. 49, 61
- Porus, the Indian; country of, in India, called Gandaria, 7. 25; a relative of the Porus whom Alexander captured, 7. 61
- Porus, ruler of 600 kings in India, wished to be a friend of Augustus Caesar, sending ambassadors and gifts to him, 7. 127
- Posidium, the, at Alexandria, containing a temple of Poseidon, 8. 39
- Posidium, a small town in Syria near Laodicea, 7. 249, 255
- Posidium, Cape, in Arabia, 7. 341
- Posidium, Cape, in Chios, 8. 241, 243
- Posidium, Cape (Punta della Licos), promontory in Leucania, 3. 3
- Posidium, Cape, of the Milesians; end of coast of Ionia, 6. 197, 205, 203, 201; altar on, erected by Neleus, 6. 199
- Posidium, Cape, on the isle Samos, has a temple of Poseidon, 6. 213
- Posidium (Cape Scala), the, in Thasprotia, 3. 299
- Posidium, Cape, north of Euboea in Thessaly; position of, in the Aegaeon, 3. 353
- Poseidon; Asphalius, temple of, on new volcanic isle, 1. 215; according to Homer, halted his horses at the Euboean Aegae, whence, probably, the Aegaeon Sea took its name, 4. 221; a horse-race instituted in honour of, by Romulus, 2. 385; numerous temples of, on capes in Elis, 4. 49; temple of the "Samian" at Samicum in Triphylia, 4. 9, 59, 63, where Telemachus found the Pylians offering sacrifices, 4. 63; temple of, on Cape Taenarum, 4. 127; father of the mythical Nauplius, 4. 153; the Isthmian, temple of, on the Isthmus of Corinth, 4. 155, 197; Troezen in Argolis sacred to; asylum in Calauria, sacred to; gave Leto Delos for Calauria, and Apollo Delphi for Cape Taenarum, 4. 173, 175; the Heliconian, temple of, at Helice, submerged by tidal wave, 4. 213, 215; sacred precinct of, at Onchestus, 4. 329; notable temple of, on Cape Geraestus in Euboea, 5. 11; great temple of, on the island Tenos, 5. 173, and on the island Nisyros, 5. 177; worshipped in Phrygia, in the interior—and explanation thereof, 5. 515; destroyed Alas (Ajax), 8. 81; temple of, on Cape Posidium in Samos, 6. 213; the Heliconian, sacrifices to, at Panionium in Asia, 6. 221; temple of, at Alexandria, 8. 39
- Poseidonia (Pesto) in Leucania, 2. 469, 3. 3; people of, conquered by the people of Elea, 3. 5
- Poseidonia, Gulf of, in Leucania, 2. 299, 305, 469
- Poseidonia, the earlier name of Troezen in Argolis, 4. 173
- Poseidonius of Apameia in Syria (b. about 130 B.C.), author of a history in 52 books, now lost, and

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

a geographical and astronomical scholar of peculiar value to Strabo and other later scientific writers; philosopher, 1. 3; on the tides, 1. 15, 19, 203; praised by Strabo, 1. 53; on the winds, 1. 107; on the Eretrians, 1. 151; on the Syrians and kindred peoples, 1. 153; on the silting-up process, 1. 199; on the partial destruction of Sidon by an earthquake, 1. 215; his treatise on Oceanus and his discussion of the zones, 1. 361; estimates circumference of earth at 180,000 stadia, 1. 365; his "Arthiopia" and "Scythico-Celtic" zones, 1. 371; on the oblique motion and celerity of the sun at equator, 1. 375; believes the ocean flows in a circle round the inhabited world, 1. 385; philosopher and master of demonstration, 1. 391; thinks migration of Cimbrians was caused by inundation of sea, and approves of division of inhabited world into three continents, 1. 393; would amend Homer's text, 1. 395; views of, on physics, 1. 397; imitates Aristotle, 1. 399; says Onides lies on same parallel as Rhodes and Gades, 1. 401; on the Periscians, Amphiscians, and Heteroscians, 1. 577; on sunsets in Iberia, 2. 9; made observations of the sun on visit to Gades (Cadiz), 2. 11; on the east winds of the Mediterranean, 2. 31; praises extravagantly quantity and quality of silver and gold ores in Turdetania, 2. 41-47; says Aristotle wrongly attributes tides to "high and rugged coasts" of Maurusia and Iberia, 2. 67; says the Baenis (Minius) River rises in Cantabria, 2. 69; on Odyssaea and Athené's temple in Iberia, 2. 83; says Marcus Marcellus exacted tribute of 600 talents from Celtiberia, but denies that the country had 300 cities, 2. 105; on three by-products of Cyprian copper, on Iberian crows, and on Celtiberian and Parthian horses, 2. 107; on the fortitude of women in some countries, notably in Liguria at child-birth, 2. 113; on the Pillars of Hercules, 2. 137;

on two wells in the Heracleium at Gades, 2. 145; on the causes of the tides, 2. 147-151; on a peculiar tree (*Dracaena Draco*?) in Iberia, 2. 155; on the origin of the large stones in Stony Plain in Celtica, 2. 185; on the treasures found at Tolosa, 2. 207; on the width of the isthmus between Narbo and the ocean, 2. 209; on barbaric customs of the Gauls, 2. 217; on a certain isle off the mouth of the Liger where no male sets foot, 2. 249; on quarrying stones in Liguria, 2. 335; says the circuit of Sicily is 4400 stadia, 3. 67; on the geographical position of the three cups of Sicily, 3. 59, 61; on the effects of the eruptions of Aetna, 3. 69; on Syracuse, Eryx, and Etna, 3. 87; on a submarine eruption between Ilern and Euxynum, 3. 101; on the expedition of the Cimbri to the region of Lake Maeotis, 3. 169; on the Homeric Mysians, 3. 177, 179, 195; would amend "Mys" to "Moed" in Homer, 3. 181; says Sellurus, the king of the Bosporus, had 50 sons, 3. 235; says the earth poured into the trenches at the mine of asphalt near Apollonia in Illyria changes to asphalt, and describes the asphaltic vine-earth at the Pierian Selruccia (Kabouai) and in Rhodes (where he was Prytanis), which kills the insects on infected vines, 3. 267; known by Strabo (?), 3. 383 (see footnote 6); wrote treatises on *Physics* and *Mathematics*, 4. 3; more accurate in matter of distances than Polybius, 5. 83; on the width of the isthmuses (1) between Colchis and the mouth of the Cyrus River, (2) between Lake Maeotis and the Ocean, and (3) between Pelusium and the Red Sea, 5. 187; wrote a history of Pompey, 5. 189; on the earthquakes round Rhagae, 5. 273; on the Council of the Parthians, 5. 277; on bricks in Iberia that float on water and are used to clean silver, 6. 133; sojourned and taught in Rhodes, 6. 279; on the springs of naphtha in Babylonia, 7. 217;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- says that Seleucus in Syria was divided into four satrapies, 7. 241; most learned of all philosophers in Strabo's time, native of Apameia, 7. 255; on the huge dragon seen in Syria, 7. 261; says that the ancient dogma about atoms originated with Mochus the Sidonian, 7. 271; on the sorcerers about the Dead Sea, 7. 295; on the fragrant salts in Arabia, 7. 351; emends the Homeric "Erembians" to "Arambians," and says that the Arabians consist of three tribes, 7. 371; on the cause of the risings of the Nile, 8. 19; on the breadth of the Isthmus between Pelusium and Hieropolis, 8. 71; amused by the ages on the coast in Maurusia, 8. 163; says that the rivers in Libya are "only few and small," and discusses the effect of the sun on different regions, 8. 175-177
- Potamia in western Paphlagonia, 5. 453
- Potamon of Mitylenê, contemporary of Strabo, 6. 143
- Potamus, the Attic deme, north of Cape Sunkum, 4. 271
- Potentates, the, subject to the Romans, 8. 213
- Potidaea (later called Cassandrea, now Kassandra), founded by the Corinthians, 3. 349
- "Potistra" (see "Pistra")
- Potniae near Thebes, scene of the myth of the Glaucus who was torn to pieces by the Potnian mares, 4. 313; by some identified with the Homeric Hypothebea, 4. 327
- Potnian mares, the, which tore Glaucus to pieces, 4. 313
- Pracilius (see Praetorius River), a supposed place in the Troad, 6. 39; mentioned by Homer, 6. 37
- Praetorius River, the, in the Troad, 6. 9, 19, 23, 39
- Praefect, a, of equestrian rank, sent to govern certain *Ligures*, 2. 271
- Praefect, the, of Egypt, has the rank of king, 8. 49
- Praefecta, the; in Iberia, reside at Tarraco, 2. 91; sail up the Nile in cabin-boats, 8. 63; the Nilometers useful to, in determining revenues, 8. 129; hold as personal property a certain island in the Nile, 8. 133; sent by the Romans to the Provinces, 8. 211
- Praeneste (Palestrina), between the Latin and Valerian Ways, 2. 415; description of, 2. 417-419
- Praenestine Way, the, 2. 415
- Praenestini, the, 640 in number, who long held out against Hannibal at Casilinum, 2. 461
- Practor, a, governs Baetica, 2. 121
- Practor *nocturnus*, the, a local official in Alexandria, 8. 49
- Practorian legatus, a, administers justice to the Lusitanians, 2. 121
- Practore, the Roman, insulted by the Lacedaemonians, 4. 137; sent by Augustus to all "Provinces of the People," 8. 218
- Pramnae, the, a sect of philosophers in India, 7. 123; life and habits of, 7. 125
- Prasia (or Prasinae), a deme on the eastern coast of Attica, 4. 271
- Prasiao (Prasto, near Leonidi), in Argolis, belongs to the Argives, 4. 151; belonged to a kind of Amphictyonic League of seven cities, 4. 175
- Prasians, the, in the Argolis; dues of, at temple of Poseidon on Calauria, paid by the Lacedaemonians, 4. 175
- Prasians, the, in Crete, called the Corybantæ sons of Athene and Helios, 5. 111; country of, 5. 139
- Prasii, the, superior to all other tribes in India, 7. 63
- Prasto (see Prasinae)
- Prasus in Crete, where is the temple of the Dictæan Zeus, 5. 127; lies 60 stadia above the sea and was raised to the ground by the Hierapynians, 5. 139
- Praxander, founded Lapathus in Cyprus, 8. 377
- Praxiphanes the philosopher, native of Rhodes, 6. 279
- Praxiteles, the great sculptor (b. about 390 B.C.); the "Eros" of, at Theopias, brought fame to that city, 4. 319; works of, filled whole of altar in temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 229

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Predestination, discussion on, 2. 189
 Preferni (Privernates), the, overthrown by the Romans, 2. 387
 Premnia, a fortified city in Aethiopia, captured by Petronius, 8. 139, and better fortified by him, 8. 141
 Propeasinthos (Despotiko), one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165
 Prevesa (see Nicopolis, Actia)
 Priam, king of Troy; the Amazons would not fight on side of, 5. 415; once attacked the Amazons, 5. 493; domain of, 6. 13, 21; father of Lycoson and Polydorus, 6. 17; Democoon, bastard son of, 6. 19; from a small beginning became king of kings, 6. 63; Oebriones, bastard son of, 6. 65; Cassandra the comeliest daughter of, 8. 81; would not honour Aeneias, 6. 107; race of, hated by Zeus, 6. 109; the gold mines at Asyria the source of wealth of, 6. 369; once as ally numbered among the Phrygians, 6. 371
 Priamo, a city of the Dalmatians, set on fire by Augustus, 8. 261
 Priapus in the Troad; Oyzkencé near, 5. 461; founded by the Milesians or else the Oyzkenci, and worships Priapus its founder, 6. 9, 27; geographical position of, 6. 29
 Priapus the god; highly revered temple of, at Ornese, 4. 205; worshipped at Priapus in the Troad, his worship being transferred from Ornese near Corinth, 6. 27; unknown to Hesiod, 6. 29
 Prienê (Samsoun in Caria); people of, said to have come from Helicé in Achaia; and description of sacrifice of bull to Poseidon there, 4. 213; formerly on the sea, but made an inland city by the alluvial deposits of the Maeander, 5. 515; (by some called Cadmê), near the Maeander River, founded by Aegyptus, son of Neleus, and later by Philotas, a Boeotian, 6. 199, 211
 Prieniens, the, serve as priests at the sacrifice in honour of Heliconian Poseidon at Panionium in Asia, 6. 221
 Priestesses, the, of the Cimbrî, accompanied the Cimbrîan army and sacrificed the prisoners, 3. 171
 Priests, the ancient, attained to leadership because of their superior knowledge, 1. 87; the Aegyptian, interested in the sciences and were companions of the kings, 8. 19; had famous schools of philosophy and astronomy, 8. 83, 125; and at Merot on the Nile once gave orders even to the king, 8. 147
 Prion, Mt. (see Lepra Acté)
 Privernates, the (see Preferni)
 Privernum (Piperino Vecchio), in Italy, 2. 413
 Probolanthus, belonged to the Tetrapolis of Attica, 4. 209, 273
 Prochyta (Prochida), the Isle; a fragment broken off from Misenum, 1. 223; an Isle off Campania, 1. 473, 2. 455; a fragment broken off from Italy, 3. 25
 Prochida, the Isle (see Prochyta)
 Procles, a certain native of the Isle Leros, 5. 173
 Procles, and Eurystheneas, the Heraclidae, took possession of, and re-organised, Laconia, 4. 133, 235; drew up the Spartan Constitution, according to Ilielanicus, 4. 139; established Sparta as metropolis, 5. 149; second founder of Samos the Aegean Isle, 6. 201
 Procnê and Philomela, scene of mythical story of, was Daulis, but, according to Thucydides, Megara, 4. 369
 Proconnesian white marble, the, at New Proconnesus, 6. 33
 "Proconnesus," the second a redundant in, 6. 147
 Proconnesus (the Isle Marmora), with city of same name, has a large and excellent white marble quarry, 3. 377; the Old and New, 8. 33
 Proconsuls, sent by Augustus to the "Provinces of the People," 8. 213
 Procurator, the, in Aegypt, 8. 49
 Procurators, attend to needs of Caesar's soldiers in Iberia, 2. 123; sent by Augustus to his Provinces, 8. 213
 Prodano, the Isle (see Protê)
 Proerna, subject to Achilles, 4. 413
 Proetides (frenzied daughters of Proetus), the, purified by the water of the Anigras River, 4. 61

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Proetus, used Mycenae as base of operations, 4. 169
- Prometheus, scene of story of, transferred by historians from the real Caucasus to mountains in India, 5. 230, 7. 13
- Prometheus Unbound, Aeschylus', quoted, 2. 187
- Pronaos, the, of an Aegyptian temple, 8. 81
- Pronesus in Cephalonia, 5. 47
- Pronia, near Nauplia, 4. 169
- Prophecies, the Tyrrhenian, 8. 113
- Propheta, the, at Dodona were at first men (Pelioi), but later three old women (Peliai), 3. 317, 323
- Prophthasia in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 271
- Propontia (Sea of Marmora), the; formerly not connected with the Buxine, 1. 183; empties into the Buxine, 1. 479; 1600 stadia long, 1. 481; formed by the Thracian Chersonesus, 3. 281, 373, 375; the whole of, called by some writers "Hellespont," 3. 381; extent of seaboard of, in Asia, 6. 5, 9; numerous colonies of Milesus on, 6. 207
- Propyla, the, of an Aegyptian temple, 8. 81
- Prose, compared with poetry, 1. 63
- Proserpina (see Coré)
- Prostitution, the, of the "dedicated maidens" at Aegyptian Thebes, 8. 126
- Prosymna, bordering on Midea and near Tiryns, 4. 169
- Protarchus the Epicurean, teacher of Demetrius Lacon and native of Bargyllia in Asia, 6. 289
- Proté (Prodano), a small island near the Messenian Pylos, 4. 69, 111
- Proteus, the first Greek hero to lose his life at Troy; life of, "half complete," according to Homer, 3. 181; the temple of, at Eleia, 3. 375; the subjects of, called "Phthians," 3. 385; domain of, in Thessaly, 4. 405, 407, 411, 415, 419, 421; temple of, at Eleusa (Eleus?) in the Thracian Chersonesus, 6. 61
- Proteus, story of, 1. 135; utters prophecy to Menelaüs, 1. 141
- Protagoras the painter, of Caunus in Caria (B. 332-300 B.C.); his *Ialysus* and *Satyr* at Rhodes, 8. 269, 271
- Proverb, the, from Pindar, 1. 85; about the Phrygian slave, 1. 133; about the silting up of the Pyramus River, 1. 195; concerning the Syracusans, 2. 71; "a Datum of good things" and "spoils of good things," 3. 355, 359; about the three Pyluses, 4. 33; about Lake Lerné, "a Lerné of illa," 4. 163; about the Marathonian deme Oenoné (Oenof), 4. 181; on the danger of doubling Cape Maleae, 4. 189; "Not for every man is the voyage to Corinth," 4. 191; "Nothing in comparison with Dionysus" (a painting by Aristides at Corinth), 4. 201; "Thracian pretense," 4. 285; "When the lightning flashes through Harma," 4. 293; "Neither go to Scelus thynself, nor follow another thither," 4. 313; "The Cretan does not know the sea," 5. 149; on the "Siphnian knucklebone," 5. 161; "All beneath Mycones lies," 5. 171; in regard to Armené in Paphlagonia, 5. 387; uttered by Stratoniceus in regard to the city Assus, 6. 115; in regard to Samos, 6. 219; in regard to Colophon, 6. 235; in regard to busybodies, 6. 241; in regard to the great slave-market in Delos, 6. 329
- Providence, discussions on, 2. 189; confirmatory evidence in Celtica for workings of, 2. 209; the work of, 8. 99
- Province, the Roman, of Aegypt, 8. 49
- Provinces, the Roman; division of ownership of, 2. 119; praefects and collectors of tribute sent to, 8. 211; divided into those of Caesar and those of the People, 8. 213; names of the consular and praetorial, 8. 215
- Provincia Narbonensis, 2. 165 (foot-note 4)
- Prusa, near Myrleia in Asia; situated on Mysian Olympus, is a well-governed city, and was founded by the Prusias who made war on Croesus (Oyrus?), 5. 457
- Prusias (formerly called Oius), in Asia, on a gulf in the Propontis; formerly

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- destroyed by Philip the son of Demetrius and father of Perseus, and given by him to Prusias the son of Zelas, 5. 455; won freedom from the Romans through friendliness, 5. 457
- Prusias, the, who made war on Croesus (Cyrus?), founded Prusa on the Mysian Olympus in Asia, 5. 457
- Prusias, the son of Zelas, who helped Philip to destroy Cius and Myrleia, and restored them, naming Cius after himself and Myrleia after his wife, and is the Prusias who welcomed Hannibal, and who retired from Phrygia Hellespontica by agreement with the Attalic kings, 5. 457; slain by Attalus II, 5. 169
- Prytanes, the, at Athens, greatly alarmed upon report of capture of Miletus, 4. 373
- Prytania (President), the office of, in Rhodes, held by Aristotle, 3. 267
- Psamathus in Laconia, 4. 127
- Psammetichus the Aegyptian king (about 666 B.C.); expeditions of, 1. 227; the Aegyptian fugitives called "Sembritae" revolted from, 8. 5; lived in time of Cyaxeres the Mede; tomb of, 8. 67; the son of (Necos, or Necho), said to have been the first to cut the canal that empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77
- Psaphis, in the land of the Oropians, 4. 273
- Psatho (see Pagnæ)
- Psebo, Lake, above Meroë, 3. 145
- Pselchis in Aethiopia, captured by Petronius, 3. 139
- Pseudo-coccus Vitis* (also called *Dactylopius Vitis*), a vine-infesting insect, killed by asphaltic earth, 3. 267
- Pseudo-Pennis, Cape, on the Great Syria, 8. 199
- Phalis River, the, flows between Chalcedon and Heracleia, 5. 379
- Pygmeus Harbour, the, in Aethiopia, 7. 333
- Pythi, the, in Libya, compared with the Ophiogeneis in the Troad, 6. 31; not harmed by reptiles, 8. 117, 207
- Pyrra, island and city, near Chios, 6. 243
- Pyttalia (*Lipeokutali*), the isle, called "the eye-sore of the Pelraeus," 4. 259
- Pteleos, Lake (Harbour?) of, in the Troad, 6. 59
- Pteleum, the Peloponnesian, subject to Nestor, 4. 71; a colony from the Thessalian Pteleum, 4. 73
- Pteleum in Thessaly, subject to Proteasidas, 4. 423
- Pteleum, Mt., a high mountain near the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 327
- Pterelas, son of Deionemus, for love of whom Cephalus leaped off Cape Leucas into the sea, 5. 33
- Ptolemaeus, the, in Phoenicia; battle of, against Sarpedon, 7. 273
- Ptolemaeus the son of Mennaeus, ruler of Chalcis and other places in Syria (70-40 B.C.), 7. 253
- Ptolemaic kings, the, of Egypt, also ruled over Cyprus, 6. 386; completed the great canal, 8. 77
- Ptolemais (see Barce in Cyrenaea), 8. 201
- Ptolemais in Pamphylia, 6. 326
- Ptolemais near the Nile, largest city in the Thebais, and has a government modelled on that of the Greeks, 8. 111
- Ptolemais in Phoenicia; longest day at, has 14 equinoctial hours, 1. 511; once called Acô, used by the Persians as base of operations against Egypt, 7. 271
- Ptolemais, in the country of the Troglodytes; longest day at, has thirteen equinoctial hours, 1. 509; founded by Bamedes, and situated near the hunting-grounds for elephants, 7. 319
- Ptolemy I, Soter, the son of Lagus, "whom the Macedonians believed to be the son of Philip of Macedonia" (Pausanias, 1. 6), founder of the Aegyptian dynasty (reigned 323-285 B.C.); on the frankness of the Celts about the Adriatic with Alexander, 3. 203; took the body of Alexander away from Perdiccas and buried it in Alexandria, 8. 35-37; succeeded Alexander, and was succeeded by Philadelphus, 8. 43; the Menelaëte Nome named after Menelaus the brother of, 8. 65
- Ptolemy II, Philadelphus (reigned

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 285-347 B.C.): Timosthenes the admiral of, writer on *Harbours* and composer of melody of the Pythian Neme, 4. 363; Arsinoë, wife and sister of, founded the city Arsinoë in Aetolia, 5. 65; Philotera named after sister of, 7. 315; sent Bumedes to the hunting-grounds for elephants, 7. 319; much interested in the sciences, 8. 17-19; succeeded Ptolemy Soter, and was succeeded by Euergetes, 8. 43; built the road from Coprus to Berenice on the Red Sea, 8. 119
- Ptolemy III, Euergetes, succeeded Ptolemy Philadelphus and was succeeded by Philopator, 8. 43
- Ptolemy IV, Philopator or Tryphon (reigned 222-205 B.C.): partly walked Gortynia, 5. 137; fought Antiochus the Great at Rhabdia, 7. 279; son of Apollonia, succeeded Euergetes and was succeeded by Epiphanes, 8. 43
- Ptolemy V, Epiphanes, succeeded Philopator and was succeeded by Philometor, 8. 43
- Ptolemy VI, Philometor (reigned 181-146 B.C.): conquered Alexander Balas in Syria (146 B.C.), but died from a wound (fell from his horse), 7. 247; succeeded Epiphanes and was succeeded by Euergetes II (Physcon), 8. 43
- Ptolemy VII, Euergetes II, Physcon (reigned 146-117 B.C.): received favourably Eudoxus of Cyzicus, 1. 377; succeeded by his wife Cleopatra, 1. 379; his scarcity of competent pilots, 1. 387; knew nothing about India, 1. 397; succeeded Philometor and was succeeded by Ptolemy Lathurus, 8. 43; sent masses of people against soldiers, thus causing their destruction, 8. 61
- Ptolemy VIII, Lathurus, succeeded Ptolemy Euergetes II (Physcon) and was succeeded by Auletes, 8. 43
- Ptolemy IX, Auletes (reigned 80-58 B.C. and 55-51 B.C.): illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII, Lathurus; banished by the Egyptians (58 B.C.), but restored to the throne by Gabinius the proconsul, 5. 437; father of Cleopatra and brother of Ptolemy the king of Cyprus, 6. 385; successor of Ptolemy Lathurus and father of Berenice and Cleopatra, 8. 43; the reign of, 8. 45-47; worst king of all, but received large revenues, 8. 53
- Ptolemy, last king of Cyprus (reigned 80-57 B.C.), younger brother of Ptolemy IX, Auletes; being deposed, and refusing to surrender to Marcus Cato, committed suicide, 6. 385
- Ptolemy, grandson of Antony and Cleopatra and son of Julia the Younger, succeeded to the throne of Mauritania, 8. 169, 179, 215
- Ptolemy "Coccoes" and "Pareisactus," from Syria, plundered the gold sarcophagus of Alexander, 8. 37
- Ptoia (Skroponeri), Mt., in Boeotia; the oracle of Apollo on, 4. 329
- Publius, Roman, worked the gold mines in the land of the Salassi, 2. 277
- Pulse, sown in the winter season, 7. 21
- Purple, the marine, used for dyeing, 6. 189; the Tyrian, most beautiful of all, 7. 269
- Purple-fish of huge size at Carteia, 2. 37
- Puteoli (see Dicæarchia); origin of name of, 2. 447
- Pydna (Oitrum, now Kithra), a Pierian city, 3. 339, 341, 345, 359
- Pygela, a town in Asia, founded by Agamemnon, has a temple of Artemis Munychia, 6. 223
- Pygmies, the, slaughtered by cranes, 1. 127; explanation of reputed size of, 8. 143
- Pylae, boundary between Cilicia and Syria, 6. 357
- Pylos (see Thermopylae), 4. 11; the Amphictyonic League convened at, twice a year, 4. 357
- Pylæan Assembly, the, of the Amphictyons at Thermopylae, 4. 398
- Pylæmenes, the descendants of, given by Pompey the kingship over certain of the Paphlagonians, 5. 371; the leader of the Eneti of the Paphlagonians in the Trojan War, 5. 381
- Pylæus, scion of Ares, ruler of the Pelasgians at Larisa Phryconis, 6.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 153; leader of the Lesbians in the Trojan War, 6, 157
- Pyllaeus, Mt., in Lesbos, 6, 157
- Pythagorae (i.e. Assembly-men), the, of the Amphictyonic League, sacrificed to Demeter, 4, 357
- Pylae (Pellic?) Festival Assembly, the, near Demetrias in Thessaly, 4, 425 (see footnote 2)
- Pyléné, the Homeric, in Aetolia, later moved and called Proschium, 5, 29; only traces of, left, 5, 65
- Pylian Sea, the, prolonged by Homer to the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, 4, 67
- Pylians, the, in the Peloponnese, fought the Arcadians, 4, 67; pretend a kinship with the Messenians, 6, 199
- Pylon, a place on the Candavian Way which marks the boundary between Illyria and Macedonia, 3, 203, 295
- Pylus, the city in Elis, not yet founded in Homer's time, 4, 21, and not the Homeric Pylus, 4, 23; lies between the outlets of the Peneius and Selida Rivers, 4, 31; the land of, cannot be the Homeric Pylus of Nestor, 4, 79, 83
- Pylus, the Messenian (Palaeokastro near Navarino), wrongly claims Nestor, and so most recent writers, 4, 33; near the Isle Proté (Prodano), 4, 69; according to Homer's account, cannot be the Pylus of Nestor, 4, 79, 83; lies at foot of Mt. Aegaleum (Malin), was torn down, but later built up by two Athenian generals, 4, 109; the naval station of the Messenians, 4, 111; one of the five capitals of Messenia, 4, 119
- Pylus, the Triphylian (or Lepreatic), the land of Nestor, through which the Alpheius flows, 4, 21; extends as far as Messenê and is the Homeric Pylus, both land and city, 4, 23, 49, 57, 76; by Homer called "emathôela," 4, 51; about 400 stadia from the Messenian Pylus, 4, 65; nowhere touches Messenia or Coelô Elis, and lies more than 30 stadia from the sea, 4, 76; further proofs of its being the Homeric Pylus, 4, 77-87
- Pyraechmes, the Aetolian champion, defeated Degmenus the Epeian champion, 4, 103
- Pyramid, the, at the Labyrinth; the tomb of King Immandes (Mandes?), 8, 105 (see footnote 1)
- Pyramids, the, of Gizeh, visible from the ridge at the stronghold called Babylon, 8, 87; description of, 8, 89-95; the Labyrinth comparable to, 8, 103
- Pyramus River, the, has added much land to Cilicia, 1, 195; flows through Cataonia, 5, 353, 6, 353; detailed description of, 5, 353-356
- Pyraus, the Homeric (see Demetrium)
- Pyrenees, the; distance from, to Massalia and to the Pillars, 1, 409; separate Iberia and Celtica, 1, 420; parallel to the Rhine, and at right angles to the Gemmenus, 1, 491; form boundary between Iberia and Celtica, 2, 5, 119, distant 1000 stadia from the Iberus River, 2, 81; occupied by some of the Emporians, 2, 95; well-wooded on Iberian side, but bare, and has glens, on Celtic side, 2, 101; shortest distance from, to the Rhenus, 2, 263
- Pyrgetans, the; last of the Triphylians, border on the Cyparissians, first of the Messenians, 4, 67
- Pyrgi (San Severa), in Italy, a small town between Cosa and Ostia, 2, 363; the port-town of the Caerentani, 2, 365
- Pyrgi, on the Neda River in Triphylia, 4, 67
- "Pyriogenea" ("Fire-born"), an epithet of Dionysus; origin of term, 6, 183
- Pyriphlegethon River, the, 2, 443
- Pyrrha, wife of Deucalion; grave of, at Cynus in Locris, 4, 379; Pyrrha, later called Melitaea, in Thessaly, named after, 4, 405; Thessaly named "Pyrrhaea" after, 4, 465
- Pyrrha, the promontory on the Gulf of Adramyttium, where is the Aphrodisium, 6, 103
- Pyrrha in Ionia, about 30 stadia from Miletus, and 50 from mouth of Maeander River, 6, 211
- Pyrrha in Lesbos, raised to the ground, 6, 145
- Pyrrha, Cape, in Thessaly, 4, 423

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Pyrrha the Isle, near Pyrrha in Thessaly, 4. 423
 Pyrrhæa, an earlier name of Thessaly, 4. 463
 Pyrrhic dance, the, 5. 91; invented by Pyrrhus, 5. 147
 Pyrrhus, said to have been the founder of the Pyrrhic dance, 5. 91, 147
 Pyrrhon, of the Sicilian sect of philosophers, 4. 251
 Pyrrhus (king of Epirus 295-272 B.C.), 3. 27; served as general for Tarantum (281 B.C.), 3. 115; defeated by the Romans, 3. 141; adorned Ambracia and made it his royal residence, 3. 303; killed before the walls of Argos by an old woman who dropped a tile upon his head, 4. 185; expedition of, to Italy, 4. 211
 Pyrrhus, the son of Neoptolemus and grandson of Achilles, once reigned over the Molossians, 3. 309
 Pythagoras, the philosopher, of Samos (fl. about 540-510 B.C.), spent much time at Croton in Italy, 3. 45; Zoroaster his slave, 3. 185; doctrine of, on abstention from meat, 3. 187; abandoned Samos because of growth of tyranny there, went to Egypt and Babylon, returned home, and again, for the same reason, left for Italy, where he lived to the end, 6. 217
 Pythagorean philosophers, many, at Croton in Italy, 3. 45
 Pythagorean philosophy, the, embraced by the Tarantini, 3. 115
 Pythagorean Secret Order, the, in Italy, was suppressed, 4. 211 (see footnote 3, p. 210)
 Pythagoreans, the, maintain that music tends to discipline character, 1. 57; call philosophy "music," 5. 95
 Pythiastæ, the, watch for the flash of lightning through Harma and then take the offering from Athens to Delphi, 4. 293, 295
 Pythangelus, Hunting-ground of, in Aethiopia, 7. 331; Pillars and Altars of, 7. 335
 Pytheas of Massalia (Marseilles), navigator, and author of a geographical

treatise (now lost); the first man, apparently, to give definite information about Western Europe and especially the British Islands. Though denounced by Strabo as utterly unworthy of belief, he is now regarded with greater favour. His date is uncertain, but he flourished at some time before 285 B.C. Says Thulé is six days' sail north of Britain, 1. 233; arch-falsifier, 1. 235; on the sun-dial at Massalia, 1. 237; inventions of, 1. 239; on certain parallels and meridians, followed by Hipparchus, 1. 269, 283, 443; fabrications of, 1. 391; his accounts of Britain and Thulé, 1. 399; believed, in part, by Bracton, 1. 401; calls Thulé northernmost point of inhabited world, 1. 411; says parallel of Byzantium passes approximately through Massalia, 1. 443; criticised by Strabo regarding uninhabitable regions, 1. 519; false pretensions of, 2. 49, 51, 85; tells falsehoods about Britain and Thulé, 2. 215, 261; the Ostimil of, 2. 237; falsifies about the country along the ocean, using as a screen his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics, 3. 175
 Pythian Games, the; contest of Ariston and Eunomus at, 3. 35; not mentioned by Homer, 4. 93 (see footnote 2); now neglected, 4. 363; the contests at, 4. 361, 363
 Pythian Nome, the, as rendered at Delphi; description and analysis of, 4. 363
 Pythian priestess, the, at Delphi; the first was called Phemonoe, 4. 363
 Pythias, the name of the procession of the Athenians to Delphi, 4. 367
 Pythium (apparently the temple of Apollo in the deme of Oenoe or that at Daphnæ between Athens and Eleusis), the northern limit of the domain of Nisus, according to Andron, 4. 247
 Pytho (Delphi, *q.v.*); origin of the name, 4. 353 (see footnote 3 on p. 352); wealthy and "rocky," according to Homer, 4. 359
 Pythodoria, the wise queen; wife of King Polemon, queen of Colchis

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

and other countries, 5. 213, 427, 431, 441, 443; daughter of Pythodorus of Tralleis, 6. 257

Pythodorus of Tralleis, contemporary of Strabo, native of Nisa, friend of Pompey, father of Queen Pythodoris, and very wealthy, 5. 427, 6. 257

Pytholais, Cape of, in Aethiopia, 7. 331; Pillars and Altars of, 7. 335

Python, according to Ephorus, a cruel man known as the Dragon, slain by Apollo, 4. 367

Pytna, a peak of Mt. Ida in Crete, 5. 113

Pyxus (Buxentum, now Policastro), in Lucania, colonised from Messene in Sicily, 3. 5

Q

Quaestor, a, serves as assistant to a praetor in governing Baetica in Iberia, 2. 121; the, at Neimusus, a Roman citizen, 2. 203

Quarries of stone, the, near Tibur, 2. 417, and near Tunis, 8. 191

Quarry, the, above Cape Amphihalé in Attica, 4. 257

Quirinal Hill, the, walled by the first founders of Rome, but easy to capture, 2. 399

"Quirites," the, origin of term, 2. 375

R

Rabbits (see Hares), the, in the Gymnesiae no longer a pest, 2. 129

Rafina (see Halae Araphacnides)

Rain, no, in Babylonia, at Susa, and in Sitacene, 7. 201

Rains, the cause of, at the equator, 1. 373

Ram, a, never sacrificed at the oracle of Phrixus, 5. 213

Rams, in Turdetania, bought at a talent apiece, 2. 33

Rasa near Olympia (see Scyllus)

Ras-al-Razat (see Phycus)

Rat (?), a, sold for 200 drachmae at Cassinum, 2. 461 (footnote 3)

Ravenna, in Umbria, 2. 301, 327; largest city in the marshes; description of, 2. 313, 315, 337; where the Ombrici (Umbri) begin, 2. 369

Rente (Rieti), a Sabine city, 2. 375

Red-rust, often ruins crops in Triphyllia, 4. 53

Red Sea (see Arabian Gulf and Erythraean Sea), the, 1. 119, 123, 8. 7; once extended to Gerrha, 1. 185, 207, 209; thought by Darius I to lie at a higher level than Aegypt, 8. 77; probably once confluent with the Mediterranean, 8. 99; the road from Coptus to, 8. 119-121

Reed, the kind of, used for flutes, produced by a marsh in Bocotia, 4. 325; the, in India, are tremendous in size, 7. 93; uses of, on the Euphrates, 7. 205, 207; in Lake Gennessaritis, 7. 261; abundant in the country of Coruchus in Aethiopia, 7. 321; in country of the Sabaeans in Arabia, 7. 347

Reed-rusts, used as food by the Aethiopsians, 8. 143

Reeds, in western Aethiopia, whose joints each hold eight chintres, being like those in India, 8. 165

Reggio d'Emilia (see Regium Lepidum)

Regis Villa, between Ossa and Graevici, where once was a palace of Malesos the Pelasgian, 2. 365

Regium Lepidum (Reggio nell'Emilia), on the Aemilian Way, 2. 311, 327

Religion, chiefly supported by women, 3. 183; the, of the Greeks and barbarians, 5. 93

Remi, the, a notable tribe in Celtica, 2. 233

Remus (Romus), the story of, 2. 361; slain as result of a quarrel, 2. 383

Rentina (see Arothusa)

Reptiles (see Serpents and Snakes), the deadly, in Albania in Asia, 5. 229; with wings like bats, in India, 7. 65; numerous and vicious in India, 7. 77, 79; in Gordyaea, avoid a certain stone called Gangitis, 7. 233; on the inhospitable between Pelusium and Herdonopolis, 8. 71

Republic, Plato's, cited on founding cities as far as possible from the sea, 3. 205

Resin, produced in the Alps, 2. 283

Revolutions, the, of the heavenly bodies, 1. 425

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Rhacotis, a division of Alexandria in Egypt, 8. 29
- Rhadamanthys, a man most just, emulated by King Minos, and reputed to have been the first to civilise Crete, 5. 131; published laws as from Zeus, 5. 153; Sarpedon the coloniser a brother of, 5. 491; placed by Homer in the Elysian Plain, in the far west, 1. 7, 2. 56
- Rhadamanthys, the, of Euripides, refers to Kuboea the island as a "city," 4. 99
- Rhadinê, from Samus in Triphylia, betrothed to, and murdered by, a tyrant of Corinth, 4. 68
- Rhadinê, a poem attributed to Stenichorus, 4. 68
- Rhacoi (Aricini?), the, overthrown by the Romans, 2. 387
- Rhaceti, the, the territory of, 2. 227, 281; ill-treated Comum, 2. 311; country of, borders on the Lake of Constance and extends as far as the passes over the Alps and verges round towards Italy, 3. 165; near Lake Constance, 3. 253, 255
- Rhaga (Hieracela), in Media, founded by Seleucus Nicator, and by him called Europus, but by the Parthians Arsacia, 5. 309
- Rhagae ("Rents"), formerly belonged to Media, is 500 stadia from the Caspian Gates, and so named from results of earthquakes, 1. 223, 5. 273, 309, 311
- Rhamia, wife of Scythianus the Charuscan chieftain, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 161
- Rhamnus (Ovrio-Kastro), deme of Attica, has a statue of Nemesis which rivals the works of Phidias, 4. 263, 273
- Rhamnus paliurus, a useful shrub found in Masareyilia in Libya, 9. 179
- Rhaphia, near Gaza, where Ptolemy IV fought Antiochus the Great, 7. 279
- "Rhatotes," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Rhea (also called "Mother," "Agdistia," and has epithets "Idaea," "Dindymenê," "Sipylenê," "Pessinnuntis," "Cybelê," and "Cybebe"), 5. 99; caused spring to break forth on Mt. Lycæus, 4. 67; wife of Cronus and mother of Zeus, 5. 97; worshipped by the Phrygians and Trojans, 5. 90, 101, 115, 117; by the Cretans, 5. 101-105; certain cries uttered in ritual of, 5. 109; presented with armed ministers (the Corybantes) by the Titans, 5. 111; according to Demetrius, not worshipped in Crete, 5. 113
- Rhea Silvia, the Vestal virgin; mother of Romulus and Remus, 2. 361
- Rhecas (apparently an error for "Oreca"), charioteer of the Dioscuri, 5. 203
- Rheginia River, the, in Thracæ, used to be called the Brigon, 3. 371
- Rhegium in Italy; the people of, set up a column at the strait, 2. 130; now non-Greek, 3. 7; founded by Chalcidians, 3. 21; once a powerful city, 3. 23; origin of name of, 3. 25, 27; demolished by Dionysius, 3. 27; distant 60 stadia from Messinê, 3. 65; road from, to the Applan Way, 3. 125
- Rhegma, the, in Cilicia, 6. 343
- Rheims (see Duricortora)
- Rhenela, in earlier times called Ortygia; a small island near Delos, where the Delians bury their dead, 5. 107
- Rhenus River, the; mouths of, visible from Cantium (Kent), 1. 285; boundary of Celtica, 1. 489; runs parallel to the Pyrenees, and at right angles to the Cœmennus Mountain, 1. 491; rises in Mt. Adula (Saint-Gothard), 2. 225, 273, 281, 313; description of, 2. 227; the boundary between Germany and Celtica, 2. 239; mouths of, directly opposite Cantium in Britain, 2. 263; the boundary between Germany and Celtica, 3. 153; sources of, near the Hercynian Forest, and the distance from, to the Albis (Elbe), 3. 163
- Rheus, king of the Thracians, 3. 361, 6. 41
- Rheus River (now called Rhoestes?), the, mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; flows from Mt. Ida in the Troad, 6. 11; mentioned by Homer, 6. 59, 87

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Rhetia, mother of the Cyrbantes, by Apollo, 5. 116
- Rhetoric, definition of, 1. 61; Homer an expert in, 1. 63
- Rhetoric, a work on, by Apollodorus the Pergamian, 8. 171
- Rhetoric, *The Art of*, by Hermagoras of Temnus, 8. 159
- Rhine River, the (see Rhenus River)
- Rhinoceros, the, in southern Aethiopia; description of, 7. 335
- Rhinoceros, the (see "*Rhizis*," 8. 163)
- Rhinocolura in Phoenicia, the lakes and pits near, 7. 211; origin of name of, 7. 279; receives aromatics from Lencé Comé in Arabia, 7. 359
- Rhipae (see Rhipé)
- Rhipaeon Mountains, the mythical, 3. 176, 191
- Rhipé, the Homeric (perhaps also called Rhipae), now deserted, 3. 386, 4. 229
- Rhium, in Messenia, by Cresphontes made one of the five capitals of Messenia, 4. 117, 119
- Rhium (Rion), Cape, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf, 4. 17, 241
- Rhizis (rhinoceros?), found in western Aethiopia, 8. 163
- Rhizo (Rizano), on the Rhizonic Gulf, 3. 263
- Rhizonic Gulf (Gulf of Cattaro), the, in Illyria, 3. 267, 263
- Rhizophagi ("Root-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia, 7. 321
- Rhizus in Thessaly, now a village belonging to Demetrias, 4. 425, 451
- Rhodanus (Rhône) River, the, formerly called the boundary between Celtica and Iberia, 2. 117; a navigable river, 2. 167; empties into the Galatic Gulf, 2. 181; controversy as to number of mouths of, 2. 189; the largest river in Celtica, 2. 196; joins the Cernneus Mountain and the Isar River, 2. 197; passes through Lemenna Lake, 2. 199; navigable, 2. 211; borders on the land of the Sallies, 2. 269; traverses Lake Lemenna, 2. 273; rises in the Alps, 2. 291; flows through Lake Lemenna, 2. 77
- Rhodaspes, son of Phraates IV, sent by his father as hostage to Rome, 7. 237, 239
- Rhodes, about 4000 stadia from Alexandria, 1. 93, 323; parallel of, perceptibly different from that of Athens as shown by sun-dial, 1. 333; distance from, to various points, 1. 407, 447, 483; longest day at, at about centre of, has 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ equinoctial hours, 1. 613; ledges of rock in, 2. 357; the colonus of, 3. 107; has asphaltic earth which cures the infested vine, 3. 267; the nine Telchines lived in, some accompanying Mother Rhea thence to Crete, 5. 111; type of adornment of, like that of Cyzicus, 5. 501; the city, terraced like Munychia at Peiraeus, 4. 269; description and history of, 6. 269-281; maritime supremacy of, 6. 269; government of, not democratic but beneficent, 6. 271; earlier names of, 6. 273; the present city, founded in the time of the Peloponnesian War, 6. 275; colonies of, 6. 277; notable men of, 6. 279, 281
- Rhodiens, the, erected temple on new volcanic island, 1. 216; thought by some to have founded Siris and Sybaris in Italy, 3. 51; city of, terraced like Munychia at Peiraeus, 4. 259; worship Apollo "Brythibius," 6. 127; fleet of joined the Romans against Philip, 6. 167; the Peraea (Mainland) of, 6. 191, 263, 265, 311; friends to the Romans and Greeks, 6. 269; take care of their poor people, and are Dorians in origin, 6. 271; even in early times sailed far and wide, and founded several cities, 6. 277; famous men among, 6. 279; unfriendly to the Syrians, 6. 329
- Rhodius River, the, mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; empties between Abydos and Dardanus, and is mentioned by Homer, 6. 69, 87; source of, 6. 89
- Rhodopé, Mt. (Despoto-Dagh); compared with the Alps, 2. 293; a boundary of Paconia, 3. 261; borders on the country of the Bessi, 3. 275; on northern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 329; position of, with reference to the Strymon River, 3. 361; the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Agrianes live in neighbourhood of, 3. 303
- Rhodopis the Courtesan (see Doricha)
- Rhoduntia, a stronghold near Thermopylae, 4. 391
- Rhodus (see Rhos), near north-eastern corner of Iberia, belonging to city of Emporium, but by some said to have been founded by the Rhodians, 2. 93; founded by the Rhodians, and later taken by the Massaliotes, 3. 277
- Rhos (Rhodé?) Agathé (Rosas?), in Iberia, founded by the Massaliotes, 2. 175
- Rhoetles River, the (see Ribesius River)
- Rhoetaces River, the, empties into the Cyrus River, 5. 219
- Rhoetechum in the Troad, where is a temple, tomb, and statue of Aias, 6. 59, 67; received part of the territory of ancient Ilium, 6. 85
- Rhombites River, the Greater, 800 stadia from Tanais and noted for its fish, 5. 195
- Rhombites River, the Lesser, 800 stadia from the Greater Rhombites, noted for its fish, 5. 195
- Rhone River, the (see Rhodanus)
- Rhoenus on the Gulf of Issus in Cilicia, 6. 257
- Rhozana, daughter of Oxyartes in Bactriana, reputed to have married Alexander the Great, 5. 285
- Rhyndacus River, the, in Mysia, 5. 409; borders on the Doliones, 5. 499; course of, 5. 503
- Rhypes, one of the twelve cities in which the Achaeans settled, 4. 219; now uninhabited, and its territory, Rhypis, held by Aeghium and Phrae, 4. 225
- Rhyps, the territory of Rhypes, in Achaia, 4. 225
- Rhythm in Crete, belongs to the Gortynians, 5. 141
- Rice, sown in rainy seasons in India, 7. 21; the sowing and harvesting of, 7. 27, 29
- Riddle, a, attributed to Homer and applied to failure of silver-mines at Laurium, 2. 45
- Rieti (see Reate)
- Rimini (see Ariminum)
- Ritri (see Erythrae in Ionia)
- Road, the mule-, from Brundisium to Beneventum, 3. 123; joins the Appian Way near Beneventum, 3. 125
- Roads, the Roman, in Iberia, 2. 95
- Rocking Stones, on the Sacred Cape of Iberia, 2. 7
- Rodias (Rudias, now Rugge), a Greek city in Iapygia and birth-place of Ennius the poet, 3. 119, 121
- Roines, Mt. (see Parthenius)
- Roman forces, the, in Aegypt, 3. 135
- Roman freedmen, the, with whom Julius Caesar colonised Corinth, ransacked all graves, 4. 203
- Roman generals, tactics used by, in Corsica, 2. 359, and in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Roman Senate, the; recruits ranks from men of equestrian rank in Laeta, 2. 329; sent deputation to offer sacrifices on new island created by volcanic eruption in Mediterranean, 3. 101
- Romans, the, occupied Iberia, 1. 7; have added to our knowledge of geography, 1. 49; victims of plague of mice and famine in Cantabria, 1. 113; called refined by Eratosthenes, 1. 249; scorned to hold Britain because of its lack of importance, 1. 445; recently invaded Arabia Felix, 1. 453; civilisers of many savage nations, 1. 487; upbuilders of Europe, 1. 489; join the Nomads (Numidians) in hunting, 1. 503; transferred certain Lusitanians to interfluvial region in Iberia, 2. 13; beloved by inhabitants of Gadeira, 2. 17; carried on war against Lusitanians, of all Iberians, for longest time, 2. 65, reducing most of their cities to mere villages, 2. 71; civilising influences of, in Lusitania, 2. 77-79; carried on piecemeal war with the Iberians, 2. 87; some officers of, thought crazy by Vettonians in Iberia when seen walking for mere exercise, 2. 109; historians among, imitators of the Greeks, 2. 117; finally learned about the Cassiterides Islands, 2. 157; friendly to the Massaliotes, 2. 177; most notable of, went to school at Massalia rather

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

than at Athens, 2. 179; sold lakes at Tolosa containing hidden gold and silver for public treasury, 2. 207; gave the "Latin right" to certain of the Aquitani, 2. 219; in complete control of Celtica, 2. 225, 233; have enslaved the Gallic race, 2. 237, 241; conquered these more easily than the Iberians, 2. 239; put a stop to barbaric customs in Gaul, 2. 247; virtually acquired Britain, 2. 257; after 80 years conquered the Ligures, 2. 263, and the Salusii, 2. 277; given pretexts for war by the Salusii, 2. 279; control all gold mines, 2. 293; shared civic rites with certain peoples, 2. 299; drove out of Italy, or destroyed, certain tribes, 2. 311; founded Aquileia as a fortress, 2. 317; helped by the Etrusci in their battles, 2. 323; have been intermingled with the Ombrii and Tyrrheni, 2. 325; surpassed all others in men, cities, and wealth, 2. 331; surrendered to the Galatæ (390 B.C.), 2. 341; call Cyrrus "Corsica," 2. 359; defeated the Carthaginians, 2. 361; colonised some towns, humbled others, 2. 365; at last realised the wealth of the Sabini, 2. 377; worship Nicostratê (Carmenta) the mother of Evander, 2. 385-387; destroyed Alba, 2. 389; accused of sending out pirates from Antium, 2. 391; put a stop to that practice, 2. 393; still preserve the dialect of the Oscans, 2. 395; depend on arms and valour rather than on fortifications, 2. 401; used foresight in city-improvements, 2. 405; have filled Rome with beautiful structures, 2. 407; regard the Campus Martius as holiest place of all, 2. 409; destroyed Fregellæ, 2. 413; founded certain cities, 2. 415; used Alba as a prison, 2. 425; settled a colony at Discaerchia, 2. 447; some of, retire permanently at Neapolis, 2. 431; disciplined the Campani, 2. 407; took Paestum (Pesto) from the Leucani, 2. 469; ejected the Picentes, 2. 471; crushed the Brettii at Tenna, 3.

15; took Hipponium and changed its name to Vibò Valentia, 3. 17; colonised Thurii and changed its name to Copiae, 3. 47; used Messenê in Sicily as a base of operations against the Carthaginians, 3. 67; drove the Carthaginians out of Sicily and took Syracuse by siege, 3. 73; besieged Roms at Brundisium, 3. 81, 83; took possession of Sicily, 3. 85; took Tarentum by storm, 3. 107; colony of, received at Tarentum, 3. 117; suffered great losses at Battle of Cannæ, 3. 135; the causes of their pre-eminence and a description of their conquests and hegemony, 3. 137-147; transferred some of the Germanic tribes across the Rhine to Celtica, 3. 155; wars of, against the Germans, 3. 159; subdued the Cimbri and the Helvetii, 3. 169; have not yet advanced beyond the Albia (Elbe) River, 3. 171; found the Getans a formidable enemy and prepared to make an expedition against them, 3. 211; completely humbled the Getans and Dacians, who once could marshal 200,000 men, but now only 40,000, 3. 213, 215; campaign against, planned by Mithridates, 3. 233; have held the Cimmerian Bosphorus since the time of Mithridates, 3. 237; appoint the kings of the Bosporians, 3. 247; have virtually wiped out certain tribes of the Galatæ, Illyrians, and Thracians, 3. 263; subdued the Autariatæ and Scordisci, 3. 273; derive great revenue from the *Pelamydes* fish at Byzantium, 3. 283; encamp in houses in depopulated regions, 3. 291, 293; have colonists at Buthrotum in Epeirus, 3. 299; reduced the Epeirate cities, and transferred remaining inhabitants to Nicopolis, 3. 303; broke up the Macedonian empire, 3. 309; set Coreyra free, 3. 327; defeated Perseus before Pydna, 3. 345; destroyed, but rebuilt, Corinth, 4. 121; overthrew Helot-slavery in Laconia, 4. 135; gained the supremacy over Greece, 4. 137; joined by the Perioeci and Helots

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

in Laconia, 4. 139; extravagance of, in the importation of marble from Laconia, 4. 143; joined by Tenece against Corinth, 4. 199; all Greece became subject to, 4. 201; wished to destroy some Greek states and preserve others, 4. 217; settled a large part of the army at Patras after the Battle of Actium, 4. 226; leave Athens free and hold it in honour, 4. 269, 271; became lords of all by their intercourse with mankind, and by applying themselves to training and education, 4. 281; annexed Upper Larymna to Larymna, 4. 306; gave Haliartus to the Athenians, 4. 325; completely defeated the forces of Mithridates at Chanceroneia, 4. 333; found the Dorian Tetrapolis virtually extinct, 4. 389; under Titus Quintus Plamininus, conquered Philip the son of Demetrius at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly, 4. 445; strongly resisted and tricked by the Acanthians, 5. 67, 73; broke up the piracy of the Cilicians, 5. 133; Lagetas, great-uncle of Strabo, betrayed kingdom of Mithridates Eupator to, 5. 135; now rule Crete, 5. 169; made Delos a great commercial centre, 5. 167; the supremacy of, disclosed more geographical knowledge, 5. 247; a marriage-custom among, 5. 273; received large tribute from Tigranes the king of Armenia, 5. 331; now rule over Armenia, 5. 341; assigned an eleventh prefecture to predecessors of Archelaus, and to Archelaus still further territory, 5. 349; allowed the Cappadocians and others to collect large damages from Ariathres, 5. 365; juriconsults of, expound the law, 5. 367; conquered Antiochus and began to administer affairs of Asia, 5. 369; granted autonomy to Cappadocia, 5. 371; made various different administrative changes in Asia Minor through their prefects, 5. 373; occupied Hieracleia Pontica, 5. 379; boundaries of the Pontic Province of, 5. 385; colonised Sinopé, 5. 391; pulled down part of

the walls of Kaimon Choriön in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 429; assignments of territory by, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 443; gave freedom to the Prussians in Asia, 5. 457; succeeded the Macedonians as masters in Asia, 5. 463; have united into one province all the country subject to Amyntas, 5. 469; made famous the temple of Mother Agdistis at Possinus in Galatia, 5. 471; subdued Lycæonia and Cilicia, 5. 475; gave Isaura to Amyntas, 5. 477; now hold Pisidia, 5. 485; honoured Cyzicus, giving it further territory, 5. 503; set free Antiocheia near Pisidia from its kings, and gave Eumenes II his kingdom in Asia, 5. 507; export great monolithic pillars of Synnadic marble from Phrygia, 5. 507; found the present Ilium to be only a village when they expelled Antiochus from Asia, 5. 53; under Firmilia, in the time of the Mithridatic War, ruined Ilium, 5. 55; regard Aeneias as their original founder, 5. 57; Attalus I and Rhodian fleet fought on side of, against Philip, and by Eumenes II against Antiochus the Great and Perscus, 5. 167; assisted by Attalus II against the Pseudo-Philip, 5. 169; left as heirs of Attalus III, and proclaimed his empire a Roman province, 5. 169; confused the boundaries of Lydia, Phrygia, and Caria by making their own administrative divisions, 5. 183; restored revenues to Artemis at Ephesus, 5. 233; restored the Caunians in Asia to the Rhodians, 5. 267; the Rhodians friendly to, 5. 269; remitted to the Coans 100 talents of the appointed tribute in return for the *Aphroditê Anadyomenê* of Apelles, 5. 289; left the Lycians in Asia free, 5. 315; gave Telmessus in Lycia to Eumenes II, 5. 317; became rich after the destruction of Carthage and Corinth, and used many slaves, 5. 329; finally overthrew the Cilicians, 5. 331; gave Cilicia Tracheia to Archelaus, 5. 339; proclaimed Tarcondimotus in Cilicia king, 5. 355; took possession

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of Cyprus, 6. 385; took the cities in Gordyaea by force, 7. 231; hold certain parts this side the Euphrates, 7. 236; rule over part of the Arabians, 7. 237; seized Phœnicia, 7. 257; re-built Berytus (Beirut), 7. 263; broke up band of robbers in Syria, 7. 265; granted autonomy to the Tyrians, 7. 269; reverse the Tyrrhenian nativity-casters, 7. 289; now rule over the Syrians, Sabæans, and Sabatæans, 7. 351; now well acquainted with Arabia, 7. 353; certain of, in Aegypt, led by Aelius Gallus into Arabia, 7. 357; killed 10,000 men in battle in Arabia but lost only two men, 7. 361; reduced Aegypt to its former geographical limits, 8. 23; have organised and regulated Aegypt, 8. 61; now satisfied with the oracles of Sibylla only and with the Tyrrhenian prophecies, having neglected the oracles at Ammon and elsewhere, 8. 113; call the Maurusians "Mauri," 8. 157; supplied with large tables of one piece of wood by Maurusians, 8. 161; destroyed Zama in Libya, 8. 173; administration of Libya by, 8. 179-181; used Itycæ (Utica) as Libyan metropolis after destruction of Carthage, 8. 183; booty received by, in the last Punic War, from the Carthaginians, 8. 185; proclaimed part of the Carthaginian territory a Province, 8. 187; destroyed various cities in Carthagina, 8. 191; acquired Cyrenæ, 8. 203; occupy the best and best known ports of Libya, and conquests and ascendancy of, in general, 8. 209-221; division of dependencies of, into Provinces, 8. 213
- Rome; commercial dealings of, with Turdetania, 2. 31; once appealed to by people of Gymnesian Islands for new place of abode when plagued by hares, 2. 35; obtains large revenues from silver-mines at New Carthage, 2. 47; journey from, to Obulco in Iberia made by Julius Caesar in 27 days, 2. 97; receives supplies of meat from Celtica, 2. 243; exports to, from Patavium, 2. 313; largely dependent upon Cisalpine Celtica for meat and grain, 2. 331; adopted various Tarquinian usages, 2. 339; captured by the Galatææ, 2. 341; imports (Carrara) marble, 2. 349; erected buildings of Persian magnificence, 2. 353; imports slaves from Corsica, 2. 359; exports from Tyrrhenia to, 2. 367; founded by Romulus and Remus (Remus), 2. 381; site of, not naturally adapted to a city, 2. 383, 399; an older, and fabulous, account of founding of, 2. 385-387; detailed description of, 2. 399-409; its walls, 2. 399; depended mainly on arms and valour, not walls, 2. 401; its sources of supplies, 2. 403; its roads, sewers, aqueducts, and service-pipes, 2. 405; its Campuses, Games, and buildings, 2. 407; its tombs, its Capitolium, its Palatium and its Forum, 2. 409; the Thuri took refuge in, 3. 47; has reproduction of temple of Venus Erycina from Eryx in Sicily, 3. 81; route to, from Greece and Asia, via Brundisium, 3. 123; distant 360 Roman miles from Brundisium, 3. 125; the history of, 3. 139-147; captured by, and regained from, the Gauls, 3. 141; dominion of, over the Argives, 4. 185; the temple of Ceres in; obtained the best of the works of art found by Mummius in Corinth, 4. 201; prefers the Scyrian marble to all others, 4. 429; wooden image of Athenê at, in a sitting posture, 6. 83; full of learned men from Tarsus and Alexandria, 6. 353
- Romulus, the story of, 2. 381-385; the Asylum of, 2. 383; the prowess of, 2. 387
- Romus (see Remus)
- Roots, used for food by the Masæsiyians, in Libya, 8. 189
- Rousillon, Castel (see Ruscino)
- Rovias (see Orobia)
- Roxolani, the, the most northerly of the Bastarnians; beyond Germany, 2. 173; under Tassius waged war with the generals of Mithridates
- Rupator, 3. 223
- Roxolaniana, the; most remote of the Scythians, 1. 441

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Royal Valley, the, in Syria, above the Massyas Plain, 7. 265
 Ruad, the island off Phoenicia (see Aradus)
 Rubicon (Rugone) River, the, in Italy, 2. 327; once the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Celtica, 2. 331, 371
 Rucantif, the, one of the boldest tribes of the Rhaeti, 2. 281
 Ruddle, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; the, in Carmania, 7. 153
 Rudiae (see Rodiae)
 Rue, nourished by wood-ashes, 3. 71
 Rugge (see Rodiae)
 Ruphin River, the (see Alphelus River)
 Ruscino, river (Tô) and city (Ostel Roussillon, near Perpignan); the river, rises in the Pyrenees, 2. 183
 Rush, grows in Triphylia, 4. 53; aromatic, in Lake Gennesaritis, 7. 261
 Rush Plain, the (see Spartarian Plain)
 Ruspium in Libya; Scipio defeated by Julius Caesar near, 8. 181
 Ruteni, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
 Rutuli, the, who held the old Arica, and fought the Romans, 2. 379; the overthrow of, 2. 387; settlements of, devastated by the Samnites, 2. 393

S

Saba, name of a harbour, and also of a hunting-ground for elephants, on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
 Sabae, a good-sized city on the Arabian Gulf, 7. 323
 Sabaeans, the, a large tribe in Arabia Felix, 7. 311; description of people and country of, 7. 347, 349; often overran Syria, 7. 351
 Sabatic Mouth, the, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
 Sabata (Sawa) in Arabia, a royal city in Arabia, 7. 311
 Sabata (Bracciano), Lake, in Italy, 2. 369
 Sabazius, the Phrygian, transmitted the rites of Dionysus, 5. 105; the ritual of, 5. 109
 "Sabelli," a nickname of the Samnites, 2. 465

Sabine women, the rape of the, 2. 335; avenged by Titus Tatius, 2. 401
 Sabini, the; geographical position of, 2. 335, 337; description of country of, 2. 373, 375; excellent characteristics of, 2. 377; also called Sabelli and Samnites, 2. 465; treated as partners by the Romans after the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, 3. 139
 Sabas, king of Aramene in Arabia, fled when Aelius Gallus approached, 7. 361
 Sabre, a long, used by the Gauls, 2. 243, 247
 Sabus, the country of, in India, 7. 57
 Sacaea, the; a sacred festival at Zela in Cappadocia, 5. 268; so named by Cyrus the Elder, 5. 265
 Sacarauli, the, in Asia, helped to take away Bactriana from the Greeks, 5. 261
 Sacasene in Armenia, has an abundance of honey, 1. 278, 5. 261; named after the Sacae, who once occupied it, 5. 263; borders on Albania and the Cyrus River, 5. 321
 Saccopodes ("Sack-feet"), the (see Adiabeni)
 Sacians, the, in Asia; a Scythian tribe, 2. 207, 5. 261; seized Bactriana and the best part of Armenia, but were wiped out by the Persians, 5. 263, 267; separated from the Sogdiani by the Iaxartes River, 5. 269
 Sacred Cape (St. Vincent Cape) of Iberia, the, distance from, to Gulf of Issus, 1. 407; most westerly point of inhabited world, 1. 459, 2. 7; distance from, to Gadeira and the Anas River, 2. 19, 49; points north of, 2. 61
 Sacred Mouth, the, of the Ister River, 3. 217, 219
 Sacred War, the; temple at Delphi robbed in time of, 2. 207
 Sacrifices in Gaul, 2. 247, 249
 Sadacora in Cappadocia, the road through, 6. 311
 Sadraee, royal residence of Dareus the son of Hyastaspes, 7. 197
 Saffron, superior, in Sicily, 3. 85
 Samlaseis, the, occupy a region this side the Taurus, 5. 481

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Sagalassus (also called Selgessus) in Pisidia, 5. 477, 6. 193; captured by Alexander, 5. 479
- Sagapeni, the, in Asia, 7. 223
- Sagaria, the, a weapon of the Amazons, 5. 233, and of the Massagetæ in Asia, 5. 267
- Sagri (coarse cloaks), the Ligurian, 2. 267
- Sagra River, the, near Locri Epizephyrii, near which the armies of Locri and Croton fought, 3. 35, 37, 45
- Sagrus (Sangro) River, the, separates the Frentani and the Peligni, 2. 433
- Saguntum (Murvielro) in Iberia (founded by the Zacynthians), north of the Særo, destroyed by Hannibal, 2. 91; the road through, 2. 95
- Sagus, the, a coarse cloak worn by the Gauls, 2. 241
- Sagylum in Cappadocia Pontica, has a strong fortress on a high mountain, 5. 445
- Sail, the Thracian, once inhabited Samothrace, and are mentioned by Archilochus, 5. 55; formerly called Sinties and Sintii, 5. 403; robbed Archilochus of his shield—and are now called Saquei, 5. 405
- Saint-Cyr de Provence (see Tauroentum)
- Saint-Gothard, Mt. (see Adula)
- Saintes (see Mediolanum)
- Sala, metropolis in Aegypt, where is a temple of Athena, wherein lies the tomb of Psammitichus, 3. 67; near the asylum of Osiris, 3. 73
- Salacia (Alescer-do-Sal) in Lusitania, where delicate fabrics are woven, 2. 83; geographical position of, 2. 63
- Salaminæ Gulf, the (see Saronic Gulf)
- Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer, 6. 377, 379
- Salamis in the Myrtoan Sea, 1. 477; the sea-fight at, 4. 179, 187, 271; 70 or 80 stadia in length, 4. 251; in early times a separate state, 4. 257; last wreckage of ships after fight at, cast forth in Attica at temple of Aphrodite Colias, 4. 271
- Salumvria River (see Penelus)
- Salandra River, the (see Acalandrus)
- Salapia (Salpi) in Apulia, the seaport of the Argyrippini, 3. 127
- Salarian Way, the, runs through the Sabine country, 2. 377
- Salas (Thüringian Saale) River, the, near which Drusus Germanicus met his end, 3. 159
- Salassi, the; country of, traversed by the Duria River, 2. 271; geographical position of, 2. 273, 303; has gold mines, 2. 277; the road through, 2. 289, 293
- Salla, a large harbour between Caesarea and Tretum, the boundary between the territories subject to Julia and the Romans, 3. 179
- Salluba (see Caesar Augusta)
- Salentin, the, country of, comprises one of the two parts of Iapygia, 3. 163; said to be a Cretan colony, 3. 117
- Salerno, Gulf of (see Poseidonian Gulf)
- Salernum (Salerno), fortified by the Romans against the Picentes, 2. 471
- Salpeneus, a place in Boeotia, on a height, near the Kuripus, named after Salpeneus the Boeotian, 4. 291
- Salpeneus the Boeotian guide, wrongly executed by the Persians, 1. 35, 4. 291
- Salina (see Didymæ)
- Sulix, a tree of genus of, found in Aegypt, 2. 155
- Sallyes, the; the geographical position of, 2. 169, 181, 193, 195, 201, 269; precautions taken against, by the Massaliotæ, 2. 169, 175
- Salmachus, a fountain at Halicarnassus, said to render effeminate all who drink of it, 6. 283
- Salmoné, a city in Pisatis, 4. 97; a spring there whence flows the Rhipisus River, 4. 99
- Salmoncus, the Homeric, said to have reigned in Pisatis, and in Kleia, 4. 97, 99; Ephorus' account of, 4. 103
- Salmonium, the eastern cape of Oretæ; distance from, to Rhodes and Oritmetopon, 1. 407
- Salmydessus, covered with shoal waters, 1. 183, 193; a desert and stony beach in Thrace, 700 stadia long, 2. 270
- Salo (Salona), the seaport-city of the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Dalmatians, set on fire by Augustus, 3. 261
- Salomé, the sister of Herod, honoured by Augustus, 7. 299
- Salon in Bithynia, whence comes the Salonian cheese, 5. 463
- Salona in Western Locris (see Amphissa)
- Salona, Gulf of (see Orissæan Gulf), 3. 20
- Saloniki (see Thessaloniceia)
- Salpi (see Salapia)
- Salt, lumps of, found in Turletania, 2. 33, and in Stony Plain in Celtica, 2. 186; effloresces and solidifies on Lake Onpauta in Atropatiana Media, 5. 303; in Lake Tatta in Greater Cappadocia, 5. 473; found in great quantities in the country of Sogdithes in India, 7. 53; houses made of, at Gerrha in Arabia, 7. 303; quarried, in Aethiopia, 8. 145
- Salt, rock-, in Lusitania, red, but, when crushed, white, 2. 77; in India, 2. 367; in Chilapenê and Cambenê, 5. 441; and in Ximenê in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 449
- Salt-marshes, found 2000 or 3000 stadia inland, explanation of, 1. 181
- Salt-pan, the Tragasæan, in the Troad, 6. 97
- Salt-works, the, on a lagoon near New Chersonesus in the Crimea, 3. 217; on the common frontiers of the Autariatae and the Ardiaei in Illyria, and how the salt was made, 3. 271; on the Halys River, gave the river its name, 5. 393
- Salts, the fragrant, in Arabia, 7. 351
- Samarra, by Herod surnamed Sebastê, 7. 281
- Samaritanê, a city in Hyrcania, 5. 251
- Sambycê, a barbarian musical instrument, 5. 109
- Samê (or Samos), one of the four cities in Cephallenia, 5. 37; mentioned by Homer, 5. 47, 49
- Samians, from Mycænê, settled in Samothrace in olden times, 3. 371; founded Perinthus, 3. 377
- Samicum in Triphylia, where is highly revered temple of Poseidon, 4. 49; now only a fortress, 4. 59; and perhaps the acropolis of the Homeric
- Arenê, 4. 61; on the site of an earlier Samus, 4. 63
- Samnitæ (Saunitæ), the, in Celtica; mountains of, 2. 335; some women of, possessed by Dionysus, 2. 249; colonists from the Sabini, 2. 377; devastated cities in Latium, 2. 393; conquered the Tyrrheni, but were ejected by the Romans, 2. 435; once held Herculaneum and Pompeii, 2. 451, 453; history of, 2. 461-463; a powerful people, but finally destroyed by Sulla, 2. 463; a current story concerning, 2. 466; have an excellent law on marriage, 2. 467; ejected the Chones and Oenotri, 3. 7; deterioration of, 3. 9; destroyed Metapontum, 3. 51; defeated by the Romans, 3. 141
- Samnium, the extent of, 2. 433
- "Samoi," means "lofty places," and hence the name "Samos," 5. 53
- Samonium (Sideros), Cape, the eastern promontory of Crete, lies not much farther east than Cape Sunium, 5. 113, 121; slopes towards Aegypt and Rhodes, 5. 123; a voyage of three or four days and nights to Aegypt from, and 5000 stadia, or less, from, 5. 125
- Samonium, a plain in the Troad, 5. 113
- "Samos," Homer's name for Samothrace, 3. 371, 5. 51; and also for Cephallenia, 5. 37, 39, 47, 53
- Samos, the Ionian isle, 1. 477; known by Homer, 5. 51, 421; in earlier times had several different names, and had not yet been colonised in the time of Homer, 5. 53; founded by Tembrion, and later by Procles, 6. 201; with Mt. Mycænê forms a narrow strait, 6. 211; description and history of, 6. 215-219; earlier names of—and "produces everything but birds' milk," 6. 215; the tyrannies of, 6. 217; put in bad plight by the Athenians, 6. 219; visited by Augustus, 8. 141
- Samos, the city, in the Ionian isle Samos, description of, 6. 213
- Samocata in Commagenê; the road through, 6. 311; capital of Commagenê, 7. 241
- Samothrace, the Aegæan isle, 1. 477; sacrifices in, to Demeter and Corê,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

2. 251; geographical position of, 3. 369; once called "Samos" and "Melita," 3. 371, 5. 51, 53; temple on, once robbed of more than 1000 talents by Cilician pirates, 3. 373; by Homer called "Thracian Samos," 4. 29; by some thought to have been called Samos after the Thracian "Sali," 5. 53; the sacred rites in, 5. 89; mystic rites of the Cabeiri in, 5. 113; abode of the Cyrbautes and Cabeiri, 5. 115
- Samothracian Mysteries, the, taught by Dardanus to the Trojans, 3. 371
- Sampeliceramus, chieftain, and able ruler of Arclausa in Syria, 7. 253, 255
- Samsoun (see Amisun)
- Samsoun in Caria (see Priene)
- Samus, once a city in Triphylia, to be identified with Samicum, 4. 59, 63, 65
- San Severa (see Pyrgi)
- Sanabia, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- Sand, of which "river-stones are formed, but melted by the rains," according to Aristotle, 3. 193
- Sandalium in Pisidia, 5. 477
- Sandani in Messenia (see Oechalia in Messenia)
- Sandaraurgium, Mt., in Paphlagonia, a royal fortress now in ruins; has mines containing red sulphuret of arsenic, 5. 451
- Sandobanes River, the, empties into the Cyrus River, 5. 219
- Sandrococtus, king of Pulimbothra in India, 1. 265
- Sandrococtus, king of the Prasii in India, 7. 63; presented with certain places in Arlana by Seleucus Nicator, 7. 143
- Sandyx (an earthy ore containing arsenic), found in Armenia, 5. 329
- Sane, a city on Pallene, 3. 351
- Sangarius River, the, mentioned by Homer, flows between Chalcedon and Heracleia Pontica, 5. 379, 6. 371; flows in Bithynia, 5. 455, and in Galatia, 5. 473
- Sangia, a village in Asia Minor, about 150 stadia from the Pessinus River, 5. 379
- Sanisene in western Paphlagonia, 5. 453
- Sanni, the, above Trapezus and Pharnacia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 399
- Sant' Antimo (see Feronia)
- Sant' Arpino (see Atella)
- Sant' Eufenia (see Terina)
- Santa Maria di Capua, now in ruins (see Capua)
- Santa Maria di Leuca (see Leuca)
- Santa Maria di Licodia (see Aetna)
- Santa Maria di Tindari (see Tindari)
- Santa Quaranta (see Onchesmus)
- Santon, the, in Aquitania, 2. 215, 217; the road to the country of, 2. 291
- Sapaenus, the, in Thrace, 3. 367; neighbours of the Hesi, 3. 369; by some identified with the Sali, 5. 55; are the same people as the Sali, and live in Abdera and Lemnos, 5. 405
- "Saperides," an indecent name, 6. 149
- Saphnideia River, the (see Satnideia)
- Sapia (Savio) River, the, in Italy, 2. 327
- Sappho of Mitylene in Lesbos (fl. about 600 B.C.), Greek poetess and contemporary of Alcæus; quoted on Cyprus, 1. 149; said to have been first to make the "lover's leap" off Cape Leucatas into the sea, 5. 33; calls the promontory Canae in Asia "Aega," 6. 135; greatest of all women poets, 6. 143; interpreted by Callias, 6. 147; on Doricha the famous courtesan, 8. 93
- Supra, an abyssal lake near Astyra in Asia, 6. 131
- Supra, Lake (Ghulioje Moré), connected with Lake Macotis, 3. 229
- Saragossa (see Caesar Augusta)
- Saramene, in Cappadocia Pontica, near the outlet of the Halys River, 5. 393, 395
- Saracenus, the kingdom, in Asia, 5. 281
- Sarapana, a fortress on the Phasis River in Colchia, 5. 211; the narrow defiles at, 5. 219
- Saraparae, the (certain Thracians), settled in Asia beyond Armenia, 5. 335
- Sarapis, the temple of, at Canobus in Aegypt, 8. 63; worshipped in the Nitriote Nome, 8. 73

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Saraphium, the, at Alexandria, 8. 41, and at Memphis, 8. 89
- Sarnapadanes, son of King Phraates IV of Parthia, sent by his father as hostage to Rome, 7. 237, 239
- Saravene, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349
- Sarcophagus, the, of Alexander, the first being of gold, the second of glass (alabaster?), 8. 37
- Sardanapallus, founded Anchialë in Cilicia and buried there, 8. 341; the empire of, 7. 195
- Sardis, royal seat of the Lydians, 8. 171; the Plain of, 8. 173; by some identified with the Homeric Ilydë, 6. 178; the great mound and tomb of Alyattes at, 6. 177; captured several times, and recently has suffered from earthquakes, but has been restored by Tiberius, 5. 517, 6. 179; capture of, according to Callinus, 8. 253
- Sardinia (see Sardo), one of the seven largest islands, 1. 471, 6. 277
- Sardinian Sea, the; definition of, 1. 471; deep waters of, 1. 183, 199
- Sardo (Sardinia), visible from the Bay of Luna (Spezia), 2. 349, and from Populonium, 2. 355, 357; description of, 2. 359-363; with Cyrrus, now a Roman Province, 8. 215
- Sareisa, city in Gordyaea, subject to the Armenians, but taken by the Romans, 7. 231
- Sargarausene, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349; contains a small town Herpa, 5. 357
- Sarikeul (see Zelcila)
- Sarissa, the Macedonian weapon, can be used both in close combat and as a missile for hurling, 5. 19
- Sarmatians, the, dwell beyond Lake Maeotis, 1. 441; bounded by the Ister, 1. 493; the Asiatic, 1. 495; wagon-dwelling, 3. 179; the "Iazygian" and "Basileian," 3. 221; castrate their horses to make them easy to manage, 3. 249; in Asia, plains of, bounded on the south by the Caucasus, 5. 207; see Dioscurias as emporium, 5. 211, 245
- Sarnius River, the, in Asia, 5. 259
- Sarnus (Sarno) River, the, flows past Pompeia, 2. 453
- Saronic (or Salaminiae) Gulf, the, in a way the same as the Eleusinian, 4. 15, 163, 197
- Saronic Sea, the, 1. 477
- Saros, Gulf of (see Melas Gulf)
- Sarpedon, Cape, in Cilicia, lies opposite Carpathia in Cyprus, 6. 177, 335, 377
- Sarpedon, of Oete, brother of Minos and Rhadamanthys, with colonists from Cretan Miletus founded Miletus in Asia, 5. 491, 8. 205; by Homer called a native of Lycia, 5. 493; with the Cretan Terminus colonised Lycia, 6. 323
- Sarpedon (Paxi), Cape, in Thrace, 3. 373
- Sarsina, in Umbria, 2. 369
- Sarus River, the, in Cappadocia, 5. 353
- Sasamon (see Segesama)
- Saseno (see Sason)
- Sasle River, the Thüringian (see Salas)
- Sason (Saseno), an isle off Illyria, 3. 119
- Satalca, city in Gordyaea, subject to Armenia, but taken by the Romans, 7. 231
- Satnioëis (or Saphnioëis) River, the, mentioned by Homer, 6. 99, 151
- Satnius, the son of Oenops, mentioned by Homer, 6. 99, 151
- Satrapies, the, in Bactria, 5. 281
- Satyr, The, a painting at Rhodes by Protogenes, 6. 269
- Satyri, the, ministers of Dionysus, 5. 87, 97, 103; the Curetes analogous to, 5. 99; origin of, 5. 111
- Satyrion, given by oracle of Apollo to Phalanthus, 3. 109
- Satyrus, an illustrious sovereign of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the monument of, 3. 237, 5. 197
- Satyrus, founded city of Philotera on the Arabian Gulf, when sent out by Ptolemy II, 7. 315
- Sauromatae, the, beyond the Euxine, 3. 173, 5. 245; modes of life of, 3. 205
- Saus (Sava) River, the, empties into the Dravus, 2. 287, 289, 3. 255
- Scabies, cured by the water of the Anigrus River in Triphylia, 4. 61
- Scæan Gates, the, of Troy, mentioned by Homer, 6. 41, 71

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Scean Wall, the, in Thrace, 6. 41
 Sceans, the Thracian, 6. 41
 Scaeus River, the, in Thrace, 6. 41
 Scala, Cape (see Poseidium in Thesprotia)
 Scamander River, the, in Asia; outlets of, form a blind mouth, lagoons, and marshes, 6. 61; course of, 6. 65, 67; rises in the hill called Cotylus, in Mt. Ida, 6. 86; the two springs of, according to Homer, 6. 87
 Scamander River, the, near Aegesta in Sicily, so named by Aeneias, 6. 109
 Scamandrian Plain, the, in the Troad, 6. 67, 69
 Scamandrius, son of Hector, with Ascanius son of Aeneias, founded Scepsia, 6. 105, 109; led the Phrygians from Europe to Asia, 6. 371
 Scandaria, Cape, in Cos, 6. 287
 Scandarium in Cos, 6. 287
 Scandia (see Dia)
 Scardo (Scardona), a Liburnian city, 6. 259
 Scardona (see Scardo)
 Scardus, Mt. (Char-dagh), in Thrace, on the northern boundary of Macedonia, 3. 329
 Scarphe in Boeotia (the Homerio Ktoonus), 4. 313
 Scarpheia in Locris, destroyed by earthquake, 1. 226; 10 stadia above the sea and 30 from Thronium, 4. 381
 Searthon (river or people?), 6. 26
 Scaurus, M. Aemilius (163-about 89 B.C.), builder of the Aemilian Way, and ran canals from the Padus to Parma, 2. 329
 Scelron, the robber, after whom the Scelronian Rocks were named, killed by Theseus, 4. 245
 Scelronian Rocks, the, 1. 103, 4. 195, 245
 Scenae, a city near the borders of Babylonia, 7. 235
 Scepsians, the, transferred to Antigonia by Antigonus but permitted by Lysimachus to return home, 6. 66, 105
 Scepsia in the Troad, the territory of, 6. 65, 86, borders on Dardania, 6. 101; history of, 6. 105; home of certain Socratic philosophers, 6. 109, 111; colonised by Milesians, 6. 207
 "Sceptuchi," the, chieftains in Asia, but subject to kings, 5. 205
 Schedia ("Raft") in Aegypt, the station for tolls on goods carried on the Nile, 8. 63
 Schedicum, the, in Daphnus, the tomb of Schedius, 4. 377
 Schedius, the tomb of, in Daphnus, 4. 377
 Scheria (see Coreyn), the Homeric, identified with Coreyn by Callimachus, 3. 193
 Schoenus, the, length of, as used along the Nile, 5. 287; put at 40 stadia in Armenia, 5. 331; in Cappadocia equals 30 stadia, 5. 435; varies at different places, 8. 76, 87, 111
 Schoenus (at Kalamaki), a harbour, 45 stadia from Cenchreae, 1800 from Cape Maleae, and near the "Diolcus," narrowest part of the isthmus, 4. 166, 197, 241; mentioned by Homer, 4. 183
 Schoenus, the Homeric, a district in Boeotia, about 50 stadia from Thebes on road to Anthedon, 4. 313
 Schoenus River, the, in the district of Schoenus near Thebes, 4. 313
 Sciathos, the isle off Magnesia, 4. 427
 Scilla (see Scyllaeum)
 Scillus (Rasa) near Olympia, where is the famous temple of Athena Scilluntia, 4. 51
 Scyllurus, father of Palaeus and king of the Tauric Chersonese, waged war against army of Mithridates, 2. 223, 233; according to Poseidonius, had 50 sons, but according to Apollonides 80, 3. 235; built (he and his sons) three forts as bases of operations against Mithridates, 3. 247
 Seloné, a city on Pallene, 3. 351
 Scipio Aemilianus, drove out the Numantini in Iberia, 3. 142 (foot-note); sent by the Romans to investigate the tribes and cities in Asia, 6. 329; utterly destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), 8. 185
 Scipio Africanus Major (b. 237 B.C.),

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- questioned people of Massalia and Narbo about Britain, 2. 215 (see footnote there); the tomb of, at Liternum, 2. 437
- Scipio, Gaius, added 3000 colonists to Comum, 2. 311
- Scipio, Metellus Pius (died 46 B.C.); war of, against Julius Caesar in Libya, in which he was defeated (decisively, at Thapsus 46 B.C.), 8. 181
- "Scira," a place in Attica named after the hero Sciras, 4. 253
- "Sciras," the earlier name of the city Salamis, and an epithet of Athena, 4. 253
- Scirus the hero, after whom two places and the month Scirophorion were named, 4. 253
- Sciteles, an insect which breeds in the snow on the Caucasian Mountains, 5. 323
- Scyllia, Mt., by Homer called the Olenian Rock, 4. 225
- Scyllium, Mt. (see Scyllium)
- Scyllium, Mt. (Scyllia, now Santamariotiko), in Sicily, 4. 31, 41
- Scelus, the Homeric, 4. 183; a wretched village at the foot of Mt. Oithaeron, whence Pentheus was taken when he was torn to pieces by the Bacchantes, 4. 313; by some writers regarded as subject to the Plataeans, 4. 315
- Scolus, a city near Olynthus, 4. 313
- Scolymis (an edible kind of thistle), found in Maurasia, 8. 163
- Scombraria (Island of Hercules), near New Carthage, 2. 91
- Scopas of Paros (fl. first half of fourth century B.C.), the great sculptor, made the image of Apollo at Chrysa, 8. 95; works of, in the grove Ortygia near Epheesus—one showing Leto holding a sceptre, with the nurse Ortygia holding the infant Apollo and Artemis in her arms, 6. 223
- Scordisci (or Scordistae), the, who are called Galatae, lived intermingled with the Illyrian and Thracian tribes, and often served the Dacians as allies, 3. 263; country of, 3. 256; border on the Pannonians, 3. 271; overpowered the Autariatae, and widely extended their sway, but at last were subdued by the Romans, 3. 273
- Scordistae (see Scordisci), the, virtually destroyed by wars with the Macedonians and the Romans, 3. 263
- Scorpions, the, in Albania in Asia, 5. 229; the winged, in India, 7. 65; the large, in India, 7. 79; the multitude of, rendered a certain region in Aethiopia uninhabitable, 7. 327; abound in Massacylia in Libya, 8. 177
- Scotusan, in Thessaly Pelasgiotis, where was the original oak-tree and temple of Dodonaean Zeus, 3. 317, 319, 321, 323, 361, 4. 445
- Screw, the Aegyptian, used by Turdetanians in mining, 2. 45
- Screws (see Wheels), used for the irrigation of islands in the Nile, 8. 135
- Scroba publicus, the, a local official in Alexandria, 8. 49
- Scripi (see Orchomenus, the Boeotian)
- Scultenna (Scoltenna in its upper course, Panaro in its lower) River, the, in Italy, 2. 333
- Scurvy, afflicted the Roman army in Arabia, 7. 359
- Soydisa, Mt., in Asia, 5. 200; geographical position of, 5. 319; joins the Moschian Mountains above Colchis, 5. 401
- Scylacium (see Scylletum)
- Scylax of Caryanda, navigator and geographer (sent by Darius Hystaspes to explore the Indus River and did not return for two and a half years), says that Bithynia was settled by the Mysians, 5. 465; on the boundaries of the Troad, 6. 9; native of Caryanda, 6. 289
- Scylax River, the, in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 307
- Soylla, the daughter of Nisus; Cape Scyllacium in Argolis named after, 4. 173
- Soylla (see Scyllaeum), infested by brigands, 1. 73; Odysseus' passage by, 1. 77; shape of, 1. 79; description of, by Homer, corresponds with fact, 1. 87, 97
- Scyllaeum, the (Scylla, see Soylla),

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- opposite Charybdis; a lofty rock, fortified by Anaxilais, 3. 21
- Soyllaecum (Skyll), Cape, on the Argolic Gulf, 4. 149; named after Scylla the daughter of Nisus, 4. 173
- Soylletic (Squillace) Gulf, the, 3. 13
- Soylletum (Seylaclum, now Squillace), in Bruttium, 3. 37
- Soyrian goats, the, 4. 427
- Soyrian marble, the, 4. 427
- Soyros, the Aegaeon isle off Magnesia, 1. 477; famous for its goats and quarries of variegated marble, 4. 427
- Soythe, the, of Cronus, made by the Telchines in Rhodes, 6. 275
- Soythia, the Little, comprised the Tauric Chersonesus and much more territory, 3. 241; the marshes of, this side the later, 3. 273
- Soythian nomads, the, in Asia, 5. 191
- Soythians, the; knowledge of, increased by the Parthians, 1. 51; Ephorus on, 1. 125; heroic traits of, 2. 111; are cannibals, 2. 201; the wagon-dwelling, 3. 179, 197; not mentioned by Homer, and were cannibals, 3. 189, 195, 197; detailed discussion of, 3. 195-209; known by Homer, and practise communism, 3. 197; straightforward and frugal, and eaters of cheese made of mare's milk, 3. 199, 201; some of, abstain from meat, 3. 205, 207; Anacharsis, one of the "Seven Wise Men," a Soythian, 3. 207; sometimes cross to Thrace, 3. 215; the Taurians, a tribe of, invaded by Mithridates, 3. 235; and finally subdued, 3. 247; castrate their horses, 3. 249; driven out of the Cimmeric Bosporus by the Greeks, 5. 197, 245, 259; a horrible custom of, 5. 283
- "Soythico-Celtic" Zone, the, of Poseidonius, 1. 371
- Soythopolis, a stronghold near Galilee, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 201
- Sea, the, inhales and exhales, like an animated being, 1. 195; defines contours of lands, 1. 403
- Sea, the Exterior; coast of, shaped like a chlamys, 1. 409
- Sea, Our (see Mediterranean)
- Sea-dogs, numerous, in the strait of the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
- Sea-lungs, a terrestrial element like, described by Pytheas, 1. 399
- Sea-urchins, the large, near the mouth of the Euphrates, 7. 307
- Seal Island, the, in the Arabian Gulf (see Phocae), 7. 331
- Seals, swim up to the marshes from the Caspian Sea and are captured there, 5. 267
- Sebasté in Cappadocia Pontica (see Cabeira)
- Sebastopol, the Harbour of (see Otenus Limen)
- Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, the, 3. 65, 67
- Section (Sphragis), First, of Asia, 1. 293; Second and Third, 1. 297; Fourth, 1. 321
- Segeda in Iberia, belongs to the Arracans, 2. 103
- Segesama (Sasamon?) in north-western Iberia; mentioned by Polybius, 2. 103
- Segesta (see Aegesta)
- Segestes, father of the Cheruscan chieftain Segimundus, and father-in-law of Arminius, present at Rome as guest of honour at the triumph over his loved ones, 3. 161, 163
- Segestica (or Sincia) in Pannonia, at confluence of several rivers and naturally well-suited for making war on the Dacians, 2. 287, 3. 253, 255, 273
- Segimerus, father of Seuthicus the Cheruscan chieftain, 3. 161
- Segimundus, son of Segestes and chieftain of the Cherusci, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 161
- Segni (see Signia)
- Segobriga (Segoriba) in Iberia; belongs to the Celtiberians, 2. 103
- Segorba (see Segobriga)
- Segusiavi, the, ruled by Lugdunum, 2. 223
- Sellenus, one of the inventors of the flute, 5. 103, 105
- Selne River, the (see Sequana)
- Selris (or Siria, g.v.), the territory of, in Italy, 3. 13
- Selo River, the (see Silaris)
- Selené, surnamed Cleopatra, slain by Tigranes, 7. 241
- Selené (the Moon), worshipped by the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Albanians in Asia; human beings sacrificed to, 5. 229, 231; temples of, at Cabela in Cappadocia Pontica, in Albania, and in Phrygia, 5. 431; with Helios (Sun) determines the temperature of the air, 6. 207; worshipped by the Persians, 7. 175; reputed temple of, at Memphis, 8. 80
- Selené (Luna, now Spezia), the Harbour of (see Luna)
- Seleucida on the Calycadnus, 6. 333; famous men of, 6. 335
- Seleucia (formerly called Solocé), near the Hedysphon River among the Elymaeans in Asia, taken by the king of the Parthians, 7. 223
- Seleucia, a fortress in Mesopotamia near the Zeugma (Bridge) of the Euphrates, included within the boundaries of Commagene by Pompey, 7. 241
- Seleucia in Pieria (Kabousi, on the boundary between Syria and Cilicia), the asphaltic vine-earth at, cures the infested vine, 3. 267; a Syrian city, 6. 357; distant 40 stadia from the outlets of the Orontes and 120 from Antiocheia, 7. 241, 245; by Pompey adjudged a free city, 7. 249
- Seleucia on the Tigris, 5. 297; winter-residence of the Parthian kings, 5. 303; fortified by Seleucus Nicator, 7. 201; the Tigris navigable to, 7. 205; now the metropolis, instead of Babylon, 7. 219; road from Syria to, 7. 233; distant eighteen schoeni from Scenae, 7. 235
- Selucia, the best part of Syria, 7. 239; is a tetrapolis, 7. 241
- Seleucus (called "the Babylonian"), the astronomer; on the tides, 1. 19, 2. 153; a Chaldaean and a native of Seleucia, 7. 203
- Seleucus, the Chaldaean astronomer, on the relation between the moon and the tides, 2. 153; on the peculiar overflow of the Iberus River, 2. 155
- Seleucus Callinicus (king of Syria 246-226 B.C.), routed but failed to capture Arsaces the king of Parthia, 5. 269; founded one of the cities in the Antiocheian Tetrapolis in Syria, 7. 243; joined by the Aradians in his quarrel with his brother Antiochus Hierax, 7. 259
- Seleucus Nicator, founder of the Syrian monarchy (reigned 312-280 B.C.), married Apama the mother of Antiochus Soter and daughter of Artabazus, 5. 509; hereditary succession of, ratified by the Romans, 6. 329; successors of, 7. 5; gave certain places in Ariana to Sandrocottus, 7. 143; fortified Seleucia on the Tigris, 7. 201; founded four cities in Syria, 7. 241, 243; kept 500 elephants and the greater part of his army at Apameia in Syria, 7. 251
- Seleucus IV, Philopator (king of Syria, 187-175 B.C.), father of Demetrius II, Nicator (reigned 146-142 B.C. and 128-125 B.C.), who defeated Alexander Balas (reigned 150-146 B.C.) the son (pretender) of Antiochus IV, Epiphanes (reigned 175-164 B.C.), 6. 169
- Selgé (Sîrg) in Pisidia, founded by Calchas, and later by the Lacedaemonians, and became an independent city, 5. 481; has a remarkably productive territory, 5. 483; never subject to others, 5. 485
- Selgeia, the; the most notable of the Pisidians, 5. 479, 481
- Selgeus (see Sagalassus)
- Selinus, city and river in Cilicia, 6. 331; 1000 stadia from Cyprus, 6. 375
- Selinus River, the, in Achaea, flows through the territory of Aegium, 4. 223
- Selinus River, the, in Elia, which flows past the land Xenophon bought for Artemis, 4. 223
- Selinus River, the, which flows past the Artemesium in Ephesus, 4. 223
- Selinus in Sicily, 3. 83, 4. 223; the hot springs at, 3. 91
- Selinusia, a sacred lake near the outlet of the Olyster River, brings in great revenues, 6. 233
- Sellicia River, the Homeric, in Elia, not in Thesprotia, 3. 315; flows from Mt. Pholoë and empties between Cape Obelonatas and Cyllene, 4. 27

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Selleis River, the, in Achaia, flows in Sicynia, 4. 29
- Selleis River, the, in the Troad, mentioned by Homer, 6. 37, 39
- Selli (see Helli), the Homeric, at Dodona, 3. 313, 315
- Selurus, Etrurian leader of raids, torn to pieces by wild beasts at Rome, 3. 85
- Selybria (or Selymbria, now Silivri) on the Propontis, 3. 279, 377
- Sema, the, at Alexandria; the enclosure containing the burial-places of the kings and of Alexander, 3. 35
- Sembrisae, the (see Aegyptian fugitives), Aegyptian exiles who settled in Tunesia in Aethiopia, 7. 321
- Semini River (see Apsus River)
- Semiramis, founder of Babylon; called a Syrian, 1. 319; the Wall of, on the Tigris River, 1. 303, 5. 329; Tyana situated on a mound of, 5. 359; Zela built on a mound of, 5. 441; said to have made an expedition to India, 7. 7, 9; campaign of, in India, 7. 135; founded Babylon, 7. 195
- Semnonae, the, a large tribe of the Suevi, ruled by Marobodus, 3. 157
- Sena (Sinigaglia), in Umbria, 2. 369, 3. 133
- Senate, the Roman, refused to ratify honours promised by Leucullus to certain men in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 435
- Senators (see Gerontes)
- Senones, the, a Celtic tribe; geographical position of, 2. 233; migrated across the Alps to Cispadana, 2. 235, 323; one of the largest tribes of the Celts, 2. 311; destroyed by the Romans, 2. 325
- Sentinum, in Italy, 2. 371
- Sepias, a town in Magnesia, now belongs to Demetrias, 4. 425
- Sepias (Hagios Dimitrios), Cape, in Thessaly; position of, in the Aegaeon, 3. 353; in Magnesia, celebrated in hymns and tragedies on account of destruction of Persian fleet at, 4. 451
- Septempeda, in Picenum, 2. 429
- Sequana (Seine) River, the, navigable, 2. 211; the course of, 2. 227; the Parisii live in neighbourhood of, 2. 233; one of the four regular passages to Britain from the mouth of, 2. 253
- Sequani, the, separated from the Aedui and the Lingones by the Arar River, 2. 199; joined Germans in attacks upon Italy, 2. 225; country of, overrun by Italians, 2. 281
- Seres, the, in India, subdued by the Greek kings of Bactria, 5. 281; live beyond 100 years, 7. 61, and by some said to live beyond 200, 7. 65
- Serguntia in Iberia, on the Durum River, 2. 101
- Serica, the, in India, from the threads of which the Seres make their garments, 7. 33
- Seriphos (Serphos), one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 165; scene of the story of Dietya, 5. 171
- Serpentaria (see Fidenae)
- Serpents (see Snakes and Reptiles), 80 and 120 cubits in length in India, 7. 49; 10 cubits in length, sent to Augustus by King Porus in India, 7. 127; the, on the Isle Ophiodes in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 317; in Aethiopia, thirty cubits in length, and overpower bulls and elephants; some in India rather fabulous; some in Libya grow grass on their backs, 7. 337; certain, in Aethiopia, fight elephants, 8. 145; abound in Mauritania in Libya, 8. 163; so large in western Aethiopia that grass grows on their backs, 8. 165
- Serphos (see Seriphos)
- Serrhium (Makri), Cape, in Thrace, 3. 367
- Sertorius (fl. about 80 B.C.); praetor 83 B.C.; later invited by the Lusitanians to become their commander, and as such held at bay all Roman generals, but was assassinated by some of his own officers in 72 B.C.; his mastery in Iberia, 2. 87; used Hemeroscopium as naval base, 2. 89; his last battles, 2. 90; his war against Pompey in Iaccetania, 2. 101; his war against Metellus, 2. 103; destroyed by the Romans, 3. 143; said

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- to have unearthed a skeleton 60 cubits long near Lynx in Maurusia, 8. 171
- Servilius, Publius Inauricus, an acquaintance of Strabo, subjugated Isaura in Lycæonia and destroyed most of strongholds of pirates on the sea, 8. 475; demolished Isaura and wiped out piracy, 6. 316; seized various places in Lycia and Pamphylia, 6. 339
- Servius Tullius, legendary king of Rome, joined Regilline and Viminal Hills to Rome, 2. 401
- Sesamé, sown in rainy seasons in India, 7. 21
- Sesamé-oil, used in Babylonia, 7. 216; used instead of olive-oil in Nabataea in Arabia, 7. 369
- Sesamus in Paphlagonia, one of the four places incorporated into Amastria, 6. 386
- Sesarethill, the (see Encheliff)
- Seschio River, the (see Ausar)
- Seuthacus, son of Segimerus and chieftain of the Cherusci, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 161
- Sesostris (Itameses II, king of Egypt about 1333 B.C.), abandoned building canal through Egyptian isthmus, 1. 141; expeditions of, to remote lands, 1. 227; advanced as far as Europe, 7. 7, leading his army from Iberia to Thrace and the Pontus, but did not reach India, 7. 9; remarkable exploits of, 7. 313; built a temple of Isis on a mountain near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319; travelled over the whole of Aethiopia, 8. 19; said to have been the first to cut the canal that empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, 8. 77
- Sessa (see Suessa Aurunca)
- Sestias, Cape, in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Xerxes' pontoon-bridge was built, 3. 377
- Sestus (Hogbaly), 80 stadia from Aegospotami, 3. 377; a colony of the Lesbians 30 stadia from Abydos, 3. 379; at end of seaboard of the Propontis, 6. 5; the voyage to, from Byzantium, 6. 13; mentioned by Homer, 6. 37; best of the cities in the Chersonesus, and by the Romans assigned to the same governor as Abydos, 6. 41; length of pontoon-bridge at, 6. 43; mistress of the strait, 6. 45
- Set, the Egyptian god, 8. 75 (see footnote 2)
- Setabis in Iberia, the road through, 2. 96
- Setia (Sozza), territory of, marshy and unhealthy, 2. 389; between the Latin and Appian Ways, and produces an expensive wine, 2. 413
- Sethian wine, the, 2. 399
- Setium, Mt. (Cape de Cotte), divides the Galatic Gulf into two gulfs, 2. 181
- Settia in Crete (see Minoæ)
- Sensamora, a fortified city on the Aragus river, 5. 221
- Seuthes, king of the Odrysæ, 3. 371
- Sewers, the, at Rome, 2. 405
- "Sex" (see "Hexi"), the name of the city of the Exitanians in Iberia, according to Ptolemaeus, 2. 81 (footnote 4)
- Sextius, Titus, one of Caesar's legates in Gaul and at the time of Caesar's death (44 B.C.) governor of Numidia; defeated the Sullies and founded Aquæ Sextiæ (now Aix), 2. 177
- Sezze (see Setia)
- Sheep, a, sacrificed at only one place in Egypt, 8. 73
- Sheep, the, in Celtica have rough and shaggy wool, 2. 241; in Sardinia grow goat-hair instead of wool, 2. 363; in neighbourhood of Mt. Aetna, choke from fatness, 3. 69; excellent, about Mt. Garganum in Apulia, 3. 131; large, in the region of Lake Maeotis, 3. 225; which drink from a certain river in Buboea turn white and from another black, 5. 21; the skin-clad, in Gazelonitis in Cappadocia Pontica, yield soft wool, 5. 393; in Lycæonia, numerous but have coarse wool, 5. 475; of the Laodiceans, noted for softness and raven-black colour of their wool, 5. 511; fattened on date-stones in Babylonia, 7. 215; in Nabataea in Arabia, are white-fleeced, 7. 369; of the Aethiopiæ, are small, 8. 143, and have hair like that of goats, 8. 145; in certain parts of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Libya brought up on milk and meat, 8, 197
- Sheep-skins, worn by Aethiopians, 8, 145
- Shell-fish, of huge size at Carthage, 2, 37; fattened in pools by the Ichthyophagi in Aethiopia, 7, 329
- Shepherds, a certain tribe of Arabian, 7, 233
- Shield, the Lusitanian; description of, 2, 71; a long oblong, used by the Gauls, 2, 243; a bronze, used by the Ligures, 2, 267; a small leather, used by the Sardinians, 2, 363; a light, used by the Amazons, 5, 233
- Shields, the, of the Aethiopians, 8, 139; made of elephant-skin in Mauritania, 8, 167; of the Carthaginians, given up to the Romans, 8, 187
- Ships, the structure of the, of the Belgae, 2, 235; timber suitable for building, among the Ligures, 2, 265; of the Carthaginians, 8, 187
- Shoes, like drums, worn by the Caucasians, 5, 241
- Sibae, the, a tribe in India, said to be descendants of Heracles and his followers, 7, 11, 57
- Sibini, the, a German tribe, ruled by Marobodus, 3, 167
- Sibyl, the Cumæan; oracle of, required the Romans to bring the statue of Mother Aglatis from Galatia and that of Asclepius at Epidaurus, 5, 471; the Brythraean, native of Myrthræ in Asia, 8, 241; oracles of, suffice the Romans, 8, 113; the Brythraean Athenais like, 8, 117
- Sicani, the, in Sicily, 3, 73
- Siceli, the (the indigenous inhabitants of Sicily), inhabited southern Italy in earlier times, 3, 23, 73
- Sicellan (Ausonian) Sea, the: extent of, 1, 473, 476; borders on Sicily, 2, 305, 3, 63
- Sicellan War, the, between the Romans and the Carthaginians, 3, 67
- Sicellotes (Sicellan Greeks), the, 3, 19
- Sicily, touched three times by Odysseus, 1, 93; deep waters of, 1, 183; broken off from Italy, or created by volcanic eruption, 1, 199, 213; explanation of strong currents in strait of, 1, 201, where current changes twice a day, 1, 205; a fragment broken off from district of Rhegium, 1, 223; triangular in shape, 1, 315; distance from, to Cape Pachynum and to Pillars of Heracles, 1, 407; largest and best island in the Mediterranean, 1, 471; caused to revolt by Pompey Sextus, 2, 23, 439; betrays signs of Odysseus' wanderings, 2, 53; Dionysius the tyrant of, 2, 309, 365, 427; once a part of Magna Græcia, 3, 7; rent from the continent by earthquakes, 3, 25; detailed description of, 3, 55-93; at first called Trinacria, and later Thrinacia, 3, 55; its three capes and its dimensions, 3, 65-63; its cities and rivers, 3, 63-85; first colonised by Iberians, 3, 73; its fertility, 3, 85-87; Mt. Aetna in, 3, 87-91; taken away from the Carthaginians by the Romans, 3, 141; neighbourhood of, the scene of Odysseus' wanderings, 3, 103; the second Athenian expedition to, 4, 111; one of the seven largest islands, 6, 277; now a praetorial Province, 8, 215
- Sicinos, one of the Cyclades Islands, 5, 161
- Sicyon (formerly called Aegiali and then Meconé), once subject to Agamemnon, 4, 167; where Adrastus was king at the first, 4, 185; famous for its artists, 4, 203; rebuilt by Demetrius Poliorcetes on a hill "about 20 stadia (others say 12)" above the sea, 4, 207; one of the twelve cities in which the Achæans settled, 4, 219; colonised by Phalæces after the return of the Heracleidae, 4, 235
- Sicyonia, geographical position of, 4, 16, 195; the Nemea River a boundary of, 4, 207
- Sicyonians, the, obtained from the Romans most of Corinthia, 4, 201
- Sida, a stronghold in Sidené in Cappadocia Pontica, 5, 397
- Sidê in Cilicia, 1000 stadia from Cyprus, 6, 375
- Sidê, in Pamphylia, 5, 479; where captives were sold at auction, 8,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 313; colony of the Cymeneus, 6.
325
- Sidené in Cappadocia Pontica, 3000 stadia from Dioscurias, 1. 486; a low-lying country, 1. 193; subject to Themiscyra, 5. 395; a fertile plain, 5. 397; borders on Pharnacia, 5. 427
- Sidené in the Troad, on the Granicus River, now in ruins, 6. 27; refuge of the tyrant Glaucoas and destroyed by Croesus, 6. 83
- Sideros, Cape (see Samonium)
- Sidicini, the, an Ocean tribe, once occupied Campania, 2. 435
- Sidon, two-thirds of, engulfed because of an earthquake, 1. 215; longest day at, has 141 equinoctial hours, 1. 511; belongs to the Phœnician Tripolis, 7. 259; near Mt. Antilibanus, 7. 261; description and history of, 7. 267
- Sidoni, the, a Bactrian tribe, 3. 221
- Sidonians, mentioned by Homer, 1. 5, 3. 191, 7. 369; makers of beautiful works of art, 1. 161; skilled in many arts, in astronomy, mathematics, and seamanship, 7. 269; famous men among, 7. 271; discussion of, 7. 371
- Sifanto (see Siphnos)
- Siga in Masærylia in Libya, royal residence of Sophax, now in ruins, 1000 stadia from Maurusia, 8. 173
- Sigilum, Cape (Yeni-Seheher), in the Troad, 3. 376, 6. 61, 91
- Sigefum in the Troad, now in ruins, 6. 61, 67; a wall around built with stones from ancient Ilium, 6. 75; has been rased to the ground by the Ilans, 6. 72; received part of the territory of ancient Ilium, 6. 86
- "Sigelus's," the monument of Narcissus near Oropus so called, 4. 293
- Sigerdis, the kingdom of, in Asia, 5. 281
- Sigia, once the name of the site of Alexandria in the Troad, 6. 93
- Siginni, the, in Asia, imitate the Persians in most of their customs, 5. 293
- Signia (Segni), between the Latin and Apian Ways, produces the Signine Wine, 2. 413
- Sigri, Cape (see Sigrium)
- Sigriant, in Asia, 5. 313
- Sigrium (Sigri), Cape, in Lesbos, 3. 381, 6. 139, 141, 145
- Sila, Mt. (Aspromonte), in Bruttium, 2. 35
- Silaceni, the, in Asia, 7. 223
- Silanus the historian, on the behaviour of a spring at Gades, 2. 145
- Silaris (Sele) River, the, flows between Campania and Leucania, 2. 469, 3. 3; any plant let down into, turns to stone, 2. 471
- Silva River, the, in India, 7. 67
- Sileni, the, ministers of Dionysus, 5. 87, 97
- Silonus, father of the Dolion who dwell on the Ascanian Lake, 5. 465, 6. 373
- SILK ("Lampoons"), the, of Xenophon, 6. 236
- Silo (Pompaedius Silio)
- Silphium, produced in zones beneath the tropics, 1. 307; in Libya, 1. 501; whence the "Medic juice," 5. 511; in Asia, helpful in the digestion of raw food, 7. 147; the Cyrenæan, 8. 199, 203, 209
- Silting-up, the, of the Rhodanus, 2. 189; of the sea at the mouth of the Nile, unknown to Homer, according to Apollodorus, 3. 189; at the mouths of the Cyrus River, 5. 223; at the mouth of the Pyramus River, like that of the Nile, 5. 355, 357; at the mouth of the Macander, has made Priene an inland city, 5. 515
- Silurus, the, a fish indigenous to the Nile, 3. 149
- Silva Gallinaria, on the Gulf of Cumæ, where pirates assembled, 2. 439
- Silver, plentiful in regions of Ilipa and Ssaipo in Iberia, 2. 25; largest quantity and best quality of, in Turdetania, 2. 39, 45; a composite part of "electrum," 2. 41; "effloresces" from the soil in Artabria, 2. 45; description of mines of, at New Carthage, 2. 47; found mixed in small quantities with lead at mines at Castulo in Iberia, 2. 47; produced in Britain, 2. 255; first coined (in Crete) by Phœdon, 4. 181; Alybbé in Cappadocia "the birth-place of," 5. 403, 405; cleaned with

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- bricks of clay-like earth, in Iberia, 6. 133; "birthplace" of, 6. 369; in the country of Muscanus in India, 7. 61; exchanged for gold in Arabia at ratio of two to one, 7. 347; great quantities of, among the Sabaeans and Gerrhacans in Arabia, 7. 349; plentiful among the Nabataeans in Arabia, 7. 369
- Silver, mock-, prepared at Andeira in Asia Minor, 6. 116
- Silver bullion, found at Tolosa, 2. 207
- Silver mines, the, among the Ruteni and the Gabales in Aquitania, 2. 219; of Damascus, 3. 307; in Mt. Pangaeum in Macedonia, 3. 355; at Laurium in Attica, have now failed, 4. 275, 5. 15; in Pharnacia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 401; in Cyprus, 6. 383; in India, 7. 53; in Carmania, 7. 163
- "Silver" Mountain, in Iberia, wherein the Baetis is said to rise, and so called on account of its silver-mines, 2. 49
- Silvum (Garagone, apparently), on the western borders of the Paucuti, 3. 127
- Simi, the, in Aethiopia, use the horns of gazelles as weapons, 7. 327
- Simmias of Rhodes (fl. about 300 B.C.), poet and grammarian of the Alexandrian school, 6. 281; *apocope* in, 4. 131
- Sinnus River, the (see Siris)
- Sinœdia*, a melic poem by Simus, 6. 253
- Sinœla River, the, near Aegesta in Sicily, so named by Aeneias, 6. 109
- Sinœlis River, the, in the Troad, joins the Scamander, 6. 61, 67, 69; Pollux on, 6. 83
- Sinœlesian Plain, the, in the Troad, 6. 67
- Simonides, the melic poet, uncle of Bacchylides, from Iulia in Ceos, 5. 169; uses the indecent adjective "porducian," 6. 149; on the Hyperboreans, 7. 97; in his dithyramb entitled *Memnon*, one of his Delian poems, says that Memnon was buried near the Badus River in Syria, 7. 159
- Simonides, the iambic poet, born in Amorgos, 5. 173
- Simus, the melic poet, corrupted the style handed down by earlier melic poets and introduced the *Sinœdia*, 6. 253
- Simus the physician, a native of Ceos, 6. 289
- Simyra in Phœnicia, 7. 255
- Sinda, a city in Pisidia, lies on the border of Phrygia and Caria, 5. 481, 6. 189
- Sindi, the, across the Cimærian Bosporus in Asia, 3. 243, 5. 201; royal seat of, at Gorgippia, near the Cimærian Bosporus, 5. 199; a tribe of the Maœtæ, 5. 201
- Sindicæ, land of the Sindi across the Cimærian Bosporus in Asia, paid enormous tribute to Mithridates, 3. 243, 5. 201
- Sindomana, in India, 7. 57
- Singitic Gulf (Gulf of Hagion Oros), the, between Derchia and Athos, 3. 353
- Singus (Sykia), on the Singitic Gulf, 3. 353
- Sinna, a fortress on Mt. Libanus, 7. 263
- Sinnaca in Assyria, where Crassus was slain, 7. 231
- Simo River, the (see Siris River)
- Sinopé, traces of expedition of Jason near, 1. 169; suburbs of, planted with olive-trees, 1. 276; on the Buxine, where the *Pelamtydes* fish are caught and pickled, 3. 283; a famous city founded by the Milesians; description and history of, 5. 387-391; Mithridates Eupator born and reared at, 5. 389; captured first by Pharnaces and then by Leucullus, and has received a Roman colony, 5. 389-391; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 417; the road from, to Iesus, 6. 311
- Sinoean earth (see Ruddle), the; the Iberian ruddle not inferior to, 2. 33; the best in the world, found in Cappadocia, 5. 367, 369
- Sinopitis in Paphlagonia, has excellent timber for ships and tables, and abounds in olive-trees, 5. 393
- Sinoria (later called Synoria), a stronghold close to the borders of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Greater Armenia, built by Mithridates, 5. 425
- Sinotium, Old and New, cities in Dalmatia, set on fire by Augustus, 3. 261
- Sinti (the Homeric "Sinties"), the, a Thracian tribe, first settled Lemnos, 3. 367; by some identified with the Sali, 5. 55, 403
- Sinties, the Homeric (see Sinti)
- Sinuess, the present southern boundary of Latium, 2. 389, 395, 397; lies in the Gulf of Sinues (Gulf of Sinues), 2. 399; on the Appian Way, 3. 125
- Siphnos (Sifanto), one of the Cyclades Islands, famous for its worthlessness, 5. 161, 165
- Sipus (or Sipontum, near Santa Maria di Siponto), said to have been founded by Diomedes, 3. 129
- "Sipyton," an epithet of Rhea (g.v.)
- Sipylos, Mt., the country round, by the ancients called Phrygia, 5. 487; ruined by an earthquake, 1. 217, 5. 515; Magnesia lies at foot of, 5. 169
- Siraceni; the Mermodas River flows through, 5. 235
- Siraces (or Siraci, g.v.), the; the plains and climate of, 5. 241; once sent forth 20,000 cavalry, 5. 243
- Siraci (or Siraces, g.v.), in Asia, 5. 191
- Sirbis River, the (see Xanthus River)
- Sirbonis Lake, in southern Phoenicia; the bogs about, 1. 185; description of, 7. 279; lies on the confines of Aegypt, 7. 281; confused with the Dead Sea, 7. 293-297
- Siren Rocks (ep. Sirenessae), the, 1. 83; fragments broken off from Italy, 3. 25
- Sirens, the, home of, 1. 81; the three rock-islands (Siren Rocks) so named, 2. 455; the island Leucosia named after one of, 3. 3
- Sirenessae, the Cape of the (the Athenaeum), a three-peaked rock, not the Siren Rocks, 1. 81, 2. 455; distance from, to the Silaris (Sele) River, 2. 471; with the Poseidion forms the Poseidonian (Paestan) Gulf, 3. 3
- Sirg (see Selg)
- Siris (or Simnus, also called Polledum, now Sinno), a Trojan city in Italy, 3. 49; founded, according to some, by Rhodiana, 3. 51; coveted by the Tarantini, 3. 53
- Sirkovo (see Stobi)
- Sirium (Mitrovitz), near Segestica, on the road to Italy, 3. 255
- Sirra, the daughter of Arrabacus and grandmother of Philip the son of Amyntas, 3. 309
- Sisapo, Old and New, in Iberia; silver plentiful in region of, 2. 25
- Sisacia (Siszek), near Segestica, 3. 255
- Sisimithres, the, strongly fortified rock of, in Bactriana, where Oxyartes kept his daughter Rhoxana, 5. 283
- Sisines, used Nora as his treasury in the time of Strabo, attacked the Cappadocians, and had his palace at Oadene, 5. 359
- Sisias, father of Antipater the king of Lesser Armenia, 5. 425
- Sisyphium, the, a temple or palace on Acrocorinthus, 4. 195
- Sisyrbis, the Amazon; certain Ephesians named after, 6. 201
- Sisyrbitas, the, certain Ephesians called, 6. 201
- Siszek (see Sisacia)
- Sitaceni, now called Apolloniatis, g.v., in Babylonia, 7. 173; gets no rain, 7. 201; lies between Babylon and Susa, 7. 219
- Sithones, the, in Thrace, a tribe of the Edoni, 3. 331
- Sittaceni, the, a tribe of the Macotae, 5. 201
- Skardamyla (see Cardamyl)
- Skeleton, the, the fabulous, 60 cubits long, said to have been unearthed by Sertorius near Lynx in Maurusia, 8. 171
- Skins, used as mantles and shields in Libya, 8. 167
- Skropeneri, Mt. (see Ptoia)
- Skulls, of strangers, used for drinking-cups by the Scythians, 3. 189, 197
- Skyll, Cape (see Scyllaeum, Cape), on the Argolic Gulf, 4. 149
- Slave-market, the, great, in Delos, 6. 329
- Slavery, the, of the Helots in Laconia, 4. 135

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Slaves, exported from England, 2. 255; in Rome, from Corsica, 2. 359; named by the Attic people after their countries (e.g. "Lydius"), or given names prevalent in their countries (e.g. "Midas"), 3. 213; sold by Asiatic nomads at Tanais, 5. 103
- Sling, the, used by the Iberians, 2. 107; invented by the Aetolians, 4. 103
- Slingers, the best, are the Gymnetaeans (in the Balearic Islands), 2. 125
- Slinga, used by the Gauls, 2. 243; used in Persia, 7. 181; used in battle by the Negrani in Arabia, 7. 361
- Smargadus* (emerald?), the mines of, between Coptus and the Red Sea, 8. 121
- Sminthi (see Apollo, Sminthian), means "mice," 6. 127
- Sminthia; two places near Hamaxitus so called, others near Larisa, another near Parium, another in Rhodes, another in Ithaca, and others elsewhere, 6. 97
- Sminthian Apollo (see Apollo, Sminthian)
- Sminthium, the temple of Apollo near Hamaxitus, 6. 97
- Smyrna, an Amazon, after whom both Ephesus and Smyrna were named, 6. 201
- Smyrna, said to have been founded by the Amazons, 5. 237; named by the Amazons, 5. 407; by most writers called the birthplace of Homer, but not mentioned by Homer, 5. 421; the Brasistrateian school of medicine at, 5. 519; 320 stadia from Ephesus, 6. 197; joined the Ionian League of twelve cities, 6. 201; formerly occupied by the Leleges, who were driven out by Smyrnaeans from Ephesus, who founded the ancient Smyrna 20 stadia from the present Smyrna, 6. 203; produces fine wine, 6. 215; discussion of the Old and the New, 6. 245, 247; various distances from, 6. 309
- Smyrnaeans, the, from Ephesus, founded ancient Smyrna, were driven out by the Aeolians, fled to Colophon, but later returned, 6. 203; laid especial claim to Homer and had a bronze coin called "Homereium," 6. 247
- Snake, the best in the world, caught at Limum in the Troad, 6. 33
- Snakes (see Serpents, Vipers, Reptiles), that swallow oxen, 1. 263; a plague of, 2. 35; the small and deadly, in India, 7. 79; skins of, used as wraps and bed-covers in Pharusia in Libya, 8. 169
- Soandum in Cappadocia, the road through, 6. 309
- Soanes, the, hold the heights of the Caucasus above Dioscurus, and have a king and a council of 300 men, 5. 207, 215
- Sotra in Lycania, has extremely deep wells and actually soils water, 5. 475
- Socrates, in Plato's *Phaedrus*, disregards Sophocles' statement about Hercules, 3. 175
- Socratic philosophers, the: Euclides of Megara and Phaedon the Eleian, 4. 251
- Sota, found in Lake Arsendin in Armenia, 5. 327
- Sodom, once the metropolis of numerous cities about the Dead Sea, destroyed by eruptions of fire, water, and sulphur, 7. 297
- Sogdiana in Asia, once held by the Greeks, 5. 281
- Sogdiani, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 269; strange customs of, 5. 281; speak the same language as the Ariani, 7. 143
- Soil, the, round Mts. Vesuvius and Aetna, burnt out and silted to the vine, 2. 453
- Solfatara (see Albuli Waters), 2. 449
- Soli in Cilicia, 6. 311; Pompey, after breaking up all piracy, settled many pirates in, 4. 227; named Pompeiopolis by Pompey, 6. 315; founded by Achaeans and Rhodians—and names of famous natives of, 6. 339; founded by Phalerus and Acamas the Athenians, 6. 381
- Solmissus, Mt., near Ephesus, where the Curetes frightened Hera when spying on Leto, 6. 223

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Solocē (see *Seleucia* near the Hedyphon River)
 "Solocize," origin of term, 6. 307
 Solon (b. about 638 B.C.), the great lawgiver; reported actual existence of Island Atlantis, 1. 391; said to have interpolated Homer in favour of the Athenians, 4. 255
 Solstice, the winter, 1. 285; the summer, 1. 289
 Solstices, the, 2. 151
 Solstitial signs, the, 2. 153
 Solyma, Mt., in Lycia, 6. 321
 Solymi, the, mentioned by Homer, 1. 77, 127, 5. 423; same as the Lycians (?), 5. 491, 493; the Homerics, identified by some with the Cabuleis in Phrygia, 6. 191; by Homer made a different people from the Lycians, 6. 321, and to be identified with the Milyæ, 6. 323, 363
 Solyma, the hill, in Phrygia, 6. 191
 Somatiles, a provincial chief in India, 7. 51, 53; gave Alexander 150 excellent dogs, 7. 55
 Sophax, king of Massætylia in Libya; royal residence of, at Siga, 8. 173
 Sophanē in Greater Armenia, borders on the Euphrates, 5. 297; geographical position of, 5. 319, 321, 351; Artaxias the king of, 5. 326; always in the possession of potentates, 5. 423
 Sophists, welcomed and hired at Massalia, 2. 179
 Sophocles, the *Triptolemus* of, defective in geographical accuracy, 1. 99, 101; says the Inachus River flows from the heights of Pindus, 3. 79; on *Boreas*, 3. 175; in his *Mystians*, refers to "Myia" as "city of the Mylians," 4. 99; went on the second expedition to Sicily, 4. 111 (see footnote on "Stratocles"); *apocope* in, 4. 131; on the "Lapersæ" in *Las*, 4. 133; on the home of the Pelopidae at Argos, 4. 159; on the assignments by Pandion to his sons, 4. 247, 249; on the oracle of Amphiaraias, 4. 273; on Trachinidæ in Phthiotis, 4. 411; the *Polyxenos* of, quoted, 5. 103; on the Idæan Dactyli, 5. 117; on the hospitality of Antenor to Menelaüs, 6. 107; with Pericles subdued Samos (440 B.C.), 6. 219; on the contest between the prophets Calchas and Mopsus, 6. 235, 353; refers to Mt. Nyæa in India as sacred to Dionysus, 7. 9
 Sora, in Italy, 2. 415
 Soracte, Mt. (Monte Sant' Oreste); *Peronia* lies at foot of, 2. 367
 Sorghum, abundant in Themiscyra, 5. 397
 Sorrento (see *Surrentum*)
 Sosicrates, on the dimensions of Crete, 5. 123
 Sosinatti, the, a tribe in Sardinia, 2. 361
 Sosistratus of Cnidus, built the Tower of Pharos for Ptolemy, 8. 25
 Sosistratus the grammarian, brother of Aristodemus, native of Nyæa in Asia, 6. 263
 Sotades of Maroneia in Thrace (fl. at Alexandria about 280 B.C.), author of abusive satiric poems, 4. 57; on the Homerics *Causonians*, and the routes of *Telemachus* and *Athenē*, 4. 57; first man to write the talk of the *Cineedi*, 6. 253
 Sothira, a harbour in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 317
 Soul, the, of man, indestructible, according to the *Druids*, 2. 245
 South-west wind, the (see *Lips*)
 Spadinea, king of the *Aorsi* in Asia, once sent forth 200,000 cavalry, 5. 243
 Spain (see *Iberia* and *Hispania*)
 Sparta; Gythium the naval station of, 4. 47; the temple of *Artemis* at, called the *Linnæum*, 4. 121; lies below Mt. *Taygetus* in a hollow region, 4. 125; the royal residence of *Buryathenes* and *Procles*, the *Herculeidae*, 4. 153; under the rule of tyrants, 4. 139; fame and later history of, and now ranks above *Argos*, 4. 185; established as metropolis by *Procles*, 5. 149
 Spartan Constitution, the, drawn up by *Eurysthene*s and *Procles*, according to *Hellanicus*, 4. 139
 Spartan institutions, the; many

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of, borrowed from the Cretans, 5. 151
- Spartans (see Lacedaemonians), the, by prophecy were soon to capture Messenë, 3. 23; adopted the Cretan institutions and perfected them, 5. 147
- Spartarian (Rush) Plain, the, in Iberia, produces spart (rush) suitable for making ropes, 2. 95; traversed by the Orospeia Mountain, 2. 97
- Spartiatæ, the, held supreme power in Laconia, 4. 135
- Spear, a kind of, used by the Gauls in bird-hunting, 2. 243
- Spears; used in Persia, 7. 181; used in battle by the Negrani in Arabia, 7. 361; small, with broad heads, used in Libya, 8. 167; large number of, given up to the Romans by the Carthaginians, 8. 167
- Spelt, grown in Campania, 2. 437; and millet, the food of the Iapodes, 3. 259
- Spercheus, god of the Spercheus River; brother-in-law of Achilles, 4. 413
- Spercheus River, the; course of, changed by earthquake, 1. 225; regions of, inhabited by the Dryopians, 4. 173; flows past Anticyra, 4. 391; empties immediately outside Thermopylae, 4. 393; the source and course of, 4. 411, 413; mouth of, ten (seventy?) stadia from Thermopylae, 4. 419; distance from, to the Peneius and the Euripus, 4. 451, 453
- Spermophagi, ("Seed-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia, 7. 321
- Spes, the Bay of, in Italy (see Italy)
- Sphacteria (Sphagia), the island where the Lacedaemonians surrendered to the Athenians, 4. 111
- Sphagia (see Sphacteria), the island, off Coryphasium, 4. 65
- Sphettus, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Sphinxes (*Papio sphinx*), the, large baboons in Aethiopia, 7. 337
- Sphinxes, the, in the *Dromi* of Egyptian temples, 8. 81; those near Memphis, 8. 89
- Sphragides, the; sections of Asia, so called, by Bratosthenes, 1. 293, 5. 301
- Spice-plant (*Amomum*), the, in Gordyæa, 7. 233
- Spices, the, in India, 7. 133
- Spina, an ancient Greek city in Italy near Ravenna; had a treasure-house at Delphi, 2. 315
- Spinetae, the, in Italy, deposited offerings in treasure-house at Delphi, 4. 359
- "Spinning-whorl," the, of inhabited world, 1. 455
- Spitamenes, the Persian General, escaped from Alexander, 5. 269; slain by the barbarians, 5. 289
- Spodium, obtained from Cyprian copper, 2. 107
- Spoletum in Italy, geographical position of, 2. 373
- Sporades Islands, the, in the Aegean Sea, belong to the Peloponnesus, 1. 477, 5. 121, 175
- Spring, the strange behaviour of the, in the Hieraculum at Gades, 2. 143
- Springs; the hot, in Cheretania, 2. 341; in Tyrrhenia and at Balæ, 2. 369; the cold, of Cottine in the Saldne country, 2. 375; the hot, at Sellinus, Ilmera, and Aegesta, in Sicily, 3. 91; the hot, in Cappadocia Pontica, fine for health, 5. 445; the hot, near Tunis, 8. 191
- Scamians, the, in India (see Garmanes)
- Stadia, the standard of measurement in Greek geography, 1. 416
- Stadla, by Polybius reckoned at 8½ to Roman mile, 3. 293, 295, 379
- "Stadia," an earlier name of Rhodes, 6. 273
- Stageira (or Stageirus, near Nizavor), the home of Aristotle, 3. 366; belongs to the Chalcidians, 3. 369
- Stageirus (near Nizavor), the city of Aristotle (see Stageira)
- St. George Island in the Ister River (see Peneüs)
- St. Vincent, Cape of Iberia (see Sacred Cape)
- Staphylini (a kind of carrot or parsley), found in Mauritania, 8. 163
- Staphylus of Naucratis (wrote historical works on Thessaly, Athens, Acolia, and Arcadia, but only a few fragments are extant); on the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- territories of the different tribes in Crete, 5. 127
- Stars, the fixed, revolve round the earth along parallel circles, 1. 425
- Stasanor, a commander under Alexander, born at Soli in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Stasimbrotus the Thasian (fl. about 400 B.C.), on the sacred rites of the Cabeiri in Samothrace, 5. 113
- Stasiotic Poems, *The*, of Alcaeus, 6. 143
- Statonian wine, the, 2. 309, 437
- Statonia, a town in Italy, 2. 365
- Steiria in Attica, near Brauron, 4. 271
- Steirians, the, in Attica, colonized certain places in Euboea, 5. 11
- Stenyclarus, the royal residence of Cresphontes in Messenia, 4. 119
- Stephané, Lake, in Cappadocia Pontica, like a sea in size, 5. 443
- Steropé, wife of Dorylades the military expert, 5. 135
- Stesichorus of Himera in Sicily (fl. about 600 B.C.), of whose lyric poetry only about thirty fragments are extant; on King Arabus of Arabia, 1. 155; on the neat-herd of Geryon, 2. 49; reputed author of *Rhadiné*, which substantiates the existence of a city Samus in Triphylia, 4. 65; uses the term "city" for the territory of Pisa in Pisatis, 4. 97
- Sthenelus, succeeded Perseus as king of Mycenae, 4. 185
- Sthenis, maker of the statue of Antolycus which Leucullus carried off from Sinopé, 5. 391
- Stobi (Sirikovo), in Macedonia, 3. 325
- Stoichades Islands, the; five small rocky isles off the south-east coast of France; tilld by the Massaliotes, 2. 193
- Stoic school of philosophy, the; teaches that the wise man alone is a poet, 1. 55; does not demand scientific accuracy in Homer, 1. 83; to which Strabo belonged, avoided making inquiry into the causes of things, 1. 399; regarded three sciences as *Areiai*, or supreme excellences, 1. 493
- Stoic sect, the, founded by Zeno of Citium, 6. 379
- Stolé, the Persian, came from the Medes, 5. 313
- Stomalinné, a village in Coe, 6. 287
- Stomalinné, a sea-water marsh near the outlets of the Rhodanus, 2. 191
- Stomalinné in the Troad, 6. 81; formed by the Scamander and Simöeis Rivers, 6. 67
- Stone; the Tiburtine, that of Gabii, and the "red," quarried near the Anio River, 2. 417; any plant let down into the Silaris (Sele) River turns into, 2. 471; the white, in Cappadocia, like ivory in colour, the size of small whetstones, and used for handles of small swords, 5. 369; the black, of which one of the Pyramids of Gizeh was made, was brought from Aethiopia, 8. 93
- Stone, rotten-, the, in Tyrrhenia, floats on water, 6. 131
- Stone-quarries, the, near Tunia, 8. 191
- Stone-quarry, the, in Cappadocia, made hard to work by the Melas River, 5. 363; in Arabia, whence stones were brought for pyramids of Aegypt, 8. 95
- Stones, precious; from India, 1. 379; the, in Stony Plain in Celtica—and origin of, explained, 2. 185; river, "formed of sand, but melted by the rains," according to Aristotle, 3. 193; found on the isthmus between Coptus and the Red Sea, 8. 121; on the island Meroé, 8. 143; the "Carthaginian" (see "Carthaginian" stones); the "Lychnite" (see "Lychnite" stones)
- Stoni, the geographical position of the, 2. 273
- Stony Plain (Plaine de la Crau), between Massalia and the mouth of the Rhodanus, 2. 185
- Storas River, the, between Antium and Circæum, 2. 393
- Storax (see *Styrax*)
- Strabo; his *History and Historical Sketches*, 1. 47; his treatise on the *Deeds of Alexander*, 1. 263; lived in Alexandria a long time, 1. 389; travelled westwards from Armenia as far as Tyrrhenia and southwards from the Buxine as far as the frontiers of Aethiopia, but admits that most of his material is from

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- hearsay, 1. 451; ascended Nile with Aelius Gallus the Roman praefect, 1. 455; quoted by Athenaeus as saying that he (Strabo) says that he knew Poseidonius, 3. 383; not alien to Cnossus in Crete—and the history of relatives of, 5. 133-137; distinguished ancestors of, 5. 433, 435; took entire course of Aristodemos at Nysa in Asia, 6. 263
 Strataehas, son of Dorylaüs the military expert, 5. 135
 Stratiö, the Homerist, now deserted, 3. 385, 4. 229
 Stratus the priest, at Panticapaeum, 1. 277
 Strato of Lampsaenus in Myria in Asia Minor; became head of Peripatetic school of philosophy in 287 B.C.; called the "physicist," and praised by Eratosthenes for his explanation of physical changes of lands and seas, 1. 181; prophesies silting up of whole Euxine Sea, 1. 183; on the bed-levels of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1. 187; says that the bed of the Euxine is higher than that of the Propontis, 1. 189
 Strato, an isle in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
 Strato, the Tower of, in Phoenicia, 7. 275
 Stratochea, the Athenian archon (425 B.C.), went on the second Sicilian expedition (?), 4. 111 (see footnote)
 Stratochea the philosopher, native of Rhodes, 6. 279
 Straton the tyrant, put Amisus in Cappadocia Pontica in bad plight, 5. 395
 Stratonice, daughter of King Ariathres, wife of Burnes II, and mother of Attalus III, 6. 167
 Stratoniceia in Caria, a noteworthy city, 6. 291; description and history of, 6. 297-299
 Stratoniceus the citharist, utters a proverb on the city Assus, 6. 115; on the paleness of the Caunians in the Person of the Rhodians, 6. 267
 Stratos, the earlier name of Dymö in Achaea, 4. 225
 Stratus (near Lepenu) in Acaernania, on the Achelöis River, 5. 25; geographical position of, 5. 27
 Strombichas, father of the Athenian ambassador Diotimus, 1. 175
 Stromboli (see Strongylö)
 Strongoll (see Petelia)
 Strongylö (Stromboli), one of the Liparacan Isles, the home of Aeolus, "steward of the winds," 3. 99
 Strophauden Islands, the, lie about 400 stadia off the Messenian Cyprades, 4. 111
 Strovitz (see Lepreum)
 Struma River, the (see Strymon River)
 Strumitza (see Callipolis in Macedonia)
 Struthophagi ("Bird-eaters"), the, in Aethiopia; manner of capture of birds like ostriches by, 7. 325
 Strymon (Struma) River, the, 3. 295, 297, 325, 331, 335, 355, 359, 363
 Strymonic Gulf, the; position of, on the Aegean, 3. 353, 357, 363
 Stubara, a populous city on the Krigon River, 3. 311
 Stura (see Styra)
 Stymphalian Lake, the, in Arcadia, whence Ileracles drove out the birds, 4. 161; source of the Brasim River, 4. 231, 233
 Stymphalikes, the; name of the birds at the Stymphalian Lake, 4. 161
 Stymphalus in Arcadia, no longer exists, 3. 93, 4. 161, 229; once on the Stymphalian Lake, but now 50 stadia away, and why, 4. 231 (see footnote 5); besieged by Iphicrates, 4. 233
 Styptic earth, a kind of, used in refining gold, 2. 41
 Styra (Stura) in Euboea, 5. 9; destroyed in the Malian War by Phaedrus the Athenian general, 5. 11
 Styrax (or Storax) shrub, or tree, abundant in a certain region of Aethiopia, 7. 329
 Styrax-tree, the, abounds in the region of Mt. Taurus, 5. 483
 Styx River, the, at Avernus in Italy, 2. 443
 Styx River, the, in Rhodes, water

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- of, mixed with sulphur, poured by the Telephines upon animals and plants in order to destroy them, 6. 276
- Suchas, the sacred crocodile at Arsinoë, story of, 8. 107
- Sucro (Jucar) River, the, shallow, and geographical position of, 2. 89, 106
- Sudians, a famous Chalcidian philosopher, 7. 203
- Succasa Aurunca (Sessa), the metropolis of the Volsci, captured by Tarquinius Superbus, 2. 387
- Succasa Pometia (site unknown), in Italy, 2. 413
- Succione, the, in Celtica, geographical position of, 2. 235; bravest of the Belgae except the Bellovaei, 2. 241
- Succula (Cancello), in Campania, 2. 461
- Suet, used for bread-making in Aegypt, 8. 161
- Suevi, the; the most powerful of the German tribes, 2. 231; near whose country are the sources of the Jaster, 2. 287; some of the tribes of, dwell in the Hercynian (Black) Forest, 3. 166; others outside the Forest, as far as the country of the Getae, 3. 167; others on the Albis River, 3. 173
- Suez, isthmus of (see Isthmus between Pelusium and Arabian Gulf)
- Sugambri, the, a Germanic people, 2. 231, 3. 166; live near the ocean, 3. 169; began the war with the Romans under Mele, 3. 161; one of the best known German tribes, 3. 171
- Sulcide, committed by Iberians, 2. 116
- Suklas, of whom little is known except that he wrote a *History of Thessaly* and a *History of Euboea*; says that the temple of Zeus at Dodona in Thesprotia was transferred from Thessaly, 3. 317
- Sulci, a city in Sardinia, 2. 361
- Sulgas River, the, in Celtica, empties into the Rhodanus, 2. 107
- Sulla, L. Cornelius (138-78 B.C.), the dictator; withstood a siege in land of the Volaterrani for two years, 2. 353; Roman dictator, 2. 463; tore down the walls between Athens and Peiræus, and captured Athens and Peiræus, 4. 261; punished its tyrant Aristion, but pardoned the city, 4. 271; the Roman commander, used the disease-curing fountains in the Lelantine Plain in Buboea, 5. 13; honoured Archelaüs the father of the priest Archelaüs, 5. 437; overthrew Ptolemy and arranged terms with Mithridates Eupator at Dardanus in the Troad, 6. 55, 59; after capture of Athens carried off to Rome the libraries of Aristotle and Theophrastus, 6. 113; tore down the Peiræus, 6. 275; fought by Archelaüs (80 B.C.), 8. 45
- Sulmon (Sulmona), in Italy, 2. 431
- Sulmona (see Sulmon)
- Sulphur, the district of Balas and Osmas full of, 2. 447
- Sulpicius Quirinus (see Cyrenius)
- "Summer sunrise," a variable term, 1. 416
- Sun, the, revolves in opposite direction to movement of heavens, 1. 87; rises from, and sets in, Oceanus, according to Homer, 1. 6; revolution of, 1. 115; ascent of, 1. 283; oblique motion of, more rapid at equator, 1. 375; revolves round earth in zodiac, 1. 425; reaches maximum height of nine cubits (18") in winter to peoples round southern parts of Lake Maeotis (Sea of Azov), 1. 515; round parts north of Lake Maeotis, six cubits, 1. 517; moves along circle parallel to the revolution of the universe, 1. 517; false stories about, in Iberia, 2. 9; visual rays from, refracted through vapour, 2. 11; revolution of, measures one day and night, 2. 149; hated and reviled by some of the Aethiopians, 8. 147; passes quickly when it rises, but turns back slowly, according to Poseidonius, 8. 175-177
- Sun, the (Helios), worshipped by the Albanians in Asia, 5. 229; the only god of the Massagetae in Asia, 5. 265; worshipped by the Nabataeans in Arabia, 7. 369

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Sun-dial, the, evidence of, 1. 43; relation of index of, to shadow, at Massalia, 1. 237; differences of latitude observed by, 1. 333; usefulness of, to geometricians in determining latitudes and longitudes, 1. 429; casts no shadow at Syenê at summer solstice, 1. 439; relation of index to shadow of, at Byzantium, the same as at Massalia, 1. 443; shadows of, at Gades, the Pillars, the Strait of Sicily, and Rhodes agree, 1. 459; yields correct distance from Rhodes to Alexandria, 1. 483
- Sunium, Cape, reaches almost as far south as Malea, 1. 353; the southern limit of the Macedonian coast, 3. 333; the promontory of Attica, 4. 239; 330 stadia from Peiræus, 4. 241; 300 stadia from Rhœcea, 4. 275; lies nearly as far east as Cape Samonium in Crete, 5. 191
- Sunium, a noteworthy deme, near Cape Sunium, 4. 271
- Sunrise, winter, 1. 125
- Sunset, winter, 1. 125
- Sunshades, barbaric, used by women in Iberia, 2. 107
- Suppliants, the, of Aeschylus, quoted, on the Pelasgi, 2. 345
- Surena, the Parthian, captured and slew Crassus at Sinaca, 7. 231
- Surrentine wine, the, 2. 437
- Sarrentum (Sorrentum, now Sorrento) in Campania, 2. 455
- Susa, a notable city; said to have been reached from Cilicia by Diotimus in 40 days, 1. 175; history and description of, 7. 167-161; contained many Persian treasures, 7. 109; gets no rain, 7. 201; lies to the east of Babylon, 7. 219
- Susiana, position of, 1. 409
- Susiana, the, once fought by the Cossæi and Elymaei, 6. 309; were also called Oasiana, after Oasias the mother of Memnon, 7. 159
- Susis, produces rice, 7. 29; in a way, a part of Persia, 7. 167; description of, 7. 169-173; borders on Babylonia, 7. 209
- Sutri (see Satrium)
- Satrium (Sutri), a city in Italy, 2. 365
- Swans, numerous in Iberia, 2. 107
- Swine, accepted as sacrifice by Aphroditê Castneletis, 4. 431; not allowed to be brought into Comana in Pontus, 5. 499
- Sword (see Dirk and Dagger), a broad, used by the Indians, 7. 117
- Sword-fish (see Galeotac)
- Swords; used in Persia, 7. 183; used by the Negrani in Arabia, 7. 361; used by some of the Anthioplans, 8. 139; many given up by the Carthaginians to the Romans, 8. 187
- Syngela in Caria, 6. 110
- Sylaris, in Brutium, founded by the Achæans, 3. 43, 45; once a powerful city, marshalling 300,000 men, 3. 47; the, on the Teuthras River, founded by the Ithodians, according to some historians, 3. 51, 6. 277
- Sybaris, a spring at Bura in Achæa; the Sybaris River in Italy said to have been named after, 4. 223
- Sybaris (Osselle) River, the, in Italy, 3. 47; makes timid the horses that drink from it, 3. 47; said to have got its name from the spring Sybaris at Bura in Achæa, 4. 223
- Sybaritæ, the, erected fortifications on the sea near Paestum (Pesto), 2. 469; Latis in Leucania a colony of, 3. 6; deposited offerings in treasure-house at Delphi, 4. 359
- Sybota (Syvota) Islands, the, off the coast of Epeirus, 1. 475, 3. 299
- Sycaminopolls in Phœnicia, 7. 275
- Sycamirus, the Aegyptian (mulberry-tree), found in Anthiopia, 7. 331; produces the *sycamorus* (like a fig), 8. 149
- Sycamorus, the (like a fig), found in Aegypt, 8. 149
- Sydracæ, the, a tribe in India, said to be descendants of Dionysus, 7. 11, 57
- Sydrê (see Arainod in Cilicia)
- Syendra (see Arainod in Cilicia)
- Syenê (Assuan), belongs to Aegypt, 1. 147; lies under summer tropic, 1. 439; distance from, to Mercê and to equator, 1. 439; distance

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- from, to Cinnamon-bearing Country and equator, 1. 507; where the sun stands in zenith at summer solstice and longest day has 13½ equinoctial hours, 1. 509; the boundary between Aegypt and Aethiopia, 8. 7; has no rainfalls, 8. 19; three Roman cohorts stationed at, 8. 49; lies on the borders of Aethiopia and Aegypt, 8. 127; the well at, which marks the summer tropic, 8. 129; once captured by the Aethiopians, 8. 137
- Syes ("Swine"), a name once applied to the Boeotians, according to Pindar, 3. 287
- Sykia (see Singus)
- Syllaeus, administrator of the Nabataeans in Arabia, proved treacherous to Aelius Gallus, 7. 365-363, 8. 137; beheaded at Rome, 7. 363
- Syllium in Pamphylia, 6. 325
- Syloson, brother of Polykrates the tyrant of Samos, became tyrant of Samos by gift of Darius, 6. 217, 219
- Symaethus River, the, in Sicily, 3. 63; flows into Catana, 3. 81
- Symbach, now belongs to Atropatian Media, 5. 305
- Symbri (Insulri?), the, live in Transpadana, 2. 323
- Symplegades (see Cyaneae), the, 1. 75
- Synaloepha, a case of, in Homer, 4. 161
- Syndic territory, the, in Asia, 5. 191, 199
- Synnada, the parts round, in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505; the quarry of "Synnadio" marble near, 5. 507
- Synnadio marble, the, 4. 429
- Synoria (see Sinoria)
- Syracusana, founded Ancona in Italy, 2. 427
- Syracuse, the time of founding of, by Archias, 3. 29, 43; 36 Roman miles from Cape Pachynus, 3. 59; founded by Archias from Corinth, and the oracle and proverb concerning, 3. 71; men of, had gift of leadership, 3. 73; abused by Pompey, and restored by Augustus, 3. 76; an acropolis by the sea, 3. 87; founded by Archias mainly with colonists from Tenea in Corinthia, 4. 199
- Syria, Nineveh the capital of, 1. 319; geographical position of, 1. 481; occupied by the Macedonians, 5. 307; borders on the Euphrates River, 5. 319; by some regarded as scene of the Homeric "couch of Typhon," 6. 176, since the Syrians are now called Arimacana, 6. 177; revolted from the kings under influence of Diodotus Tryphon, 6. 327; a boundary of, 6. 367; road from Babylon to, 7. 233; detailed description of, 7. 239-267; boundaries of, 7. 239; throne of, usurped by Tryphon Diodotus, 7. 261
- Syria, Ocelé-, a part of Syria, 7. 239, 245; definition of term, 7. 265
- Syria, Lower, produces rice, 7. 29
- Syrian kings, the; line of, failed, 3. 146; after Seleucus Nicator, attacked India, 7. 6
- Syrians, the; much like the Armenians and Arabians, 1. 153; ancient history of, untrustworthy, 5. 247; empire of, broken up by Greater Media, 5. 307; once ruled over Armenia, 5. 337; live outside the Taurus and are not to be confused with the "White Syrians" in Cappadocia, 5. 383; the "White," "whom we call Cappadocians," 5. 377, as did Herodotus, 5. 383, 393; the Bnei set out from, to the Trojan War, 5. 415; not mentioned by Homer, 5. 423; now called Arimacana, 6. 177; disliked by the Cyprians, Rhodians, and Aegyptians, 6. 329; overthrown (608 B.C.), 7. 193, 195; more civilized than the Arabians, 7. 256; now subject to the Romans, 7. 351
- Syrus, king of the Triballians, took refuge from Alexander on Peuced Island in the Ister, 3. 201; made gifts to Alexander, 3. 201
- Syros, one of the Cyclades Islands, 5. 185; the home of Pherecydes the son of Babys, 5. 171
- Syrtes, the; dimensions of, 1. 473; region round destitute of water, 8. 156

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Syrta, the Greater; most southerly part of the Mediterranean, 1. 483; bounded on the west by Cape Cephalne, 8. 195; detailed description of, 8. 197-201
- Syrta, the Lesser, of the Lotus-eaters, 2. 85; description of, 8. 193
- "Syrus," the name given a Syrian slave in Attica, 3. 213
- Syspiritis in Asia; followers of Armenus settled in, 5. 231
- T
- Talae, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, 5. 481, 505
- Talene Plain, the, in Asia, 6. 186
- Talies, the large, of one piece of wood, come to the Romans from Maurusia in Libya, 8. 161
- Taenarum (Matapan), Cape, in Laconia, has a temple of Poseidon; 3000 stadia from Cape Phycus and 4000 from Cape Pachynus, 4. 127, 8. 201; marble quarries on, 4. 145; given by Apollo to Poseidon in exchange for Pytho (Delphi), 4. 173; 700 stadia distant from Cape Cimeras in Crete, 5. 125
- Tagus River, the, flows through Celtiberia, 1. 411, 2. 103; flows from the east, 2. 11; mouths of, 2. 61; description of, and of environs of, 2. 63; source and course of, and abounds with fish and oysters, 2. 66
- Talairocó, a city in Hyrcania, 5. 251
- Talamenes, the Homeric, father of Menestheus and Aniphus, 6. 176
- Talantonis, the island off Opus in Locris (see Atalanta)
- Talares, the, annexed to Thessaly; a Molossian tribe and a branch of the Talares who lived near Mt. Tomarus, used to live on Mt. Pindus, 4. 417
- Talent, the Baboean, 2. 46
- Tallow, and butter, used instead of olive-oil in Aethiopia, 8. 143
- Tamarisk-tree, the, in Arabia, 7. 309
- Tamassus (in Cyprus), the Homeric, identified by some with Temesa in Italy, 3. 17; copper mines at, 6. 383
- Tambourine (or cymbal), the, used in the worship of Dionysus and Rhea, 5. 103, 105
- Tamna, royal seat of the Cattabarians in Arabia, 7. 311
- Tamynae (Aliveri) in Baboea, sacred to Apollo, and said to have been founded by King Admetus, 5. 15
- Tamyracé (Ozile), Cape and Gulf, on the Euxine, 3. 229
- Tamyras River, the, in Phoenicia, 7. 267
- Tanagra, an Asopus River flows past, 4. 205; has held out to this day fairly well, 4. 287; situated on the left of the road from Thebes to Argos, 4. 295; Itelon, a village belonging to, 4. 297; has "Four United Villages," 4. 301; the Asopus River empties near, 4. 316
- Tanagraeans, the, also called Poenaeans and Gephyraeans, 4. 293
- Tanais, a city on Lake Maeotis and the Tanais River, near the present Nedrigofka, founded by the Greeks; a great emporium, 3. 239; a common emporium of the Asiatic and European nomads, 5. 193
- Tanais (Don) River, the; boundary between continents, 1. 243, 415, 485, 495, 3. 151, 239, 5. 183, 185, 256, 419; flows from summer-rising of sun, 1. 411, into Lake Maeotis, 1. 413; lies nearly on same meridian as the Nile, 1. 415; mouth of, most northerly point of Mediterranean, 1. 483; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 139; distance to, from the strait, 3. 241; description of course of, 5. 191, 193, 195; the Aeneas live along, 5. 243
- Tanis, a large city in the Tanite Nome in Aegypt, 8. 71
- Tanitic mouth of the Nile, the, 8. 65, 71
- Tantalus, the home of, in Phrygia, 5. 487; source of wealth of, 6. 369
- Taoos in Persia; the royal palace at, 7. 169
- Taormina (see Tauromenium)
- Tapé, the royal seat of Hyrcania, 5. 251
- Taphians, the, were subject to

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Mentes, 5. 47, 59; said once to have lived in Acarnania, 5. 67
- Taphlaesus, a hill in Actolia, where are the tombs of Nessus and other Centaurs, whence flow putrid waters, 4. 385; lies above Molycreia, 5. 27, 63
- Taphitis, the promontory, on the coast of Carthagina, 8. 191
- Taphos (Megarist), the island, by some identified with the Homeric Cephallenia, 5. 47; now called Taphus, 5. 49; distinct from the Echinades, 5. 59
- Taposiris, a place to the east of Alexandria, 8. 57; called the "Little" Taposiris, 8. 63
- Taposiris, an inland place to the west of Alexandria, where a great festival is held, 8. 57
- Tuprobant (Ceylon), position of, 1. 235; position and size of, 1. 271; lies off India, and is as large as Britain, 1. 407; description and geographical position of, 7. 21, 23
- Tapyri, the, live between the Hyrcanians and the Arians, 5. 269; formerly subject to Media and live between the Derbices and Hyrcanians, 5. 273; strange customs of, 5. 293; mountaineers in Atropatian Media, 5. 305
- Tarantine Gulf (Gulf of Tarentum), the; distance around, 3. 39
- Tarantini, the; fabricated an epithet for the Samnites, 2. 405; country of, borders on Metapontium, 3. 13; took the Thurii away from the Lucani, 3. 47; colonised Heracleia from Siris, 3. 49, 51; hated by the Achaeans, 3. 63; once exceedingly powerful, 3. 113; through bad policies deteriorated, 3. 115; defeated by the Romans, 3. 141
- Tarantulus (see Phalangia); the "tetragrathi" ("four-jawed") rendered a certain region in Aethiopia uninhabitable, 7. 327; abound in Maesacylia in Libya, 8. 177
- Taras (Tarentum); towards the end of the Applan Way, 2. 395; still in existence, 3. 41; description and history of, 3. 105-117; the harbour of (Mare Piccolo), 3. 123; the Applan Way runs through, meeting the mule-road near Beneventum, 3. 125; about 700 stadia distant from Brundisium and Barium, 3. 127; distance from, to Phalarum in Thesprotia, 3. 209
- Tarbassus, a city in Pisidia, 5. 481
- Tarbelli, the, live on the western coast of Celtica in Aquitania, 2. 215
- Tarco, under direction of Tyrrhenus the Lydian founded twelve cities in Italy, among them Tarquinia (Corneto), 2. 337
- Tarcondimotus, contemporary of Strabo, lord of the strongholds of Mt. Amanus in Cilicia, and proclaimed king by the Romans, 6. 355
- Tarente (see Tarnas)
- Tarentum (see Tarnas)
- Tarentum, the Gulf of, 2. 305; held by the Greeks, 3. 7
- Tarichene in Phoenicia, has an excellent fish-pickling industry, 7. 297
- Taricheiae, the, islands off the coast of Carthagina, 8. 191
- Tarné, the Homeric, in Lydia, 4. 331
- Taronitis, annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
- Tarpetes, the, a tribe of the Maeotae, 5. 201
- Tarphé in Locris, 20 stadia from Thronium, is now called Pharygae, and has a temple of Pharygaean Hera, 4. 333
- Tarquinia (Corneto), founded by Tarco, 2. 337
- Tarquini in Italy (see Tarquinia)
- Tarquinius Superbus, son of Tarquinius Priscus and king of Rome, banished (509 B.C.), 2. 339; captured Suessa the metropolis of the Volsci, 2. 387
- Tarquinius Priscus, son of Demaratus of Corinth, at first called Lucumo, 2. 339; king of Rome, destroyed Apols and sacked several cities of the Aequi, 2. 387; father of Tarquinius Superbus, 4. 191
- Tarracina (Terracina), the territory of, marshy and unhealthy, 2. 389; on the Appian Way, 2. 395
- Tarraco (Tarragone), in Iberia, description of, 2. 91; the road through, 2. 95; where Sertorius fought, 2. 99; where the consular governor administers justice in winter, 2. 133

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tarragone in Spain (see Tarraco)
- Tarsus River, the, near Zeleia; crossed twenty times by the same road, 8. 25
- Tarsus in Cilicia, 6. 311; built by Sardannapallus, 6. 341; founded by the Argives, 6. 345, 7. 243; famous men of, 6. 347-353; famous schools at, have surpassed those at Alexandria and Athens, 6. 347
- Tartarus, associated with Hades, 2. 51
- Tartessus, a district of Iberia in ancient times, 2. 49
- Tartessus, the ancient city in Iberia, 2. 49; associated by Homer with Tartarus, 2. 51; identified by some with the present Cartago, 2. 59
- Tartessus River, the ancient, identified with the Baetis, 2. 49
- Tasius, ruler of the Roxolani, waged war with Mithridates, 3. 293
- Tatol (see Aphidna)
- Tatta, Lake, in Greater Cappadocia, a natural salt-pan, 5. 473
- Tattooing, practised by the Iapodes, Illyrians, and Thracians, 3. 259
- Taucheira (also called Arsinoë), a city in Cyrenæa in Libya, 8. 201; now a dependency of Cyrenë, 8. 203
- Taulantii, the, an Illyrian tribe, 3. 307
- Tauri, the, two mountains near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
- Tauriana, a district in Italy, 3. 11
- Taurina, the, used to assemble their bands of pirates at Symbolon Limen (the Harbour of Balaklava), 3. 233; in early times bordered on the Bosporians at the harbour of Theodosia, 3. 237; once held most of the Crimea, 3. 241
- Tauric, or Scythian, Chersonese, the, 3. 229
- Taurini, the, a Ligurian tribe, live on the southern slopes of the Alps, 2. 273; the pass through the country of, 2. 293
- Taurisci, the, a tribe of the Norici, 2. 283, 289, 291, 293; joined by the Boii, 2. 311; a Galatic tribe, 3. 189; destroyed by the Getians, 3. 211; subdued by the Dacians, 3. 253; possess Nauportus, 3. 255
- Tauristae (see Teuristae), 3. 179
- Tauromentium (Saint-Cyr de Provence), founded by the Massaliotes, 2. 176, 191
- Tauromenian shore, the, in Sicily receives wreckage from Charybdis and is called Copria ("Dung-hill"), 3. 67
- Tauromenium (Taormine) in Sicily, 33 Roman miles from Catana, 3. 59; on the side that forms the Strait, 3. 63; less populous than Messenë or Catana, 3. 67; suffered from campaign of Rutilus, 3. 83
- Tauropolos, epithet of Artemis, 2. 423
- Taurus, the city, above Tarsus in Cilicia, 6. 343
- Taurus, a stronghold near Jerusalem, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Taurus Range, the; lies on Krates-theus' line of division of inhabited world into two parts, 1. 253, but not necessarily on a parallel of latitude, 1. 267; bisects Asia, 1. 495; dimensions of, 5. 183; extent of, 5. 257-259; begins in Lycia and Caria, and divides Asia into two parts, 5. 295; separates Armenia from Mesopotamia, 5. 297, 317; further description of, 5. 299; Mts. Abus and Nibarus a part of, 5. 335; separates Cappadocia and Lycia from Cilicia Tracheia, 5. 475; summits of, occupied by Pisidians, 5. 483; begins, according to some, at the Ophelidonian Isles off Lycia, 6. 265, 319
- "Taurus, the Cilician," 5. 345, 351
- Tauschan-tépé (see Calybbé)
- Tavium, in Galatia, where is a colossal statue of Zeus, and also his sacred precinct, a place of refuge, 5. 469
- Taxila, a large city in India, 7. 26; has excellent laws, 7. 47
- Taxiles, king of Taxila in India, welcomed Alexander the Great, 7. 47
- Taygetus, Mt., compared with the Alps, 2. 293; lies above Sparta, 4. 125; a large marble-quarry in, recently opened up, 4. 145
- Tchadir-Dagh (see Trapezus Mountain)
- Tchanauchi (see Amyclæ)
- Tchorouk Sou River (see Lycus River)
- Teano (see Teanum Sidicinum)

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Teaunum Apulum** (Passo di Civita) in Apulia, where Italy is contracted into an isthmus, 3. 135
Teaunum Sidicinum (Teano) in Italy, a noteworthy city, 2. 413, 459, 461
Tearco, the Aethiopian chief; his expeditions, 1. 227; advanced as far as Europe, 7. 7, even to the Pillars of Heracles, 7. 9
Teate (Chieti), the metropolis of the Marrucini in Italy, 2. 431
Tectosages, the, a tribe of the Volcae in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 203; once a powerful people, some of whom took possession of territory in Greater Phrygia now called Galatia, 2. 205; border on the Aquitani, 2. 213; one of the three tribes of the Galatians in Asia Minor, named after the Tectosages in Celtica, 5. 467; possess the parts near Greater Phrygia, including Ancyra (now Angora, the Turkish capital), 5. 471
"Tegea," accented on the penult, 4. 169
Tegen (Palaeo-Episcopi) in Arcadia, settled from nine communities, 4. 21; Cenchrææ on road to Argos from, 4. 183; an oracle perverted to apply to, 4. 199; still endures, 4. 229
Tegeatani, the, helped the Argives to destroy Mycenæ after the Battle of Salamis, 4. 187
Tefana, the, abandoned their city Teos in the time of the Persians and migrated to Abdera, a Thracian city, 6. 237
Teichus, a fort near Thermopylae, 4. 391
Teichos, Macon (see Macon Teichos)
Teiresias, the seer; tomb of, at the foot of Mt. Tilphossius, near Alalcomenæ in Boeotia, where he died at the time of the flight of the Thebans, 4. 323; father of Manto the mother of Mopsus, 4. 463; by Persephonê granted reason and understanding after his death, 7. 289
Telamon, father of Teucer, 6. 377
Telamon, the father of Aias (Ajax), 4. 253
Telchines, the, represented by some as identical with the Curetes, 5. 87, 89; reared Zeus in Crete, 5. 111; in Rhodes, emigrants from Crete and Cyprus, the first people to work iron and brass, and made Cronus' scythe, 6. 275
Telchinia, an earlier name of Rhodes, 6. 273
Teleboans (see Taphians), the, held a part of Acarnania, according to Aristotle, 3. 289; the islands of, 5. 69; all said to be pirates, 5. 61; said once to have lived in Acarnania, 5. 67
Teleboas, grandson of Lelex and founder of the Teleboas, had 22 sons, some of whom dwelt in Leucas, 3. 289
Teleclus, king of the Lacedaemonians, killed by the Messenians, 3. 111; colonised Poëdesia and other places in Laconia, 4. 115
Telemachus, son of Odysseus, marvels at palace of Menelaüs, 1. 143; thought by the wooers to have gone to Ephyra for deadly drugs, 4. 29; found the Pylians offering sacrifice at the temple of the Samian Poseidon, 4. 53; route of, from Pylos to Sparta, and return trip of, 4. 57, 75-79; visited Diocles in Phærae (the Homeric Pharis) in Messenia, 4. 145, and Menelaüs at Sparta, 4. 147, 5. 69
Telephus, king of the Mysians in Asia, 5. 487, 6. 23; from Arcadia, and adopted son of Teuthras, 5. 491; father of Eurypylius, 6. 15; myth of, 6. 135
Telesia (near Venefrum), a Samnite city, 2. 463
Teletarius, Mt., in Buboea, 5. 7; Orreus situated at the foot of, 5. 7
Tellenæ, in Latium, 2. 387
Telmessus, Cape, in Lycia, 6. 317
Telmessus in Lycia, 6. 317
Telos (Tilos), one of the Sporades Islands, 5. 175
Tembrion, the Ionian coloniser of Samos, 5. 53, 6. 201
Temenium in Argolis, where Temenus was buried, lies 26 stadia from Argos, 4. 161
Temenus, leader of the Heraclidae on their return to the Peloponnesus,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

4. 103, 235; Phedon the inventor
tenth in descent from, 4. 105; buried
at Temenium in Argolis, 4. 151
- Temessa (or Tempessa, now Mattonate),
in Bruttium; the history of, 3. 15;
because of its copper mines identi-
fied by some with Homer's Tamasa-
sus, 3. 17
- Temnices, the, a barbarian tribe in
Boeotia in earlier times, 3. 287, 4.
281
- Temnus, an Aeolian city in Asia, birth-
place of Hermagoras the rhetorician,
6. 159
- Tennus, Mt., in Asia Minor, 6. 137
- Tempè, the Vale of, through which the
Peneius flows, 3. 325, 333; com-
manded by Demetrias in Magnesia,
4. 393; a cleft produced by earth-
quakes, 4. 397; held by the city
Demetrias, 4. 425; the Peneius
flows through, 4. 433, 451; a cleft
similar to, made by Jason in Ar-
menia, 5. 335
- Temperate zone, the (see Zones, tem-
perate), inhabited world a fraction
of, 1. 243; distance from, to the
equator, 1. 269
- Tempyra, a little town in Thrace be-
longing to the Samothracians, 3. 369
- Tendra, Cape, near the race-course of
Achilles in the Euxine, 3. 227
- Tenea in Corinthia, 4. 197; has temple
of Apollo, and an important history,
4. 199
- Teneas River, the, tributary of the
Tiber, 2. 373, 403
- Tenedos, the Argæan Isle, 1. 477;
the people of, apparently akin to the
inhabitants of Tenea in Corinthia, 4.
199; mentioned by Homer, 5. 421;
the part of the mainland belonging
to, 6. 63, 91; description of—and
by some called Calydna, by others
Leucophrys, 6. 93
- Teneris Plain, the, in Boeotia, named
after Tenerus, son of Apollo and
Melis, 4. 329
- Tenerus, mythical son of Apollo and
Melis, after whom the Teneris Plain
in Boeotia was named, 4. 329
- Tenessa, a region in Aethiopia, occu-
pied by Egyptian exiles, governed
by a queen, 7. 321
- Tentos, the son of Ocyneus, king of
- Tenesos, a link of kinship between
Tenesos and Tenea, 4. 199; Tene-
dos the scene of myth of, 6. 93
- Tenos (Tince), one of the Cyclades
Islands, 5. 165; has a great temple
of Poseidon, 5. 173
- Tent-dwellers, the, or Nomads, in Asia,
1. 499, 3. 145; in the mountains of
Aria and Margiana, 5. 277; the
Arabian (see Arabian Scimitar), 7.
203
- Tentyra, a city on the Nile, where the
people hate and destroy the croco-
dile, 8. 117; worship Aphrodite
and Isis, 8. 119
- Teos (by Anacreon called Athamantia),
city in Ionia, once ruled by the
Eretrians, 5. 17; founded by
Athamas, and at the time of the
Ionian colonisation by Nauselus,
bastard son of King Codrus, and
later by Apocurus and Damasus the
Athenians and Ceres the Boeotian,
6. 199; for a time the home of
Epichurus, 6. 219; former home of
the Dionysiac artists—and lies on a
peninsula, 6. 237
- Tepecien, on the Vicia River (see
Danaëstium)
- Teredon, near the outlet of the Eu-
phrates, 1. 303, 7. 301
- Tereia, Mt., the steep mountain of, in
the Troad, 5. 461, 6. 25; site of,
uncertain, 6. 33
- Tereia's temple, near Lampascus, 6. 33
- Tereus the Thracian, once occupied
Daulis in Phocis, 3. 287, 4. 369
- Tergeste (Trieste), a village of the
Carni; the stronghold, 180 stadia
distant from Aquileia, 2. 323; the
pass leading from, over Mt. Cerna,
to the marsh called Lugeum (Lake
Zirknitz), 3. 255
- Terina (Sant' Eufemia), destroyed by
Hannibal, 3. 17
- Termerium, Cape, in Caria, 6. 287
- Termessians, the, in Phrygia, identi-
fied with the Homeric Solymi, 6.
191
- Termessus, a Pisidian city, near
Glyra, 5. 481, 6. 191, 321
- Termilæ, the; in Oreta, colonised
Lyca under Sarpedon, 5. 491, 6.
323; in Caria, not mentioned by
Homer, 6. 363

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Terminthus*, a shrub resembling the balsam, 7. 291
- Terni (see Interamna)
- Terpander of Lesbos, first man to use the seven-stringed instead of the four-stringed lyre, 6. 145
- Terracina (see Tarracina)
- Terranuova in Sicily (see Gela)
- Tët River, the (see Ruscino)
- Tetrachoritis, the (see Bessi)
- Tetracomi, the (see Bessi)
- Tetrapolis, one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267
- Tetrapolis, the Cephallenian, 5. 37, 47
- Tetrapolis, the Dorian, in Doris, 4. 345, 377; metropolis of all the Dorians, 4. 387
- Tetrapolis, the Marathonian, 4. 181
- Tetrapolis, the, in Phrygia; organised by Oibys, 6. 193
- Tetrapolis, the, in Syria, 7. 241
- Tetrapyrgia, on the borders of Oyrænaca, 8. 207
- Tetrarhia, the twelve, in Galatia, 5. 409
- Tetrarhia, the, of the Galatians; Domnocius one of, 5. 379; hereditary, 5. 373
- Tetrarchy, the Galatian, of Deiotarus, the country of the Tolistobogii, 5. 393
- Tettigæ (see Grass-hoppers)
- Teucer, son of Telamon and father of Ajax; some of companions of, settled in Iberia, 2. 83; Cilicia Tracheia called domain of, 6. 343; banished by his father, founded Salamis in Cyprus, 8. 377
- Teucer, a certain, said to have come from the deme of Troes in Attica, and to have been a leader of the Teucrians, 8. 95
- Teucrians, the, emigrations of, different stories of the origin of—and named Mt. Ida in the Troad after Mt. Ida in Crete, 6. 95; story of, 6. 127
- Teumessus, in the territory of Thebes, lauded by Antimachus in many verses, 4. 315
- Teuristæ (Tauristæ?), the; a Galatic tribe, 6. 169
- Teutamus the Pelægian, father of Iethus, 6. 153
- Teuthæa, a little town in Elis, where is the temple of the Nemydian Artemis, 4. 43
- Teuthena River, the, in Elis, empties into the Achelous, 4. 43
- Teuthrania in Asia, home of Teuthras and Telephus, 5. 487; geographical position of, and kings of, 6. 135
- Teuthras, king of Teuthrania in Asia, 5. 487; Mysians subject to, 6. 23; story of, 6. 135
- Teuthras (Tras, now the Trionto?), River, the, 3. 61
- Teutones, the, were withstood only by the Belgæ, 2. 241
- Thala in Libya, destroyed in war between Scipio and Julius Cæsar, 8. 181
- Thalamî in Laconia, "now called Bocoti," founded by Pelops, 4. 113
- Thales (about 636-546 B.C.), inventor of Cretic rhythms, 5. 147; medic poet and expert law-giver, 5. 153; one of the Seven Wise Men, founder of sciences of natural philosophy and mathematics, and native of Miletus, 6. 207
- Thalesia, queen of the Amazons, said to have had intercourse with Alexander the Great, 5. 237
- Thamyris the Thracian musician, wizard and seer, reigned on Athos, 3. 357, 5. 109; stopped from singing by the Muses, 4. 71, 75
- Thapsacus, geographical position of, 1. 301, 307; 4800 stadia from Babylon, 7. 231
- Thapsus in Libya; Scipio defeated (46 B.C.) by Julius Cæsar near, 8. 181, 191
- Thasiôn Cephalæ, in Thrace, 3. 387
- Thasos, the Aegæan isle, 1. 477; geographical position of, 3. 367, 369; founded by the Parians, 5. 169
- Thaumaci, a city in Phthiotis, 600 stadia from Cirrha, and 340 from Larisa and the Peneius, 4. 233; subject to Achilles, 4. 413
- Thaumacia in Thessaly, subject to Philoctetes, 4. 427
- Theatres, at Rome, 2. 407
- Thebæ in the Troad (see Thebæ)
- Thebæ, the, in Aegypt, divided into ten Nomæ, 8. 9; has no rainfalls, 7. 29, 8. 19
- Thebans, the, rebuilt Messenê in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Messenia, 4. 121; deprived the Lacedaemonians of their hegemony, 4. 137; after the battle at Leuctra referred disputes to the Achaean League, 4. 211; conquered the Lacedaemonians in two battles, and almost gained the supremacy in Greece, 4. 281, but lost their city to the Macedonians (335 B.C.) and later (316 B.C.) got it back again from Cassander, and from that time on have fared worse and worse, 4. 287; referred to by Homer as "Hypothebans," as some think, 4. 327; fled for refuge to Alalcomenae when the Epigoni came, 4. 333; once paid tribute to the Orchomenians, 4. 335; expedition against, by the Epigoni, 5. 71
- Thebè (or Thebae) in the Troad, sacked by Achilles, 6. 15; Chryseis taken captive at, 6. 17; the Plain of, colonised after the Trojan War by the Lydians who were then called Melones, 6. 23; Plain of, also called merely "Thebè," 6. 20; the Homeric Chrysa in the Plain of, 6. 95; sacred city of Etion, laid waste by Achilles, 6. 121, 123, 149; now deserted, "beneath wooded Pliacus," 6. 129; the Plain of, contained the cities Thebè and Lyrnessus, and was an object of contention between the Lydians and Mysians, and later between the Aeolians and Leuadians, but is now held mostly by the Adramyttini, 6. 123
- Thebè in Pamphylia, founded by Trojan Cilicians, 6. 323, 357
- Thebes, the Egyptian, or Diospolis (now Luxor); the wealth of, referred to by Homer, 5. 411; Cambyses mutilated temples and obelisks at, 8. 79, 123; said to have some Memnonia, 8. 115, 123; detailed description of, 8. 121-126
- Thebes in Boeotia, the expedition of the Epigoni against, 3. 305; an Asopus River flows past, 4. 205; called "Dircaean" and "Asopian," 4. 225; the Phoenicians abandoned, but returned to, 4. 283; to-day is not even a respectable village, 4. 287; the Asopus and Ismenos Rivers and the spring Dirce are near, and Mt. Oithaeron ends not far from, 4. 313; ruler of settlements on the Asopus River, 4. 315; Zethus and Amphion reigned over, 4. 323; according to some, had no part in the Trojan War, being deserted at that time, 4. 327
- Thebes in Phthiotis, 4. 405; lies below the Crocian Plain, 4. 409, 413, 421
- Theis River, the (see Patissus)
- Themellas, competent ruler in Syria, 7. 255
- Themis, helped Apollo to devise the oracle at Delphi, 4. 365; by Ephorus called a "woman," 4. 367
- Themiscyra, Plain of the Amazons, an alluvial deposit, 1. 193; in Cappadocia Pontica, founded by, and abode of, the Amazons, 5. 237, 283; home of the Gargarians, 5. 235; description of, 5. 395; abounds in fruits, and in domestic and wild animals, 5. 397; borders on Pharnacia, 5. 427
- Themisonium, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 505
- "Themistes," the meaning of the word in Homer, 3. 317
- Themistocles, Lampnecus in the Troad presented to, by Xerxes, to supply him with wine, 6. 29; also presented by Xerxes with Myus and Magnesia, for fish and bread, 6. 211; wife (?) of, or daughter (?), served as priestess at the temple of Mother Dindymenè in Magnesia on the Maeander, 6. 251
- Thena in Libya, captured by Julius Caesar, 8. 181, 193
- Theocles the Athenian, with Chalcidians founded Naxos in Sicily, and with Megarians founded Megara there, 3. 65
- Theocritus the sophist, native of Chios, 6. 243
- Theodectes (or Theodectas), on the black complexion and woolly hair of the Aethiopians, 7. 39
- Theodoris (see Deudorix)
- Theodorus the rhetorician of Gadara in Phoenicia, contemporary of Strabo, 7. 277; teacher of Augustus Caesar, 6. 171

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Theodosia (Feodosia or Kaffa) in the Crimea, 3. 235; situated in a fertile plain and has a large harbour, 3. 237
- Theodorus, the mathematician, and his sons, natives of Bithynia, 5. 467
- Theology, borders on mythology, 5. 119
- Theonnestus, contemporary of Strabo, renowned harper, political opponent of Nicias, a native of Cos, 6. 289
- Theon Limen (God's Harbour) in Massawilla in Libya, 8. 173
- Theophrastus of Mitylené (fl. about 62 B.C.; intimate friend of Pompey, and wrote a history of his campaigns), on the course of the Tanais River, 5. 193; made the expedition with Pompey and tells where Amazons lived, 5. 233; on certain insects in Armenia, 5. 323; on the size of Armenia, 5. 331; changed the spelling of "Sinoria" to "Synoria," 5. 425; father of Marcus Pompey, contemporary of Strabo, historian, statesman, friend of Pompey, and most illustrious of all the Greeks, 6. 143, 145
- Theophilus, son of Tibius the cousin of Strabo's grandfather, slain by Mithridates, 5. 435
- Theophrastus the Peripatetic philosopher (d. 278 B.C.), teacher of Demetrius of Phalerum, who reigned at Athens by appointment of Cassander the king of Macedonia, 4. 269; pupil of Aristotle, author of treatise *On Love*; on Leucocomas and Ruxynthetus, 5. 139; inherited the library of Aristotle, 6. 111; disciple of Aristotle, native of Eressus in Lesbos, first named Tyrannus, his name being changed by Aristotle, and most eloquent of Aristotle's disciples, 6. 145
- Theopompus of Chios (b. about 380 B.C.), pupil of Isocrates and historian of Greece (411-394 B.C.) and of Philip of Macedon (360-336 B.C.); professedly narrates myths in his histories, 1. 159; on the "Land of Panchaea," an invention, 3. 191; on the origin of the names "Ionian Gulf" and "Adriatic (Adrias) Gulf," 3. 267; wrong on the length of the Adriatic and Illyria, and makes a number of incredible statements, 3. 269; says there were 14 tribes of the Epeirotes, 3. 297; on the conquests and hospitality of the Lacedaemonians, 4. 171; on Methoné in Macedonia and Methoné (Methana) in Argolis, 4. 177; on the geographical position of Parapotami, 4. 373; on the Larina between Elis and Dymô, 4. 441; on Histiaea (Oreus) in Buboea, 5. 7; says that Mariandynus ruled over part of Paphlagonia, took possession of the country of the Bebryces, and left the country named after himself, 5. 375; on Amisus, 5. 395; on the strait at Sestus, 6. 45; on Mt. Menops in Asia, 6. 185; native of Chios, 6. 243
- Theopompus of Onida, contemporary of Strabo, friend of Julius Caesar, 6. 283
- Thera (formerly called Callistê), the island, founded by Theras, a descendant of Polyneices, 4. 63; metropolis of the Cyrenaicans and a colony of the Lacedaemonians, 5. 161, 8. 203
- Therapnae, in the territory of Thebes, 4. 315
- Theras, son of Autoleon, descendant of Polyneices, founded Thera, the mother-city of Cyrenê, 4. 63
- Therapsia (Thirapsia), the island, near Thera, 5. 161
- Theriacæ*, the, a poem on poisonous animals by Nicander, 8. 151
- Therikos (see Thorikos)
- Therma (earlier name of Thessalonica, q.v.)
- Therma in Aetolia; statue of Aetolus at, 5. 77
- Thermaean Gulf (Gulf of Saloniki), the, 3. 297; receives the waters of the Halacmon, 3. 325; Alorus in inmost recess of, 3. 341; cities on, destroyed by Cassander the son-in-law of Philip, 3. 343, 345, 349; position of, on the Aegæan, 3. 353, 381
- Thermessa (or Hiera, now Vulcanello), one of the Liparaean Islands, 3. 95
- Thermodon (see Lycus) River, the;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- sitting-up at mouth of, 1. 193; not mentioned by Homer, 3. 189; flows through Themiscyra, 5. 393
 Thermopylae (or Pylos), treason of Ephialtes at pass of, 1. 35; hot springs at, once ceased to flow because of earthquake, 1. 223; the Amphictyonic League convened at, 4. 357; memorial pillar at, dedicated by the Locrians, 4. 379; Mt. Oeta highest at, 4. 389; 15 stadia from the Asopus River, 4. 391; Leonidas fought the Persians at, and is 40 stadia by land from the Thracian Heracleia, and 70 by sea from Cape Cynossum and 530 from the Buriqans, 4. 393, 395, 411, 417, 419
 Theseum, the, at Athens, 4. 263; has a myth connected with it, 4. 265
 Theseus, the legendary Attic hero; mythical deeds of, 1. 69; long journeys of, and reputed to have visited Hades, 1. 177; said to have colonised Brentesium, with Cretans, from Cnossus, 3. 121; slew the Crommyonian sow, 4. 197; killed Sciron and Phryocamptes the robbers, 4. 245; snatched Helen at Aphidna, 4. 263; incorporated the 12 cities in Attica into one city, Athens, 4. 267; slew the Marathonian bull, 4. 273; adventures of, in Crete, 5. 131
 Thesmophoria, the; celebration of, at Alponus, 1. 225
 Thespeia (or Thespieae, *q.v.*, now Erinnokastron), the Homeric, 4. 183
 Thespieae (or Thespeia), has held out fairly well to this day, 4. 287; Creusa the naval station of, 4. 299; geographical position of, 4. 316; well known in earlier times because of the Eros of Praxiteles there, and still endures, 4. 319
 Thespians, the; the Homeric village Eutresis belonged to, 4. 323
 Thesprotians, the, a barbarian tribe, now hold part of the country above Acarnania and Actolia, 2. 287, 289, 297
 Thessalian horses, the, praised as best in oracle, 5. 21
 Thessalians, the, had serfs called "Peneidae," 5. 377
 Thessalians, the, said to have founded Ravenna in Italy, 2. 315; are the most ancient composite part of the Greeks, 4. 393
 Thessaliotis, one of the four divisions of Thessaly, 4. 397; geographical position of, 4. 399, 421, 433
 Thessalonice, daughter of Phillip and wife of Cassander, after whom Thessaloniceia was named, 3. 343, 347
 Thessaloniceia (in earlier times called Therma, now Saloniki); distance from, to Epidaureus, 1. 469; whither runs the Egnatian Way from Apollonia (Pollina) in Illyria, 3. 293; now the largest city in Macedonia, 3. 297, 329, 333, 341, 347, 349, 369; named after Thessalonice the daughter of Phillip and wife of Cassander, 3. 343; 200 stadia from the outlets of the Peneius and 3200 from the Ister, 4. 233
 Thessalus, the son of Haemon, Thessaly named after, 4. 463
 Thessalus, son of Heracles, and father of the two Ocan leaders, Phaidippus and Antiphus, 6. 273
 Thessaly, once called "Haemonia," 1. 169; certain parts of, now held by Thracians, 3. 287; Pelasgiotis, where (at Scotusan) was the original temple of Dodonaean, or Pelasgian, Zeus, 3. 319; well adapted to horse-raising, 4. 229; description and history of, 4. 395-455; boundaries of, 4. 395; wholly a plain except Pelion and Ossa, 4. 397; divided into four parts, 4. 397; divided into ten parts by Homer, 4. 399; ruled by Deucalion, 4. 405; the domain of Achilles in, 4. 399-419; the domain of Phoenix in (the Dolopians), 4. 401, 415 (ep. 4. 455); the domain of Protesilaus in, 4. 405, 407, 411, 415, 419, 421; the domain of Philoctetes in, 4. 406, 407, 426, 427, 451; the domain of Eurypylus in, 4. 407, 413, 421, 433, 435, 437; the domain of Eumelus in, 4. 423, 426, 437, 447, 451; the domain of Polypoetes in, 4. 437;

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the domain of Gunens in, 4. 443; in earlier times called Pyrrhaea, then Haemonia, and then Thessaly, 4. 453; said also once to have been named Nessonia, after Nesson the son of Thessalus, 4. 455; now included within a Roman Province, 8. 215
- Thessaly, Upper and Lower, described by Homer, 4. 429
- Thestius, leader of the Curetes and ruler of the Pleuronians in Aetolia, welcomed Tyndareus and Icarus, 5. 69, 85; the sons of, fought with Oeneus and Meleager, 5. 87
- Thetideum, the, in Thessaly, 4. 405
- Thetis, the temple of (Thetideum), in Thessaly, 4. 405
- Thesprotopon in Phoenicia, 7. 259, 261; the castle erected on, 3. 263
- Thibron, the Macedonian general, attacked the Cyrenaena, 8. 203
- Thirasia (see Thersina)
- Thissae in Boeotia (see Thissæ)
- Thissæ, rightly called "haunt of doves," 1. 57, 3. 189, 4. 321; now called "Thissæ," and has a seaport on a rocky place "abounding in doves," 4. 323
- Thistle, an edible kind of (see Scolymus)
- Those Islands (see Oxeiae)
- "Thoi" ("Pointed," as meant by Homer, not "Swift") Islands, the, belong to the Echinades group, 4. 77
- Thonitum in Rhodes, a kind of promontory, 6. 279
- Thoa, king of the Aetolians, led colony of Aetolians to Temesa in Italy, 3. 17
- "Thomâ," the earlier name of Ithomê in Thessaly, 4. 431
- Thon, the king, said to have entertained Menelaus and Helen in Aegypt, 8. 63
- Thonis, an ancient city at the Canobic mouth of the Nile, 8. 63
- Thopitis (or Arsonê), Lake, traversed by the Nigris River, 7. 229
- Thoracis, the Attic deme, 4. 271
- Thorax, Mt., near Magnesia on the Maeander, 6. 249
- Thoricus (Therikos), one of the twelve cities in Attica settled by Cecrops, 4. 267; north of Cape Sunium, 4. 271
- Thrace, bounded by the Ister River, 1. 423; a large part, came to be called Little Scythia, 3. 241; cleft almost in the centre by the Haemus Mountain, 3. 251; now called Macedonia, 3. 349; has 22 tribes, 3. 371
- Thracian Bosphorus, the (see Bosphorus), where empties the Buxina, 1. 481
- Thracian Chersonesus, the, forms the Propontis, the Melas Gulf, and the Hellespont, 3. 373, 375
- "Thracian pretense," a proverb, 4. 285
- Thracian religious rites, the, 5. 105, 107; welcomed by the Athenians, 5. 109
- Thracian tribes, the, are all south of the Ister, 3. 153
- Thracians, the, began the war with the Romans, 3. 143; names of several tribes of, 2. 175, 177; some of (called Clitae), live apart from women, 3. 179; further discussion of, 3. 195; expedition of Alexander against, 3. 201; tattoo themselves, 3. 259; once ruled by the Autariatae, 3. 271; live on the flanks of the Greeks, 3. 287; possess the territory beyond the Strymon except the seaboard, 3. 295; held much of Macedonia, 3. 329, 331; the "paenismos" of, called "titanismos" by the Greeks, 3. 363; the Bistonian, ruled by Diomedes, 3. 365; led by the hero Peiros in the Trojan War, 3. 381; the Cebrenian, near the Arisbus River, 3. 385; under their leader Bumolpus, conquered by Ion the son of Xuthus, 4. 209; with the Pelasgians ejected the Phoenicians from Thebes, but the latter returned, and drove out the former to Parnassus, 4. 283; the same (called Pieres) who consecrated Pieris, Leibethrum, and Pimplos to the Muses, supposed to have consecrated Mt. Helicon to them, 4. 319; practise the Cotyian and Bendideian rites, and originated those of Orpheus, 5. 105, and those of the Muses, 5. 107; certain of, settled in Asia beyond Armenia, 5. 335; certain tribes of, in Asia, 5. 375; joined the Etesi in settling in

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- the recess of the Adriatic, 5. 415; progenitors of various tribes in Asia, 5. 459; colonized the parts about Abydos after the Trojan War, 6. 23; have many names in common with the Trojans, 6. 41
- Tharson, works of, at the temple of Artemis in Ephesus, 6. 227
- Thrasealces the Thasian, one of the earliest authorities on natural philosophy and quoted by Aristotle; on the winds, 1. 103; quoted by Aristotle on the cause of the risings of the Nile, 8. 21
- Thrasylbulus, led back the popular party from Phylé to Ipiracus and Athens (403 B.C.), 4. 263
- Threshing of grain, the, in Thulé, 2. 263 (see footnote 3)
- Threx, a stronghold near Jerusalem, destroyed by Pompey, 7. 291
- Thrasian Plain, the, 4. 257
- Thripes, an insect which breeds in the snow on the Caucasian Mountains, 5. 323
- Thrisa, a fish found in the Nile, 7. 79, 8. 149; swims up from the sea, 8. 163
- Throni, Cape, in Cyprus, 6. 379
- Thrymion in Locris, engulfed because of earthquake, 1. 225; geographical position of, 4. 381; 30 stadia from Scarpheia and 20 from Tarphe, 4. 383
- Thryocessa (see Thryum)
- Thryum in Macistia, now called Epitalium; Homer also calls Thryocessa, 4. 71, 73, 81
- Thucydides, says that Amphilochous, son of Amphilarada, founded Argos Amphilochoicum on the Ambracian Gulf, 3. 305; says the Athenians were an indigenous people, 4. 7; says the Messenian Pylus was the naval station of the Messenians, and that it is 400 stadia from Sparta, 4. 111; on the term barbarians, 4. 157; in some copies of, the Argolic Methana is spelled "Methoné," 4. 177; on Thyrae, 4. 183; on the myth of Philomela and Procné, 4. 369; says Amphilochous, on his return from the Trojan War, settled in Amphilochoian Argos, 5. 73; says Troy was taken away from the Mityleneans by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War, 6. 79; on the origin and meaning of the term "barbarians," 6. 301, 303
- Thulé (Norway?), or Unat, the northernmost isle of Shetland (?), or Mainland, the largest isle in that archipelago (?), fabricated and described by Pytheas, 1. 399, 2. 261; the parallel through, 1. 233, 237; non-existent, 1. 235
- Thumelicus, son of Thusnelda and Armenius the Cheruscan commander, 3. 161
- Thunatae, the, in Illyria, a Dardanian tribe, 3. 265
- Thuria in Messenia (Palaeokastro), 3. 113; situated on a lofty hill and identified with the Homeric Aspeia, 4. 115; by some identified with the Homeric Antibela, 4. 117
- Thuristes Gulf, the, 4. 115
- Thuril, in Italy, 3. 9; name of, changed to Cephiae, 3. 47; famed for its wine, 3. 49
- Thuril, the, in Italy, inferior to the Locri Epizephyrii, 3. 33; at first prosperous, then enslaved, and then took refuge at Rome, 3. 47
- Thusnelda, sister of Segimundus the Cheruscan chieftain and wife of Armenius the Cheruscan commander-in-chief, led captive in triumph at Rome, 3. 161
- Thyamis (Kalamas) River, the, in Epelrus, 3. 301
- Thyateira, to the south of Pergamum on the road to Sardis, being a settlement of the Macedonians, 6. 171; seized by Aristoniceus, 6. 247
- Thyiae, the; ministers of Dionysus, 5. 97
- Thyine wood, the variegation of the grain of, 2. 267
- Thymbra in the Troad, 50 stadia from the present Ilium, 6. 69, 71
- Thymbraean Apollo, the, 6. 69
- Thymbria in Caria, where is Aornum, a sacred cave called Charonion, 6. 211
- Thymbria River, the, in the Troad, empties into the Scamander, 6. 69
- Thynia, the island, off the coast of Bithynia, 5. 381

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Thynians, the Pontic, are in origin a Thracian tribe, 3. 177
- Thynians, the Thracian, gave their name to Thynias, the coast between Salmydessus and Apollonia Pontica, 5. 375
- Thynias (Inisada), Cape, on the Euxine, 3. 279
- Thyreae, possession of, disputed by Argives and Lacedaemonians, 1. 245, 247; on the confines of Laconia and Argolis, not mentioned by Homer, 4. 183
- Thyrides (Kavo Grosso), 4. 15, 113, 125
- Thysa, daughter of Dionysus, mentioned by Euripides, 5. 103
- Thyssa, a city of Athos, 3. 355, 357
- Tiara, the Median, 5. 313
- Tibareni, the, in Asia; geographical position of, 5. 319, 399, 423; subject to Mithridates Eupator, 5. 371; subject to Lesser Armenia and later to Mithridates, 5. 425; now ruled by Queen Pythodoris, 5. 427
- Tiber River, the, borders on Tyrrhenia, 2. 336; navigable, 2. 349; tributaries of, from Tyrrhenia, 2. 367; sitting-up of, at mouth of, 2. 391; tributaries of, from Umbria, and elsewhere, 2. 403
- Tiberius (see Caesar, Tiberius)
- Tiberius Gracchus (consul 177 B.C.), by Polybius said to have destroyed 300 cities in Celtiberia, 2. 105
- "Tibius," a name given Paphlagonian slaves in Attica, 3. 213; a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
- Tibius, cousin of Strabo's grandfather, slain by Mithridates, 5. 435
- Tibur (Tivoli), visible from Rome, 2. 415; description of, 2. 417-419
- Tiburine stone, the quarries of, near Tibur, 2. 417
- Ticinum (Pavia), in Italy, 2. 327
- Ticinus (Tessin) River, the, tributary of the Padus, 2. 295, 327
- Tides, the, understood by Homer, 1. 13; thoroughly investigated by Poseidonius and Athenodorus, 1. 19, 203; at the Strait of Messina, 1. 85; caused by the rising and sinking of the beds of the seas, 1. 187; compared with currents at straits, and correspond to rising and setting of the moon, 1. 203; inundations of, in Iberia, 2. 27, 29; ebb and flow of, responsible for large size of oysters and cetaceans, 2. 37; east ashore quantities of acorns, 2. 39; said by Eratosthenes to come to an end at the Sacred Cape, 2. 49; form estuaries on west coast of Iberia, 2. 63; wrongly explained by Aristotle, according to Poseidonius, 2. 67; effect of, on a spring at Gades, 2. 143, 153, and on wells there, 2. 145; increase of, at time of the full moon, 2. 257; behaviour of, at head of the Adriatic, 2. 309; on the coast of the Cimbric, 3. 165, 167
- Tielum, the city of the Cauconians in Bithynia, 5. 377; home of Philotacrus, head of the family of the Attalic kings, 5. 331; further history of, 5. 385; Bithynium lies above, 5. 403
- Tigers, the, largest, twice as large as lions, found in the country of the Prasii in India, 7. 65
- Tigranes, king of Armenia 96-56 B.C.; father of Artavandus; treasury of, near Artaxata, 5. 327; paid large tribute to the Romans, 5. 331; descendant of Artaxias, and king of Armenia properly so called, 5. 337; the remarkable career of, 5. 337; seized Syria and Phoenicia, 5. 339; forced the Mazaceni to migrate to Mesopotamia and founded Tigranocerta with them, 5. 367; sent Metrodorus back to Mithridates, 5. 115; opposed all attacks successfully, 7. 225; held the Gordyaeans in subjection, and favoured by Pompey, 7. 231; slew Selent, surnamed Cleopatra, 7. 241; by Pompey shut off from Antiochia in Syria, 7. 249
- Tigranocerta, lies below Mt. Masius, 5. 299, 7. 231; founded by Tigranes the king of Armenia, 5. 339, 367
- Tigris River, the, flows from Armenia southwards, and with the Euphrates encloses Mesopotamia, 1. 305; flows underground for a distance near

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- its sources, 3. 93; description of course of, 5. 297; empties into the Red Sea (3), 5. 327; origin of name of, 5. 329; at its outlets is called "Pasitigria," 7. 161; navigable to Opia, or Seleucia, 7. 206; Polycleitus on, 7. 213; distances from, to the Euphrates, 7. 229
- Tigryni, the, a tribe of the Helvetii, joined the Cimbrici, 3. 169
- Tilos (see Telos)
- Tilphossa, a spring near Lake Copais, 4. 323; at the foot of Mt. Tilphossus, 4. 333
- Tilphossium (see Tilphosium) in Boeotia, near Lake Copais, 4. 331
- Tilphossus, Mt., in Boeotia, where rises the spring Tilphossa, 4. 323; lies above Alalcomene, 4. 333
- Tilphosium (Tilphossium?) in Boeotia, near Lake Copais, 4. 321
- Timæus (also called "Epitimaëus") of Tauromenium (b. about 352 B.C. and lived 96 years), the historian, his greatest work being a history of Sicily from the earliest times to 264 B.C., in 38 books or more, of which only fragments remain; on the number of the mouths of the Rhodanus, 2. 189; on the results of earthquakes in the Pithecusæ Islands, 2. 459; on the contest between Eunomus and Ariston at the Pythian Games, 3. 35; connects the fountain of Arethusa with the Alpheius River, 3. 76; accused of falsifying by Demetrius of Scepsia, 6. 77; on the means used to restore the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, 6. 227; on the size of the larger of the Gymnesian Isles, 6. 277
- Timagenes, a rhetorician and historian from Alexandria, contemporary of Augustus and author of a history of his exploits; on the fate of consul Cæpio's daughters, 2. 207; says that brass rained from the skies and was swept down by rivers, 7. 97
- Timavi Pons (Timavo), the, empties into the Adriatic, 2. 319
- Timavum, the name of a temple of Diomedes in the recess of the Adriatic, 2. 319, 323
- Timavus (Timavo) River, the, in Italy, 2. 319; runs underground for a distance, 3. 93
- Timon the "Misanthrope," imitated by Antony at Alexandria, 8. 39
- Timonitis in western Paphlagonia, 5. 451
- Timonium, the name given by Antony to his royal lodge at Alexandria, 8. 39
- Timosthenes of Rhodes (fl. about 280 B.C.), admiral under Ptolemy Philadelphus; on the winds, 1. 107; author of a work on *Harbours*, 1. 353; mistakes of, in regard to promontories in the Mediterranean, 1. 353; entirely ignorant of Iberia, Celtica, Germany, Britain, and other countries, 1. 357, 361; says that Calpe in Iberia was in ancient times called Heracleia, 2. 15; composed the melody of the Pythian Nome, and wrote a work on *Harbours* in ten books, 4. 363; wrongly says there are forty islands between Asia and Lemnos, 6. 147; wrongly says that the promontory Metagoneium lies opposite Massalia, 8. 167
- Timotheus Patricius, a native of Sinopé, 5. 391
- Timouchos, the title of an Assemblyman at Massalia, 2. 175
- Tin, is dug from the ground in Turdetania, not found on surface as among Artabrians; also found in the Cassiterides and the Britannie Islands, and exported to Massalia, 2. 45, 167; found in the country of the Drangæ in Asia, 7. 145
- Tingis (Tangier, see Tinx) in Maurusia; passage from, to Bædon in Iberia, 2. 15
- Tinco (see Tenos)
- Tinx (Tingis), by some confused with "Lynx" and "Lixus" (q.v.), 8. 159; geographical position of, 8. 165
- Tirix (Kallakra), Cape, in Thrace, once used as a treasury by Lysimachus, 8. 279
- Tiryns "of the great walls"; acropolis of, now deserted, 4. 169; inhabitants of, migrated to Epidaurus, 4. 171
- Tisamenus, son of Orestes, persuaded by Philonemus to emigrate with Achaæans in Laconia to Ionia (Achna), 4. 193, 211, 235

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tisia River, the (see Patissas)
- Tisias in Libya, destroyed in war between Julius Caesar and Scipio, 8. 181
- Titanismos*, the Greek name for the Thracian *paenismos*, 3. 303
- Titans (see Giants), the; were called Pelagionians, 3. 363; presented Rhea with armed ministers, 5. 111
- Titannus, Mt., in Thessaly, subject to Korypylus, 4. 433; the region of, has white soil, 4. 437
- Titaresius River, the Homeric (see Euporus River), rises in Mt. Titarus, 4. 443; the water of, is oily and "runs over the Peneius on the top like oil," according to Homer, 4. 445
- Titarius, Mt., joins Mt. Olympus, 3. 335, 4. 443
- Titihonus, father of Memnon, said to have been the founder of Susa, 6. 27, 7. 157
- Titus, praefect of Syria, received hostages from King Phraates IV of Parthia, 7. 237
- Titus (Kerka) River, the, in Liburnia, 3. 269
- Titus Tatius, king of the Curetes (Quirites); acquired joint rulership with Romulus, but was slain at Lavinium, 2. 375, 385; captured Quirinal Hill, 2. 401
- Titus Flamininus (governor of Sicily, 123 B.C.); see Titus Flamininus
- Titus Flamininus (Titus Flamininus?), governor of Sicily, reported submarine volcanic eruption to Roman Senate, 3. 101
- Titus Quintius (see Flamininus, Titus Quintius)
- Tituri, the, ministers of Dionysus, 5. 87, 97, 105
- Titurus, Mt., in Cydonia in Crete, 5. 139
- Titus, a lawless ruler in the land of the Panopaeans, slain by Apollo, 4. 367; Panopaea the scene of myth of, and temple of, in Euboea, 4. 371
- Tivoli (see Tibur)
- Tlepolemus, son of Heracles, born at Iphyra (in Elis?), 4. 27; slew Ligymanus, his father's uncle, and, according to some, set out from Argos and Tiryns, and founded three cities in Rhodes, 8. 273
- Tlos in Lycia, member of the Lycian League, 8. 315
- Tmarus, Mt. (see Tomarus)
- Tmolus, Mt.; the Pactolus River rises in, 5. 421; lies above Sardis; description of, 8. 45, 155, 173, 183, 215
- Tochari, the, in Asia, helped to take away Bactriana from the Greeks, 5. 261
- Todi in Italy (see Tuder)
- Toenli (Helvetii? or Toiyeni?), the, near Lake Constance, 3. 253
- "Togati," the name given to Iberians who changed to civil (Italian) modes of life, 2. 61, 123
- Tolistobogii, the, a tribe of the Teutoages in the Galatian tetrarchy of Deiotarus, 2. 205, 5. 393; one of the three tribes in Galatia, 5. 467; border on the Bithynians and Phrygia Epictetus, 5. 471
- Tolon (see Asinê, the Hermionio)
- Tolosa (Toulouse), recipient of treasures taken at Delphi, 2. 205, 207; geographical position of, 2. 209
- Tomarus (or Tmarus, now Tomor), Mt., in Thesprotia, 3. 311, 315
- Tomis (Kostanza) on the Euxine, 3. 273, 277
- Tomisa, a Cappadocian fortress, once sold to the ruler of Sophanê for 100 talents, 5. 351; the road through, 6. 311
- Tomor, Mt. (see Tomarus)
- Toparchies, subdivisions of Nomes in Aegypt, 8. 11
- Topaz, collected in great quantities on the Isle Ophiodes in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 317
- Topeira, a city in Thrace, 3. 367
- Toreatae, the, a tribe of the Macotae, 5. 201
- Torneo, Cape (see Chelonatas)
- Toronaeon, or Toronia, Gulf (Gulf of Kassandra), on the coast of Chalcidicê, 3. 351, 353
- Torre di Mari (see Metapontium)
- Torre di Patria (see Litternum)
- Tortoise Island, the, in the Arabian Gulf, 7. 331

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tortoise-shell, exported from Taprobane, 1. 271
- Tortona (see Derton)
- Tosches, built a fortress near the Arabian Gulf, 7. 319
- Tower, the, on Pharos, erected by Sostratus of Cnidus, 8. 25, 37; the Euphrantas, on the Great Syrtis, the boundary between Cyrenaea and the former Carthagina, 8. 199
- Toiyeni, the, war of, against Marius and the Massallotes, 2. 189; a tribe of the Helvetians, joined the Cimbrians, 3. 169; see "Tolnif," 3. 253 (and footnote)
- Trachela, near Smyrna, 6. 201, 203
- Trachelotae, the, name of inhabitants of Cilicia Trachela, 1. 499, 6. 327
- Trachelotis (see Cilicia Trachela)
- Trachin, a town near Lebadeia in Phocis, bears the same name as the Oetaean city, 4. 371
- Trachin (see Heracleia, the Trachinian) in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4. 401, 409, 411
- Trachinia, district in Thessaly, subject to Achilles, 4. 407; belongs to Phthiotis, according to Sophocles, 4. 411
- Trachones, the two; mountains in Syria, 7. 261, 265
- Tractto (see Minturnae)
- Tragacae, the islands, near Miletus, 6. 209
- Tragacae salt-pan, the, near Hamaxitus in the Troad, 6. 97
- Tragedy, origin of term, 1. 65
- Tragum in Laconia, colonised by Teleclus, 4. 115
- Tragurium (Trau), Illyrian isle, 1. 475, 3. 269
- Trais River, the (see Teuthras River)
- Tralleian Thracians, the, said to have founded Tralleis in Asia Minor, 6. 257
- Tralleis in Asia, the home of Pythodorus the father of Queen Pythodora, 5. 427; seriously damaged by earthquakes, but restored by Caesar, 5. 517; description of, and famous natives of, 6. 255, 257; 160 stadia from Alabanda, 6. 307; 80 stadia from the Maeander, 6. 309
- Transpadana, description of, 2. 397; inhabitants of, 2. 373
- Trans-Tauran regions of Asia, the, 1. 495, 5. 191
- Trapezon, a hill in Syria, 7. 247
- Trapezus (Trebizonde), on the Euxine, 3. 283; the name of, perhaps masculine, 3. 375; the coast of, 5. 207; Pythodorus the queen of, 5. 213, 427; 2200 stadia from Amisus, 5. 399; empire of Lesser Armenia extended to, 5. 425
- Trapezus Mountain (Tchadir-Dagh), the, in the Crimea, 3. 237
- Trapezus in Cappadocia Pontica, presented by Pompey to King Delotarus, 5. 303
- Trapuntum, in Italy, 2. 413
- Trarium in Asia, 6. 103
- Trasimenna (Trasimene), Lake, near Arretium, 2. 369
- Trau, Illyrian isle (see Tragurium)
- Treasure-houses (see Aphetor), the, at Delphi, now robbed of their treasures, 4. 353; plundered by the Phocians and others, and description of, 4. 359
- Trebia (Trevi) River, the, a tributary of the Padus, 2. 329
- Trebonius, one of the murderers of Caesar, captured and slain at Smyrna by Dolabella, 6. 247
- Trebula (Treglia), a village in Italy, 2. 375
- Treglia (see Trebula)
- Tremiti Isles, the (see Diomedean Isles)
- Trephia, Lake, near Lake Copais, 4. 309
- Troes (see Cimmerians), the emigrations of, 1. 227; once made an expedition against the Trojans, 5. 413; migrations of, after the Trojan War, 5. 495; colonised the country next to that of Abydos, 6. 23; captured Sardinia, 6. 179
- Treta in Cyprus, 6. 381
- Tretum, the promontory, at the eastern border of Maesosyllia in Libya, 8. 173
- Treveri, the, in Celtica; geographical position of, 2. 231
- Triballians, the (a Thracian tribe); country of, invaded by Alexander, 3. 201; virtually destroyed in wars with the Romans and the Macedonians, 3. 263; subdued by the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Autariatae, 3. 271; bordered on the Little Scordisci, 3. 273
- Tribocchi, the, a Germanic tribe in Celtica, 2. 229
- Tribute, collectors of, sent by the Romans to the Provinces, 3. 211
- Tricco (Trikala) in Thessaly, 3. 311; has the famous temple of the Tricoccean Asclepius, 4. 113, 177; has the earliest and most famous temple of Asclepius, 4. 429; a stronghold, 4. 431, 433
- Triclar, the, the Trigon River flows from the country of, 3. 341
- Tricozili, the; the geographical position of, 3. 195, 271
- Tricoorynthus (Kato-Suli) in Attica, a city of the Marathonian Tetrapolis, where the head of Eurystheus was buried, 4. 187, 209, 273
- Tridentini, the; geographical position of, 2. 273
- Trieres, a kind of stronghold in Phoenicia, 7. 259
- Trieste (see Tergeste)
- Trieterides ("Triennial Festivals"), the, in honour of Dionysus, 5. 103
- Trikala (see Tricco)
- Trinemeis, the Attic deme, where rises the Cephissus River, 4. 277
- Trionto River, the (see Touthras River)
- Triphyllia, a district of Elis, 4. 23; traversed by the Alpheus, 4. 47; "contrariness of the soil" in, 4. 53; settled by the Minyans, 4. 63; bounded on the south by the Neda River, 4. 67; most parts of, border on Arcadia, 4. 101; brought under the sway of the Eleians, 4. 107
- Triphylians, the, composed of three tribes, as the name indicates, 4. 23; even name of, no longer in use, 4. 95
- Tripod, a, the prize of victory at the funeral games in Elis, 4. 93, 95
- Tripodes in Megara, 4. 255; now called Tripodiscium, near which is the present market-place of Megara, 4. 257
- Tripodiscium (see Tripodes)
- Tripolis, the, in Phoenicia, 7. 259, 281
- Tripolitis, the Pelagionian, 3. 307
- Triptolemus, in quest of Io, founded Tarsus in Cilicia, 6. 345; father of Gordys, 7. 233; descendants of, settled at Antiochia in Syria by Seleucus Nicator, and he was worshipped there as a hero, 7. 243
- Tritaea (Kastritza), one of the twelve cities in which the Achaeans settled, 4. 219
- Tritaeans, the, in Elis, 4. 41
- Triton River, the, in Boeotia, on which Eleusis and Athens are situated, 4. 307
- Tritonias, Lake, near the Great Syrtis, 8. 199
- Troad, the, submerged by tidal wave, 1. 217; a part of "Phrygia-on-the-Hellesspond," 1. 497; seized by the Phrygians after the Trojan War, 5. 119; detailed description of, 6. 3-149; divided into eight or nine domains, 6. 5, 9; extent of, 6. 7, 9; cities in, 6. 15 ff.; Priam held sway over, 6. 13; begins after the city Ozyzicus, 6. 23; once under the sway of King Gyges of Lydia, 6. 41; now, for the most part, belongs to the Lesbians, 6. 75, 77
- Trocmi, the, in Galatia, a tribe of the Tectosages, 3. 205; border on the territory of Amaseia, 5. 449; one of the three tribes of the Galatians, 5. 467; possess the parts near Pontus and Cappadocia, and have three walled garrisons, 5. 469, 471
- Troes (now called Xypeteones), a deme in Attica, 6. 95
- Troezen, the son of Pelops, came originally from Pisatis, 4. 175
- Troezen (near Damala) in Argolis, 4. 153, 169, 177, 181; an important city 15 stadia from the sea, sacred to Poseidon, and once called Poseidonia, 4. 173
- Trogilian isle, the, off the Trogilian promontory, 6. 213
- Trogilian promontory, the, a kind of spur of Mt. Mycenae, 6. 211, 213
- Trogitis, Lake, in Lycania, 5. 475
- Troglodyte country, the; a desert country, 1. 501
- Troglodytes, the Arabian ("Brem-bians," mentioned by Homer), 1. 5, 153, 7. 371; near the western coast of the Euxine, 3. 273; who live north of the Caucasus, 5. 241; first subdued by Sesostris the Egyptian, 7. 313; life and habits of, 7.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- 337-341; fight with stones, arrows, and daggers, 7. 339; make merry over their dead, 7. 341; separated from the Arabians by the Arabian Gulf, 7. 355; the country of, 8. 3, 7; large commerce of, with the Egyptians, 8. 33; situated to the south of Egypt, 8. 135; dig homes in the earth, 8. 169
- Trojan Forces, The Marshalling of the*, by Demetrius of Scepsis: on the dimensions of the Propontis and the Hellespont, and on certain distances, 3. 379
- Trojan Mountain, the, in Arabia, 8. 95
- Trojan Plain, the, description of, 8. 65
- Trojan War, the; an historical fact, 1. 73; left only a Cadmean victory to the Greeks, 2. 55; attributed by Euripides to Zeus, 2. 189
- Trojans, the, colonised Sicily in Italy, 3. 49; by Darius was taught the Samothracian Mysteries, 3. 371; had the Canconians as allies, 4. 57; had no allies from beyond the Bosphorus in the Trojan War, 5. 407; allies of, 5. 413, 415, 6. 357, 359; boundaries of, confused with those of the Doliones and Mygdonians, 5. 459; term used by Homer for all peoples who fought on Trojan side, 5. 495; extent of sway of, 6. 5; led by Hector, 6. 19; have many names in common with the Thracians, 6. 41; "fight in close combat," 6. 46; cheered by Ares, 6. 69; faint-heartedness of, 6. 71; evidences of original kinship with the people of Attica, 8. 95; closely related to the Leleges and Cilicians, 6. 149; by poets confused with other peoples, 8. 315
- Tronto River, the (see Truentinus)
- Tropea, the harbour, in Bruttium, 3. 19
- Trophonius Zeus (see Zeus, the Trophonian)
- Trophonius, with Agamedes, built the second temple at Delphi, 4. 361; Greek prophet and ruler, 7. 289
- Tropic, the summer, 1. 289; must pass through Syene, 1. 439. 507; is γ of a zodiacal sign from the horizon, 1. 515
- Tropic, the winter, 1. 15, 287, 289
- Tropic circle, the; between which and equator shadows fall in both directions, 1. 509; relation of, to arctic circle, 1. 519; distance of, from the equator ϕ of greatest circle, 1. 521
- Tropic circles, the, must not be used as boundaries of torrid zone, 1. 371; terrestrial and celestial, 1. 427
- Troy, the city (see Ilium); called "the Simuntian," after the Simois River, 4. 225; captured by Paches the Athenian general (427 B.C.), 6. 79
- Troy (i.e. the Troad); broad use of term, 6. 7; topography best marked by Mt. Ida, 6. 9; whole domain of I'riam so called, 6. 13, 15; by Homer combined with Aecolis into one country, 6. 23
- Troy, a village in Arabia, an ancient settlement of captive Trojans, 8. 95
- Truentinus (Tronto) River, the, in Picenum, 2. 420
- Tryphon, surnamed Diodotus (see Diodotus Tryphon), usurper of the throne of Syria, reigned 142-139 B.C., used Apameia as base of operations, 7. 251; career of, 7. 253; raised Berytus to the ground, 7. 263
- Tsauralis River, the (see Enipeus River in Thessaly)
- Tubatli, the, captives from, led in triumphal procession at Rome, 3. 163
- Tucis in Iberia, where the sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21
- Tuder (Todi), a well-fortified city in Italy, 2. 373
- Tullum, Mt.; a mountain lying above the Vindelici, 2. 287
- Tunic, the Median, 5. 313
- Tunics; long, worn by inhabitants of the Cassiterides Islands, 2. 157; worn by the Gauls, 2. 241; the Ligurian, 2. 267
- Tunics, ungrided, with long borders, worn in Libya, 8. 167
- Tunis (see Tynlis)
- Tunnel, the, from Averous to Cumae, and that from Dicæarchia to Neapolis, 2. 445, 451

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Tunny-fish, the, along the coast of Italy, 1. 87; congregate in Mediterranean from coast of Iberia outside the Pillars, 2. 37; feed on acorns, 2. 39; a place for watching the, near Volaterrae in Italy, 2. 355, and near Cosa, 2. 363, and on the coast of Carthagina, 8. 193; in the Euxine, off Pharnacia, 5. 403
- Turdetania, in Iberia, named after its inhabitants, 2. 13; detailed description of, 2. 13-61; boundaries of, 2. 19; has 200 cities, 2. 21; marvellously blessed by nature, 2. 27, 39; all foreign trade of, with Italy, 2. 31; its exports, industries, cattle and game, 2. 33; the size and number of its ships, 2. 35; richest of all countries in quantity and quality of gold, silver, copper, and iron, 2. 39; ways in which its gold is obtained, 2. 39, 41; the diligence of its miners, 2. 41; wealth of, 2. 57
- Turdetanians, the (also called Turdulians); are ranked as wisest of the Iberians, having alphabet and historical records, 2. 13; make mining extremely profitable, 2. 45; are kindly and civil and have adopted the Roman mode of life, 2. 59; made expedition to Cape Nerium, 2. 69
- Turdullians (see Turdetanians), the, occupy country in Iberia called "Tartessos" in ancient times, 2. 49; made expedition with Celtic people to Cape Nerium, 2. 69
- Turiva, a satrapy in Bactria, taken from Eucratides by the Parthians, 5. 281
- Turks, the (see Ugi)
- Turnips, sown at Cassilinum during siege, 2. 461
- Turtle-shells, so large that they are used as boats by the Turtle-eaters in Aethiopia, 7. 329
- Tusci (see Tyrrheni)
- Tuscan Mountain; the Latin Way passes through, 2. 411
- Tusculum (Prascati), 2. 411; visible from Rome, 2. 415; description of, 2. 421
- Tusia (see Doriscus in Thrace)
- Twigs, used as food by the Aethiopsians, 8. 143
- Tyana (Kilisian-Hissar), called "Eusebela near the Taurus," and is situated upon a beautifully fortified mound of Semiramis, 5. 359, 361
- Tyanitis, one of the ten prefectures of Cappadocia, 5. 349; contains the city Tyana, 5. 359, 361
- Tychon, Attic deity similar to Priapus, 6. 29
- Tymbrada, a city in Pisidia, 5. 481
- Tympanaeae, a small Triphylian city, 4. 53
- Tymphacana, the, posaces Aeginthum, 3. 311; an Epeirote tribe, 3. 307, 327
- Tymphé, Mt., in Epeirus, where rises the Aratthas River, 3. 303
- Tyndareian Rocks, the, four isles off Egypt, 8. 55
- Tyndareus, banished from Lacedaemon by Hippocoon, but later married Leda in Aetolia and went back home, 5. 69
- Tyndaris (Santa Maria di Tindaro) in Sicily, 25 Roman miles from Mylae, 3. 57, 81
- Tynis (Tunis), near Carthage, 8. 191
- Typhon, the volcanic giant, lies beneath Pitheculissae (Ischia), 2. 457; the "couch" of, mentioned by Homer and explained by different writers as referring to different countries, 6. 175; smitten by Zeus, 6. 177; scene of mythical story of, in Syria, 7. 245; (identified with the Egyptian god Set), mythical story of, 8. 75
- Typhon River, the, in Syria (see Orontes)
- Typhonion, the, on the Nile, 8. 119
- Typhrestus (or Tymphrestus, now Velukhi), Mt., in Aetolia, 4. 409; the Spercheius rises in, 4. 411
- Tyrambê, on the Asiatic shore of Lake Maeotis, 5. 195
- Tyrants, the thirty, ruled at Athens, being put in power by the Lacedaemonians, 4. 269; the, of Samos, 6. 217, 219
- Tyras (Akkerman), 120 stadia inland on the Tyras River, 3. 219
- Tyras (Dniester) River, the; region of, revealed to geographers by the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Romans, 1. 51; flows between the Tanais (Don) and the Ister (Danube) into the Euxine, 1. 413; 900 stadia from the Ister—and cities on, 2. 219
- Tyre, once an island, 1. 217; longest day at, has 14½ equinoctial hours, 1. 511; Is first disappeared in, 7. 243; belongs to the Phœnician Tripolis, 7. 259; largest and oldest city of the Phœnicians, wholly an island—and description and history of, 7. 267-271; a host of people from, under Dido, founded Carthage, 8. 185
- Tyre, an island in the Persian Gulf, said to have been colonised by the Phœnician Tyre, 7. 303
- Tyregetans, the, bounded by the Ister, 1. 493; geographical position of, 2. 153, 175, 221
- Tyriaeum, on the borders of Phrygia and Lycaonia; the road through, 6. 309
- Tyrians, the, overran and subdued most of Iberia, 2. 87; founded Gades, 2. 135; adjudged autonomous by the kings and later by the Romans, and pay extravagant honours to Heracles, 7. 269; ancient settlements of, on western coast of Libya, 8. 161
- Tyro, fell in love with Enipeus, god of the Enipeus River, 4. 99
- Tyrranion the grammarian, at Rome, native of Amisus, teacher of Strabo, 5. 309; got possession of the libraries of Aristotle and Theophrastus, which Sulla had brought there, 6. 113
- Tyrrhenia (Etruria), borders on Liguria, 2. 333; general description of, 2. 347-369; bounded by the Macra River, 2. 351; has numerous valuable lakes, 2. 367; and numerous hot springs, 2. 369
- Tyrrhenian nativity-casters, the, revered by the Romans, 7. 289
- Tyrrhenian (Etruscan) images, the; images like, in Aegyptian temples, 8. 83
- Tyrrhenian prophecies, the, used by the Romans, 8. 118
- Tyrrhenian pirates, the, in early times made trafficking impossible in the region of Sicily, 8. 65
- Tyrrhenian Sea, the; definition of, 1. 471; forms a boundary of Italy, 1. 493, 2. 305
- Tyrrhenians, the; have been intermingled with the Romans, 2. 325; geographical position of, 2. 335, 347; called by the Romans "Etrusci" and "Tusci," 2. 337; captured Caere, 2. 341; otherwise mentioned, 2. 315, 353, 365; pirates, 2. 391; founded Cuprae Fanum, 2. 429; founded twelve cities, and ejected the Cumaei from Campania, 2. 435; once held Herculaneum and Pompeii, 2. 451-453; stopped from their unrestrained licence by the Romans, 3. 141; more than any other people ravaged the Mediterranean, 5. 133; call "pithæci" ("monkeys") "arimi," and hence, according to some, the Homeric "Arimi" lived in the Pithécussæ Islands, 6. 175
- Tyrrhenus, the son of Atys, the Lydian, who colonised Tyrrhenia in Italy, 2. 337; accompanied by Pelasgi, 2. 347
- Tyrtæus the elegiac poet, on the capture of Messenê in the twentieth year of the war, 3. 113; on the Messenian Wars, 4. 121; author of *Eunomia*, and by some said to have been an Athenian, 4. 123; on the fertility of Laconia, 4. 143
- Tyrtæus the philosopher, name of, changed by Aristotle to Theophrastus, 6. 145

U

- Ubii, the, transferred across the Rhenus by Agrippa, 2. 231, 3. 154 (footnote)
- Ueromirus, chieftain of the Chatti and father of Ithamis, 3. 161
- Ufens (Ufente) River, the, 2. 395 (footnote 4)
- Ufente River, the (see Ufens)
- Ulla in Iberia, where the sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21
- "Ullus" (god of "health"), epithet of Apollo (see Apollo Ullus)
- Ulysses (see Odysseus)
- Umbria (Ombria) in Italy, colonised by Aeginetans, 4. 181

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Undalum (now Sorgnes, apparently), 2. 197
 Universo, the, sphere-shaped, 1. 233, 361, 521
 Uranopolis, on the isthmus of Athos, founded by Alexarchus, 3. 357
 Urgi, the (Hungarians?, or Turks?), a nomadic race, 2. 221
 Uria, a lake in Aetolia, 5. 63
 Uria (Oria) in Iapygia, 3. 121, 123
 Urium, a small town near the headland of Garganum in Apulia, 3. 131
 Urso in Iberia, where the sons of Pompey were defeated, 2. 21
 Utica in Libya (see Itycô)
 Utility, urges reference to customs and constitutions no longer existent, 1. 467
 Uxia, on the borders of Persis and Susia, 7. 219
 Uxii, the, a predatory tribe on the borders of Persis and Susia, 5. 309, 7. 161; narrow defiles in country of, 7. 163
 Uxianâ (Ushant), the island, 1. 239
 Uxita in Libya; Scipio defeated Julius Caesar near, 8. 181

V

Vaccæans, the, in Iberia, geographical position of, 2. 65, 67; home of some of, on west of Celtiberians, 2. 103
 Vacua River, the, in Iberia; affords short voyages inland, 2. 69
 Vada Sabatorum (Vado), near Genoa (Genoa), 2. 263
 Vaga in Libya, destroyed in war between Scipio and Julius Caesar, 8. 181
 Valerian Way, the, 2. 411, 415; runs from Messenâ to Cape Lilybaeum, 3. 59
 Valerius Flaccus, Roman consul, in command against Mithridates (86 B.C.), slain by Fimbria the quaestor, 6. 55
 Vapanes, a town in Corsica, 2. 359
 Var River, the (see Varus)
 Varagri, the, live on peaks of the Alps, 2. 273
 Vardusia, Mt., in Aetolia (see Corax, Mt., in Aetolia), 5. 27
 Vari, the Cavarum, in Celtica, 2. 197
 Varia (Vares) in Iberia, at the crossing of the Iberus River, 2. 101
 Varia (Vicovara), on the Valerian Way, 2. 415
 Varna (see Odessus)
 Varro, Terentius, overthrew the Salusii, 2. 279
 Varus, Quintilius (consul 13 B.C.), with three Roman legions, destroyed by ambush in Germany, 3. 161
 Varus (Var) River, the, forms the boundary between Narbonensis and Italy, 2. 169; between Antipolis and Nicenae, 2. 191; a boundary of the Ligures, 2. 271; geographical position of, 2. 299
 Vasconians, the; geographical position of, 2. 77, 99
 Vates, the, of the Gauls; diviners and physicians, 2. 245
 Vatica (see Boca)
 Vegetables, the, grown in Campania, 2. 437
 Vegia the island (see Cyriatica)
 Veii, a city on the Tiber, 2. 365
 Vella, barbaric, used by women in Iberia, 2. 109
 Velika, Mt. (see Alban Mountain)
 Velina (see Aquileia)
 Velitrae (Velletri), in Italy, 2. 413
 Vellavii, the, a tribe in Aquitania, 2. 217
 Velletri (see Velitrae)
 Velukhi, Mt. (see Typhrestus, Mt.)
 Venafro (see Venafrum)
 Venafrum (Venafro), in Italy, produces the finest olive-oil, 2. 415; territory of, well supplied with the olive, 2. 437
 Venasa in Cappadocia, the temple of Venasian Zeus in, where the priest serves for life, 5. 359
 Vendo (or Avendo), a city of the Iapodes, 2. 287, 3. 259
 Veneti (see Eneti and Heneti), tribe of the Belgae who fought the naval battle with Julius Caesar, and perhaps settled the colony on the Adriatic, 2. 235
 Venetian country, the, in Italy, settled by the Eneti (or Heneti) from Paphlagonia, 5. 381
 Venetus Lake (Lake Constance), by Strabo mentioned merely as "a

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- great lake," or "the lake," 2. 227, 285
- Vengeance, the goddesses of, the inhabitants of the Cassiterides Islands dress like, 2. 157
- Vennonae, the, geographical position of, 2. 273; one of the boldest tribes of the Vindelici, 2. 281
- Venosa (see Venusia)
- Ventidius, killed Pacorus the Parthian in Syria, and fought with Phraortes the Parthian general in Syria, 7. 247
- Ventotena (see Pandateria)
- Venus (see Aphrodite)
- Venusia (Venosa), a notable city on the Applan Way, 2. 465, 3. 11, 125
- Vera, a fortress, royal winter residence of kings of Atropatene Media, besieged by Antony, 5. 305
- Verbanus (Maggiore), Lake, in Italy, 2. 295
- Vercelli, a village near Placentia in Italy; an important gold mine near, 2. 333
- Vercingetorix, commander of the Arverni against Julius Caesar (52 B.C.), 2. 219
- Verecis River, the, flows near Praeneste, 2. 419
- Veretum in Iapygia (see Bari)
- Verona, near the territory of the Rhæti, 2. 281, 311
- Veronians (who were Celts), the, subdued much of Iberia, 2. 87; geographical position of, 2. 101
- Verris in Macedonia (see Beroea)
- Vertum in Leucania, 3. 11
- Vesta, the priestesses of, saved by the Cheretani, 2. 341; Rhea Silvia a priestess of, 2. 381
- Vestini, the, live in the Apennines, 2. 335, 375, 397, 429, 483
- Vesuvius, Mt., description of, 2. 453
- Veteres (Vidreras?), in Iberia, 1. 205
- Vettonia in Iberia, coursed by the Tagus River, 2. 65
- Vettonians, the, home of, in Iberia, 2. 13, 65, 67, 103; thought Romans crazy when they took walks for mere pleasure, 2. 109
- Via Aemiliana (see Aemilian Way)
- Via Appiana, the (see Applan Way)
- Via Latina (see Latin Way)
- Via Lavicana (see Lavican Way)
- Via Nomentana (see Nomentan Way)
- Via Praenestina (see Praenestine Way)
- Via Salaria (see Salarian Way)
- Via Valeria (see Valerian Way)
- Vibo Valentia (see Hipponium)
- Vicenza (see Picentia)
- Vico, Lake (see Cimbrin Lake)
- Vidreras (see Veteres)
- Vienna (Vienne), the metropolis of the Allobroges, 2. 197
- Villa Publica, the, in Campus Martius, 2. 463
- Viminal Hill, the, joined to Rome by Servius Tullius, 2. 401
- Viminalis, Porta, 2. 401
- Vindahum (see Undulum)
- Vindelici, the, territory of, 2. 227, 281; naval battle of, against Tiberius, 3. 163; border on the Lake of Constance and inhabit plateaus, 3. 165, 253
- Vine, the; peculiar behaviour of, in region of Ravenna, 2. 315; the soil round Mts. Vesuvius and Aetna suited to, 2. 453; very productive as result of ash-fall from Aetna, 3. 69; in the Bosphorus must be buried in winter because of the cold, 3. 227; flourishes on the Italian and Illyrian coasts of the Adriatic, but scarce on the mountain-plains of the Pannoniæ, 3. 271; in Albania in Asia, flourishes with but little care, 5. 225; in Ilyrcania, very productive, 5. 261; abounds in the land of Priapus in the Troad, 6. 27, and also in that of Parium and Lampasacæ, 6. 29; that in Mysia very fruitful because of the volcanic ash-soil, 6. 183; first planted in Susa and Babylonia by the Macedonians, 7. 173; grows in marshes in Arabia, 7. 307; in Mauritania, very thick, and yields huge bunches of grapes, 8. 161
- Vinegar, a yield of the palm-tree, 7. 215
- Viosa River (see Aolis River)
- Vipera, the, in India, 16 cubits long, 7. 79
- Virinthus (fl. about 150 B.C.), a celebrated Iusitanian brigand, subdued much of Iberia, 2. 87; destroyed by the Romans, 3. 143

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Vistritza River (see *Haliacmón*)
 Visual rays, from the sun, break in passing through vapour, 2. 11
 Visurgis (Weser) River, the, 3. 159
 Vitia, in Asia, the abode of some of the Aenianes, 5. 355
 Vitii, the, in Asia: geographical position of, 5. 249, 269
 Viza (see *Bizyá* in Thrace)
 Vocontii, the: the road through the country of, 2. 171; the geographical position of, 2. 195, 269; ranked by Romans as autonomous, 2. 271
 Vodana (see *Edessa*)
 Vogdani (see *Hyampolis*)
 Volaterrae, the distance from, to Pisa and Populonium, 2. 347; description of territory of, 2. 353, 355
 Volcan, the, round Nemansus (Nimes), called *Arecomiscl*, 2. 201; ranked by Romans as autonomous, 2. 271
 Volcanic ash, the, of Vesuvius and Aetna enriches the soil, 2. 453
 Volcanic eruption, a, created Sicily, Liparacan Islands, and the Pithecussae, 1. 199; cast up an island, 1. 213; cast up mountain on Hermionis Gulf, 1. 219; a submarine, between Hiera and Buonymus, 3. 101
 Volcanic eruptions of Aetna, description of the, 3. 87-91
 Volcanic plains and fire-pits, the, in Cappadocia, 5. 361
 Volo (see *Iolcus*)
 Volsci, the, in Latium, 2. 379; the overthrow of, 2. 387; cities founded in country of, by the Romans, 2. 415
 Volsinii (Bolsena), a city in Italy, 2. 365; the lake (Bolsena) near, 2. 367
 Volturnus (Volturno) River, the, empties at Volturum, 2. 415; flows through Venafrum and the centre of Campania, 2. 437
 Vostitza (see *Annectorium*)
 Vostitza (see *Aegium* in Achaia)
 Vow, a, made by the Sabini, 2. 465
 Vrauna (see *Brauron*)
 Vulcanello (see *Thermessa*)

W

Wagon-Dwellers, the, country of, 1. 485; beyond Germany, 3. 173; the Scythian, 3. 197, 5. 191
 War, the Trojan, explorations before, 1. 177
 Water, worshipped by the Persians, 7. 175, 177
 Wax, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; produced in the Alps, 2. 233; made in quantities in Colchis, 5. 211
 Way, the Appian, the route of, between Brundisium and Rome, 3. 123, 125
 Way, the Flaminian, 2. 367
 Weights and measures, accurate, unknown in Albania in Asia, 5. 227
 Wells, the strange behaviour of the, in the Heracleum in Iberia, 2. 145; at Argos, discovered by the daughters of Danaüs, 4. 163
 Weser River, the (see *Visurgis*)
 Western Locrians (see *Hesperian* and *Ozolian Locrians*)
 Whale, a, fifty cubits long, stranded on the Persian Gulf, 7. 807
 Whales, cause of large size of, 2. 37; the spouting, in the Persian Gulf, 7. 149; bones of, used in the building of dwellings, 7. 151, 329
 Wheat, the, in Hyrcania, grows again from waste seed, 1. 273; good, produced in territory of Ancona, 2. 429; the finest, in Campania, 2. 435; sown in the winter season in India, 7. 21; abundant in Susa, 7. 171; imported to Susa from Assus in Aeolia, 7. 185
 Wheels, and screws, used in Aegypt to bring water up from the Nile, 8. 87
 Wicker shield, a, used in Persia, 7. 183
 Wind, the Black North, in Celtica, 2. 185
 Winds, the, Aeolus, lord of, 1. 87; are begotten by evaporations from the sea, 3. 95
 Wine: superior quality of, in Asia, 1. 273; abundance of, exported from Turdetania, 2. 33; used by the Lusitanians, 2. 75; the resinated, among the Ligures, 2. 267; the

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

Rhaetic, 2. 281; stored in wooden jars, and bartered by Illyrians at Aquileia, 2. 317; in Chalybetic, stored in jars larger than houses, 2. 333; the Caecuban, 2. 389; the Fundanian, Caecuban, Setinian, Falerian, Alban, and Statanian, 2. 399; the Setinian expensive, and the Signian best for checking the bowels, 2. 413; good, made at Ancona, 2. 429; the Falerian, Statanian and Calernian best, with the Surrentine as rival, 2. 437; the Lagaritan, sweet, mild and medicinal and that of Thurii famous, 3. 49; the Mamertine, made at Messenè in Sicily, rivals the best of the Italian wines, 3. 67; the Getans persuaded to live without, 3. 211; the "Carystian," from the Laconian Carystus, 5. 11; sold by European to Asiatic nomads at Tanais, 5. 195; abundance of, in Asia, 5. 279; in Media, 5. 317; the "Monarite" in Melitenè rivals the Greek wines, 5. 351; abundant in Pharioea, 5. 427; the "Ambladian," from Amblada in Pisidia, good for medicinal purposes, 5. 481; the Catacecaumenite, in Asia; inferior to no other, 6. 181, 183; that of Samos not good, those of Chios, Lesbos, and Cos excellent, those of Ephesus and Metropolis good, and those of Mt. Mesogis, Mt. Tmolus, the Catacecaumene country, Cnidus, Smyrna, exceptionally good, 6. 215; the best produced in Arlusia in Chios, 6. 243, 287; the Aromian, the best Mesogitan, 6. 261; that in Chios and Lesbos, excellent, 6. 287; according to some, not made in India, 7. 35; the Chalybemonian in Syria, used by the Persians, 7. 185; yielded by the palm-tree, 7. 215, 365; that used at Alexandria comes mainly from Laodicea in Syria, 7. 249; the "Libyan," not good, 8. 67; the "Mareotic" in Aegypt, excellent, 8. 59; the "Lesbian," exported to Aegypt, 8. 93; abounds in the oasis opposite Abydos, 8. 113; in Massasyia in Libya, made from the tree called *Melilotus*, 8. 179; exchanged by the Carthagin-

ians for "Cyrenean" aliphum at Charax, 8. 199
 Winter-sunrise, a variable term, 1. 415, 2. 41
 Winter-sunset, 2. 57
 Wise Men, the, in India, cure diseases, 7. 79
 Wolf, a, suckled Romulus and Remus, 2. 381; the, in Celtica, no match for a hog, 2. 243; a, led the way for the Hirpini, 2. 467
 Wolves, the, among the Enoti, herd with deer, 2. 391; in Arabia (jackals?), 7. 343
 Woman-hater (*Misogynæ*), the, of Menander, 3. 185
 Woman-rule, no mark of civilisation, 2. 115
 Women, the chief founders of religion, 3. 183; spend much time and money thereon, 3. 185
 Wonders, the Seven, of the World; two of the pyramids of Gizeh numbered among, 8. 91
 Wood-shales, nourish rue, 3. 71
 Woodpecker (*Picus*), a, led the way for colonisers of Picenum, 2. 427
 Woovers, the, of Pencilopé, set their ambush against Telemachus "in the Cephalonian Strait between Ithaca and rugged Samos," 4. 77
 Wool, the colour of, in Turdetania, 2. 33; the, of sheep in Celtica, rough and flocky, 2. 241; the soft kind, produced in the region of Mutina and the Scultenna (Panaseo in its lower course) River in Italy; the coarse kind, in Liguria and Symbria; the medium kind in the region of Patavium, 2. 333; abundant in Sicily, 3. 87; excellent in territory of Brundisium, 3. 121; produced in Gazelonitis in Cappadocia Pontica, is soft, 5. 393; of the sheep of the Laodiceians, noted for its softness and raven-black colour, even surpassing the Milesian, 5. 511; not produced in Aethiopia, the sheep there having hair like goats 8. 145
 Wool-tree, the, in Libya; horse-collars made of, 8. 167
 World, the inhabited, an island and circumnavigable, 1. 17; extreme limits of, 1. 25; breadth of,

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

1. 233, 271; dimensions of, 1. 237, 5. 291; a fraction of temperate zone, 1. 243; ends on west at Pillars of Hercules and on east at capes of India, 1. 253; divided into Northern and Southern Divisions and into "Sphragides" ("Seals") by Brastosthenes, 1. 293; length of, about 70,000 stadia, breadth of, slightly less than half of length, 1. 315; divided by Brastosthenes into two parts by the Taurus Range and the Mediterranean, 1. 317, 321; definition of "length" and "breadth" of, 1. 321; 70,000 stadia in length and extends over one-half of whole circle, 1. 393, 407, 437; length of, measured along line parallel to equator, 1. 415; lies like an island in a quadrilateral area, 1. 433; chiliarnys-shaped, 1. 435, 447, 455, 457, 463; breadth of, less than 30,000 stadia, 1. 437, 447, 455; Sacred Cape most westerly point of, 1. 459; division of, by meridians and "climata," i.e. by parallels of longitude and latitude, 1. 463; limits of, on south and north, 1. 505; the "omphalos" ("navel") at Delphi, the centre of, 4. 355; divided into three continents, 8. 155
Wrestling, at Rome, 2. 407

X

Xandii (Xanthii?), the, a tribe of Diae above Lake Macotis, 5. 275
Xanthia in Thrace, 3. 305
Xanthians, the Thracian, 8. 41
Xanthii (Xandii?), the, in Asia, a tribe of the Diae, 5. 261
Xanthus the king of the Boeotians, defeated in single combat by Melanthus the king of Messenae, 4. 249
Xanthus in Lycia, member of the Lycian League, 6. 315; largest city in Lycia, 6. 317
Xanthus of Lydia, the historian; on physical changes in Asia Minor, 1. 181; regards the Mysians as Lydian in origin, 5. 489; author of the *History of Lydia*; on the strange changes caused by earthquakes in

Lydia and Phrygia, 5. 517; a Lydian, but his city unknown to Strabo, 6. 181; says that Arimnus was king of Myasa Catacecaumene, 6. 183; says that the Phrygians came from Europe after the Trojan War, 6. 371
Xanthus River, the, in Lycia, in earlier times called Siris, 6. 317
Xanthus River, the, in the Troad, 6. 41
Xenarchus, Peripatetic philosopher, contemporary of Strabo, native of Seleucia in Cilicia, teacher of Strabo and friend of Augustus, 6. 335
Xenocles, the famous orator, of Adramyttium, made a speech before the Roman Senate, 6. 131; praised by Cicero, 6. 299
Xenocles, Alexander's treasurer, 1. 261
Xenocrates the philosopher, of Bithynia; Menecrates of Bithynia a disciple of, 5. 407; native of Bithynia, 5. 465; along with Aristotle a guest of Hermias the tyrant of Assus, 6. 117
Xenophanes the philosopher, a native of Colophon in Asia, author of the *Silli*, in verse, attacking Homer and Hesiod, 6. 235
Xenophon, bought a plot of land in Elis for Artemis in accordance with an oracle, 4. 223
Xeropotamos River, the (see Callas)
Xerxene, annexed to Armenia, 5. 325
Xerxes, blundered from ignorance of geography, 1. 35; expeditions of, 1. 227; the canal of, across the isthmus of Athens, 3. 355, 357; enumerated his army at Doriscus in Thrace, 3. 369; army of, not sufficiently supplied by the Melas River, 3. 373; built his pontoon-bridge at Madytus and Cape Sestias, 3. 377; defeated near Salamis, 4. 253; attempted to build a mole from Attica to Salamis, 4. 257; fleet of, destroyed by a tempest at Cape Sepias, 4. 451; gave the Branchidae a city because they had betrayed to him the riches of the god at Didymi, 5. 285; gave Lampiscus in the Troad to Themistocles, to supply him with wine, 6. 29; bridged the Hepta-

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

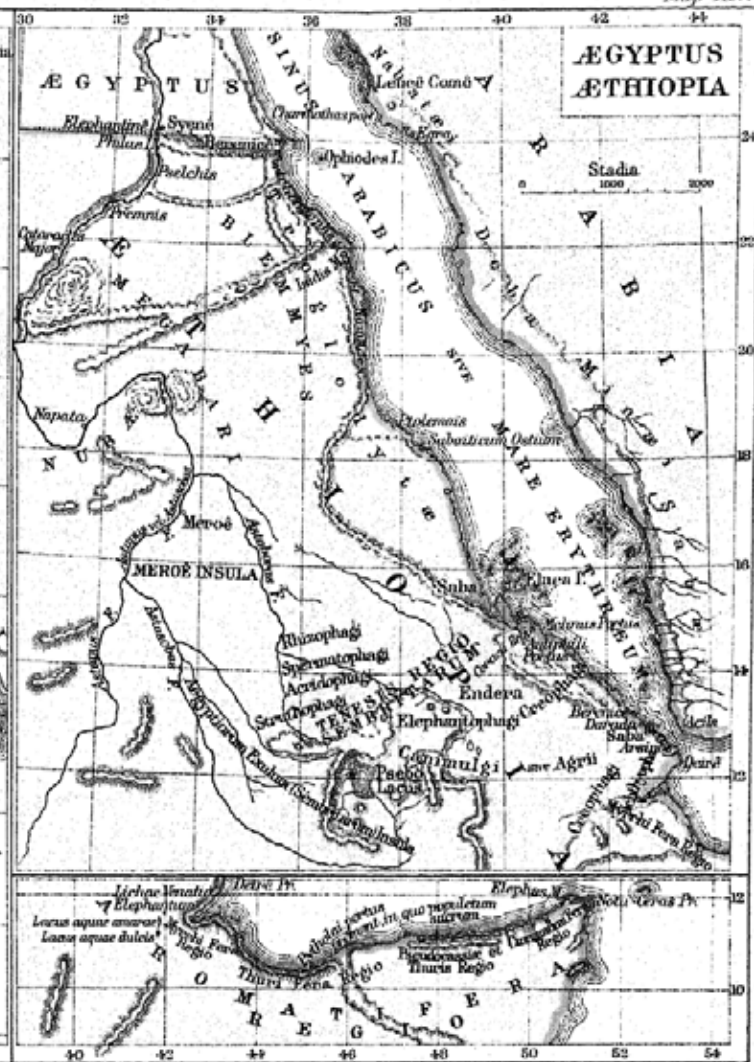
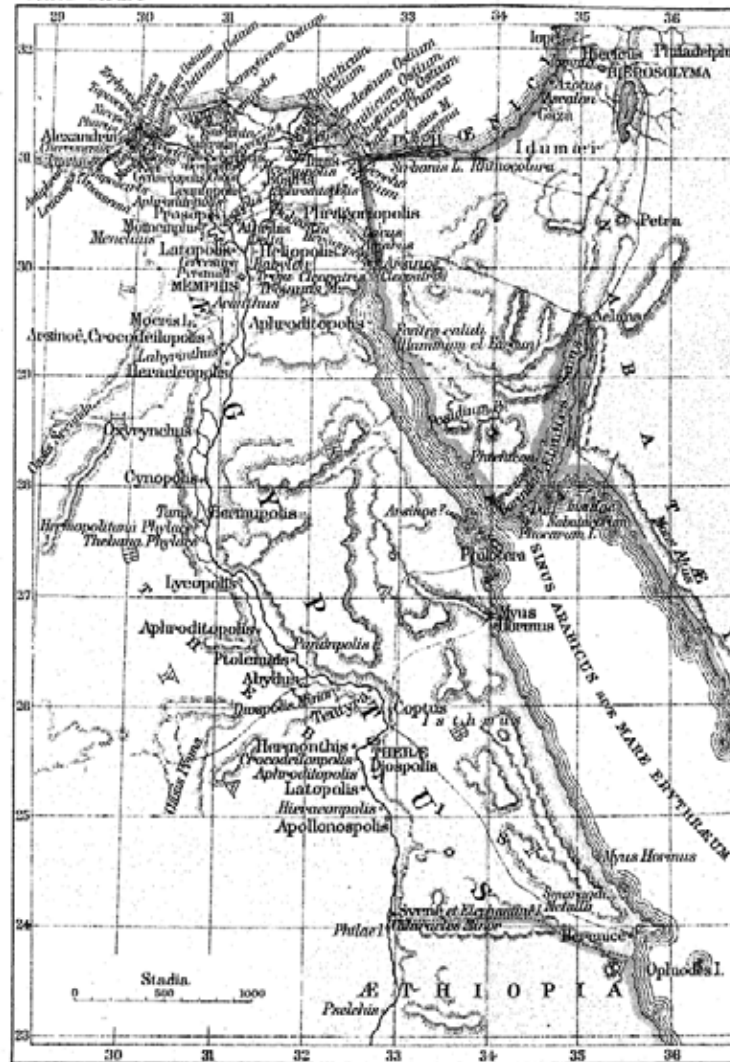
- stadium, 6. 41; Darcus, father of, burned Abydos and other cities, 6. 43; burnt the temples of Apollo Didymeus and other gods, 8. 205; gave to Themistocles the cities Myra, Magnesia, and Lampacus, to supply him with fish, bread, and wine, 8. 211; demolished the tomb of Belus at Babylon, 7. 199; joined by the Branchidae, 8. 116
 Ximenê, borders on the territory of Amaseia in Cappadocia Pontica, 5. 449
 Xiphonia (Augusta) in Sicily, 3. 65
 Xonon (wooden image), the, of the Ephesian Artemis at Massalia, 2. 173; on the Aventine Hill at Rome, 2. 177; of Athenê at Siris in Italy, 3. 49; of Artemis (or Iphigenia?) on the Parthenium in the Crimea, 3. 233
 Xois, island and city in Egypt, in the Sebennytic Nome, 8. 67
 Xuthus, son of Iliên, married the daughter of Erechtheus and founded the Tetrapolis of Attica (the Marathonian Tetrapolis, *q.v.*), 4. 209; father of Ion, 4. 265
 Xyl in Laconia (see Asopus in Laconia), 4. 129
 Xylophagou, Cape (see Caphereus)
 Xypeteones, the Attic deme (see Troes)
- Y
- Yenicheher (see Larisa, on the Peneius River)
 Yenî-scher, Cape (see Sigelum Cape)
- Z
- Zacynthus, off the Gulf of Corinth, 1. 477; off Cape Chelonatus, 4. 26; the "woody," in the domain of Odysseus, 5. 37, 49; position and description of, 5. 55, 8. 201
 Zagrus, Mt., the, separates Media and Babylon, 5. 301; borders on Greater Armenia, 5. 309; the pass over, called the "Medic Gate," 5. 313; in Assyria, 7. 193
 Zagrus River, the, borders on Babylon, 7. 203
 Zalcucus, lawgiver of the Loeri Epizephyrii in Italy (*ll.*, according to Eusebius, 660 B.C.), 3. 33
 Zama in Maurenylia in Libya, royal residence of the elder Juba, laid in ruins by the Romans, 8. 173, 181
 Zamolxis, a Getan, former slave of Pythagoras, then prognosticator and priest, and then regarded as god by the Getans, 3. 185, 187, 211, 7. 289
 Zancleans, the, the earlier name of the Messenians in Sicily, 3. 21; those of Mylae founded Himera, 3. 83
 Zancle ("Crooked"), the earlier name of Messenê in Sicily, 3. 65
 "Zardoces," a Paphlagonian name used in Cappadocia, 5. 415
 Zariadris, formerly a general of Antiochus the Great and later king of the country round Artaxata; enlarged Armenia, 5. 323; once king of part of Armenia, 5. 337
 Zariaspas (see Bactra)
 Zariaspas River, the, in Bactria in Asia, empties into the Oxus, 5. 281
 Zarmaspechras, the Indian, immortalised himself, 7. 129
 Zela, a kind of coarse grain in Arabia, 7. 359
 Zela, a great city in Cappadocia Pontica; description and history of, 5. 441-443
 Zelela, belongs to the Oyziceni, 6. 11, 13, 23; subject to Pandarus in Trojan times, 6. 19, 23; geographical position of, 6. 26; the oracle at, abolished, 6. 29; the royal hunting-grounds near, 6. 33; plains and plateaux of, beautifully cultivated, 6. 89, 91
 Zela (Sarikel), the present home of the Amazons, according to Palaeophatus, 5. 409; in the Homeric Lycia, 5. 461; now subject to Oyzicus, 5. 503
 Zela in Maurusia, neighbour of Tingis, transplanted to Iberia, 2. 17, 8. 165
 Zelitis in Cappadocia Pontica, subject to Queen Pythodoria, 5. 431; has a fortified city Zela, on a mound of Semiramis, with a temple of

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

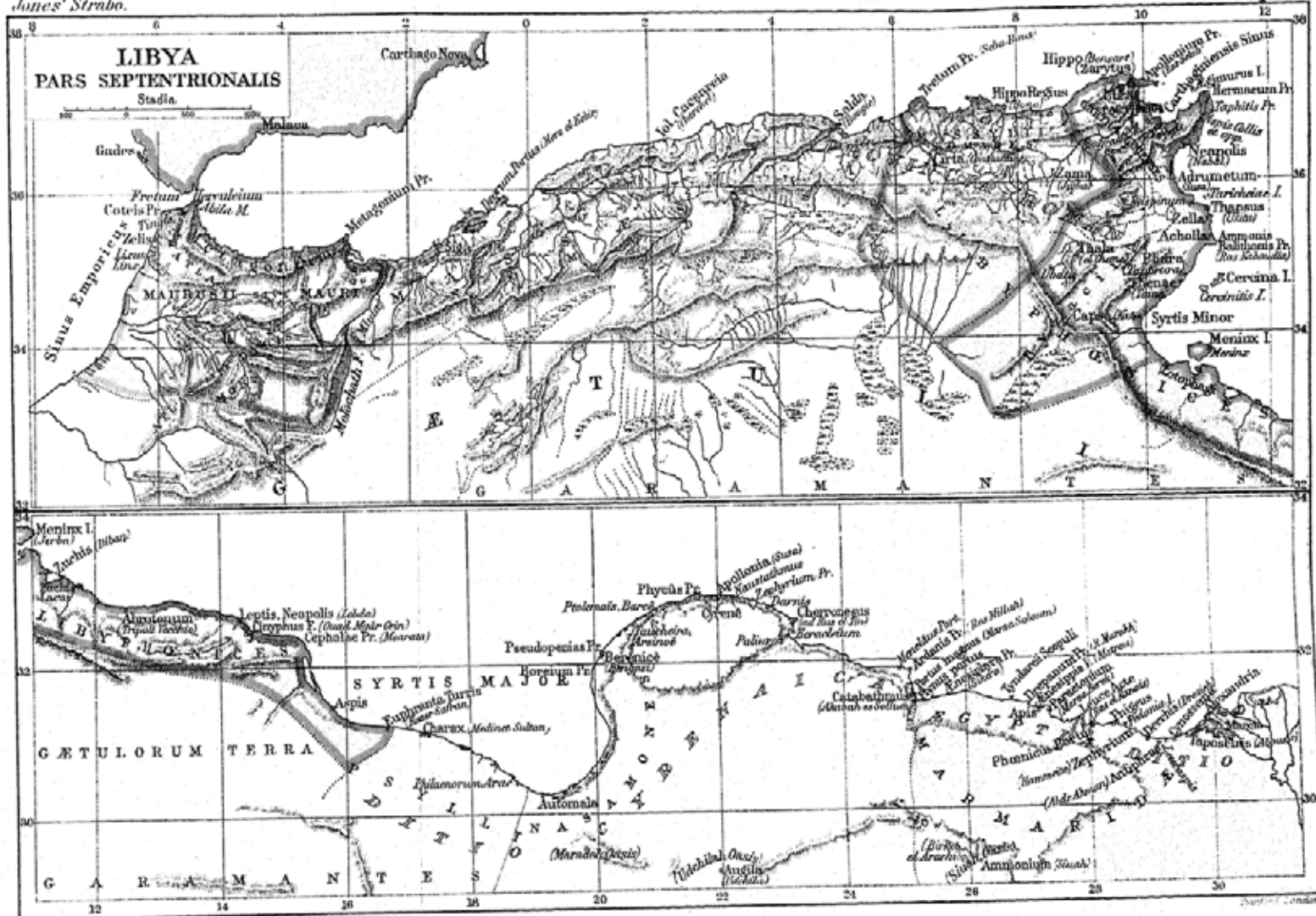
- Anatlis, 5. 441; borders on territory of Amasola, 5. 449
- Zella in Libya, a free city, 8. 181
- Zenobius the pirate, burnt himself up with his whole house on Mt. Olympus in Lycia, 6. 339
- Zeno of Citium in Cyprus (about 345-265 B.C.), founder of the Stoic school of philosophy; not duly appreciated by his pupil Erastosthenes, 1. 53; emends "Bremblans" in Homer to "Arabians," 1. 161, 3. 191, 7. 371; succeeded by Cleanthes of Assus, and later by Chrysippus of Soli, 8. 115; fellow-student of Arcesilais under Polemon, 6. 131, 379; account of school of, written by Apollonius of Tyre, 7. 271
- Zeno of Elea in Italy, the Pythagorean philosopher, 3. 3
- Zeno the rhetorician, of Laodicea, father of Polemon I, adorned Laodicea, 5. 511; caused his city to revolt, 6. 297
- Zeno, son of Queen Pythodoris, now king of Greater Armenia, 5. 427
- Zenodorus, band of robbers under, in Syria, broken up by the Romans, 7. 265
- Zenodotus, of Ephesus (fl. 205 B.C.), librarian at Alexandria, scholar, and reviser of text of Homer; ignorantly emends "Arné" to "Ascré" in the *Iliad*, 4. 331; emends Homer's text, 5. 381, 417
- Zephyra, earlier name of Halicarnassus, 6. 283
- Zephyria, Cape, in Cyprus, 8. 381
- Zephyrium, a promontory in Egypt to the east of Alexandria, 8. 63
- Zephyrium, a promontory in Egypt to the west of Alexandria, 8. 87
- Zephyrium, a second, in Cyrenaea, 8. 305
- Zephyrium, Cape, in Caria, 6. 289
- Zephyrium (another), Cape, in Cilicia, near Soli, 6. 341
- Zephyrium, Cape, in Cilicia, near the Calycadnus River, 6. 335
- Zephyrium, Cape (Capo Bruzzano), in Locris, 3. 29, 73
- Zephyrus, the wind, 1. 105; blows over the Blysean Plain in the far west, 2. 57
- Zerethra (see Berethra)
- Zerōškori (see Heracleia Sintica)
- Zethus, and Amphion, said to have lived at Eutresis before reigning at Thebes, 4. 323
- Zeugma (Bridge), the, of the Euphrates, 6. 311; 7. 193; the present at Commagene and the old at Thapsacus, 7. 231, 239, 241
- Zeus, visitor of the Aethiopians, 1. 9; the helper of Hercules against the Ligeus, 2. 187; blamed by Euripides for the Trojan War, 2. 189; the bronze colossus of, at Tarsus, second only to that at Rhodes, 3. 107; according to Homer, espies the land "of the Galactophagi and Abil, men most just," i.e. the Scythians, 3. 205; gave the Leleges to Deucalion, 3. 291; the oracle of, at Dodona, 3. 313; the interpreters of, there called "tomourai," 3. 315, 317; the Olympian, the Eleian people all regarded as sacred to, 4. 7; Lycaeus, born of Rhea on Mt. Lycæus in Arcadia, 4. 67; the breeze of, 4. 77; nursed by a goat at Aegium in Achæa, 4. 223; oracle of, at Olympia, and image of, of beaten gold, dedicated by Cypselus the tyrant of Corinth, 4. 87; ivory image of, by Phidias, described, 4. 89; description of might of, 4. 91; the Pisatans considered sacred to, 4. 93; Lycaeus, temple of, on Mt. Lycæus now only slightly honoured, 4. 229; sent omen from sky to Iphicrates, besieger of Stymphalus, 4. 233; the Olympian, temple of, at Athens, 4. 295; set free two eagles (crows?) which met at Delphi, 4. 355; Ceneus, the shore of, in Euboea, 5. 15; Aeneasius, temple of, on Mt. Aenus in Cephalonia, 5. 51; reared in Crete, 5. 87; born in Crete, 5. 97, 103; reared by the Curetes, 5. 111; called father of the Corybantes, 5. 113; the Dictæan, temple of, at Prasus in Crete, 5. 127; held converse with Rhadamanthys and later with

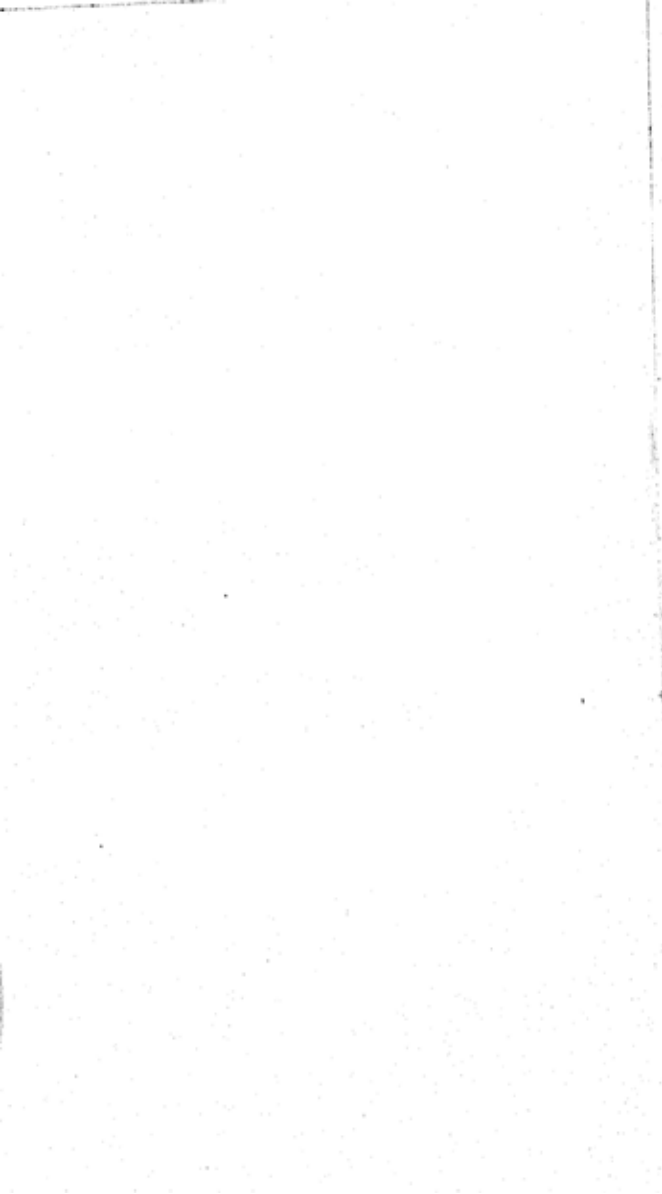
INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

- Minos, 5, 131; gave out laws to Minos in Crete, 5, 153; an ox sacrificed to, by boys in Crete, 5, 157; worshipped by the Albanians in Asia, 5, 229; Dacelus, the priesthood of, in Cappadocia, ranked below that of Kayo, but noteworthy, 5, 357; the Venusian, in Cappadocia; the temple of, with 3000 temple-servants and with an annual revenue of 15 talents, 5, 359; colossal statue of, in bronze, at Taurum in Galatia, 5, 469; Abretteus, a Mysian god; Cleon appointed priest of, 5, 499; father of Dardanus, founder of Dardania in the Troad, 6, 47; Larissena, worshipped at Tralleis, and priesthood of, held by Pythodorus, 6, 257; said to have rained gold upon Rhodes when Athené was born, 6, 277; Mt. Atabyria in Rhodes sacred to, 6, 279; Carian, Labrandeus, and Osogo, in Caria, 6, 293; Chrysaureus, temple of, near Stratoniceia in Caria, 6, 297; sacred precinct of, near Arsinoë in Cyprus, 6, 381; once destroyed everything and appointed for man a life of toil, 7, 111; worshipped by the Persians, 7, 175; worshipped by the Arabians, 7, 211; consulted at Dodona on important matters, and in Crete gave out decrees to Minos every nine years, 7, 287; a maiden dedicated to, at Egyptian Thebes (Diospolis, i.e. City of Zeus), 8, 125; worshipped at Hiermonthis on the Nile, 8, 127
- Zeuxis, contemporary of Strabo, established the great Herophileian school of medicine at Carura, 5, 519
- Zincha in Libya, destroyed in war between Julius Caesar and Scipio, 8, 181
- Zirknitz, Lake (see Lugeum)
- Zodiac, the celestial, 1, 113; the terrestrial, 1, 115; revolution of the planets, sun, and moon in, 1, 425; the pole of, 1, 521; difference of the signs of, 2, 163
- Zodiacal sign (30°), the, 1, 515, 2, 149
- Zoilus (about 400-320 B.C.), the grammarian and rhetorician of Amphipolis in Macedonia, chiefly known for the bitterness of his attacks on Homer, which gained him the surname of Homeromastix ("Scourge of Homer"), says the Alpheius rises in Tenedos, 3, 79
- Zour, the torrid, as defined by Crates, 1, 113; position of, 1, 279; uninhabitable because of the heat, 1, 371; overlapped by Libya, 8, 155, 157
- Zones, the temperate, 1, 113, 371, 427; division of earth into five, originated with Parmenides, 1, 361; six, with Polybius, 1, 367; five accepted by Strabo, 1, 361, 425, 431
- Zoological gardens, the, at Cabeira in Cappadocia Pontica, 5, 429
- Zoster (Kavvura), Cape, in Attica, 4, 271
- Zuchis, a city near Zuchis Lake (q.v.), with dye-factories and fish-salting establishments, 8, 195
- Zuchis Lake, the, near the Little Syrtis, 8, 195
- Zugi, the, in Asia, 'country and life of, 8, 211
- Zugra (see Pellene in Achaea)
- Zumi, the, a German tribe, ruled by Marabodus, 3, 157
- Zygi, the, in Asia, 1, 495, 5, 191; coast of, 5, 203; country of, very rugged, 5, 205, 207
- Zygopolis, a settlement in Cappadocia Pontica, 5, 399
- Zygos, Mt. (see Aracynthus)
- Zyria, Mt. (see Oyllend)



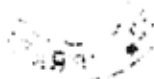


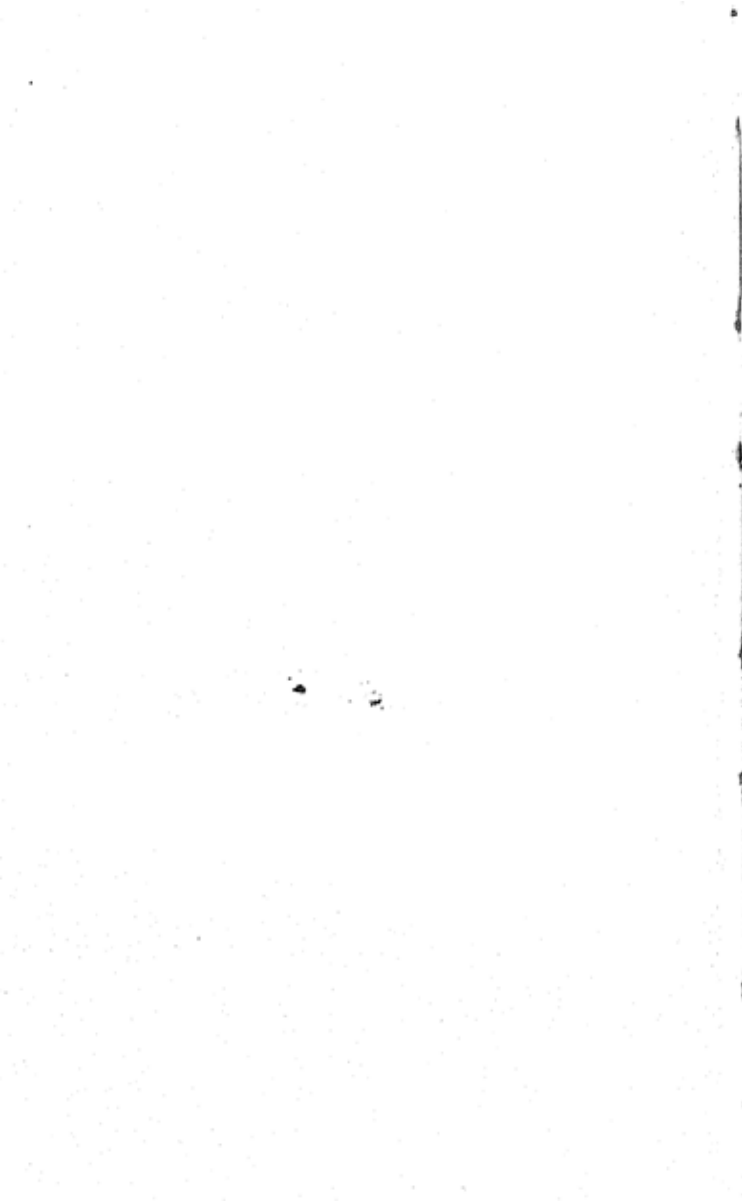






PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.,
BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.





THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED

Latin Authors

- AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. Translated by J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols.
(Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- APULEIUS: THE GOLDEN ASS (METAMORPHOSES). W. Adlington (1566). Revised by S. Gascoke. (7th Imp.)
- ST. AUGUSTINE, CONFESSIONS OF. W. Watts (1631). 2 Vols.
(Vol. I. 6th Imp., Vol. II. 5th Imp.)
- ST. AUGUSTINE, SELECT LETTERS. J. H. Baxter.
- AUSONIUS. H. G. Evelyn White. 2 Vols. (Vol. II. 2nd Imp.)
- BEDE. J. E. King. 2 Vols.
- BOETHIUS: TRACTS and DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE.
Rev. H. F. Stewart and E. K. Rand. (4th Imp.)
- CAESAR: CIVIL WARS. A. G. Peskott. (4th Imp.)
- CAESAR: GALLIC WAR. H. J. Edwards. (9th Imp.)
- CATO AND VARRO: DE RE RUSTICA. H. B. Ash and W. D. Hooper. (2nd Imp.)
- CATULLUS. F. W. Cornish; TIBULLUS. J. B. Postgate; and
PERVIGILUM VENERIS. J. W. Mackail. (11th Imp.)
- CELSUS: DE MEDICINA. W. G. Spencer. 3 Vols. (Vol. I.
3rd Imp. revised.)
- CICERO: BRUTUS, and ORATOR. G. L. Hendrickson and H. M. Hubbell. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: DE FINIBUS. H. Rackham. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- CICERO: DE INVENTIONE, etc. H. M. Hubbell.
- CICERO: DE NATURA DEORUM and ACADEMICA. H. Rackham.
- CICERO: DE OFFICIIS. Walter Miller. (4th Imp.)
- CICERO: DE ORATORE. 2 Vols. E. W. Sutton and H. Rackham. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: DE REPUBLICA and DE LEGIBUS. Clinton W. Keyes.
(3rd Imp.)
- CICERO: DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA, DE DIVINATIONE.
W. A. Falconer. (5th Imp.)
- CICERO: IN CATILINAM, PRO FLACCO, PRO MURENA, PRO SULLA.
Louis E. Lord. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- CICERO: LETTERS TO ATTICUS. E. O. Winstedt. 3 Vols.
(Vol. I. 6th Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp. and Vol. III. 3rd Imp.)
- CICERO: LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS. W. Glynn Williams. 3
Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- CICERO: PHILIPPICS. W. O. A. Ker. (2nd Imp. revised.)

- CICERO: PRO ARCHIA, POST REDITUM, DE DOMO, DE HARUS-
PICUM RESPONSIS, PRO PLANCIO. N. H. Watts. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: PRO CAECINA, PRO LEGE MANILIA, PRO CLUENTIO,
PRO RABIRIO. H. Grose Hodge. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: PRO MILONE, IN PISONEM, PRO SCAURO, PRO FONTEIO,
PRO RABIRIO POSTUMO, PRO MARCELLO, PRO LIGARIO, PRO
REGE DEIOTARO. N. H. Watts.
- CICERO: PRO QUINCTIO, PRO ROSCIO AMERINO, PRO ROSCIO
COMOEDO, CONTRA RULLUM. J. H. Freese. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. J. E. King. (2nd Imp.)
- CICERO: VERRINE ORATIONS. L. H. G. Greenwood. 2 Vols.
(Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- CLAUDIAN. M. Platnauer. 2 Vols.
- COLUMELLA: DE RE RUSTICA. H. B. Ash. 3 Vols. Vol. I.
(2nd Imp.)
- CURTIVS, Q.: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols.
- FLORUS. E. S. Forster, and CORNELIVS NEPOS. J. C. Rolfe.
(2nd Imp.)
- FRONTINVS: STRATAGEMS and AQUEDUCTS. C. E. Bennett and
M. B. McElwain. (2nd Imp.)
- FRONTO: CORRESPONDENCE. C. R. Haines. 2 Vols.
- GELLIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. and II. 2nd Imp.)
- HORACE: ODES and ERODES. C. E. Bennett. (13th Imp.
revised.)
- HORACE: SATIRES, EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. H. R. Fairclough.
(6th Imp. revised.)
- JEROME: SELECTED LETTERS. F. A. Wright.
- JUVENAL and PERSIVS. G. G. Ramsay. (6th Imp.)
- LIVY. B. O. Foster, F. G. Moore, Evan T. Sage, and A. C.
Schlesinger. 14 Vols. Vols. I.-XII. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp.,
Vols. II.-V., VII., IX.-XII., 2nd Imp. revised.)
- LUCAN. J. D. Duff. (2nd Imp.)
- LUCRETIUS. W. H. D. Rouse. (6th Imp. revised.)
- MARTIAL. W. G. A. Ker. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vol. II.
3rd Imp. revised.)
- MINOR LATIN POETS: from PUBLILIUS SYRVS to RUTHIVS
NAMATIANS, including GRATIVS, CALPURNIVS SIGVLVS,
NEMESIANS, AVIANVS, and others with "Aetna" and the
"Phoenix." J. Wight Duff and Arnold M. Duff. (2nd Imp.)
- OVID: THE ART OF LOVE and OTHER POEMS. J. H. Mozley.
(3rd Imp.)
- OVID: FASTI. Sir James G. Frazer.
- OVID: HEROIDES and AMORES. Grant Showerman. (4th Imp.)
- OVID: METAMORPHOSES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 9th
Imp., Vol. II. 7th Imp.)
- OVID: TRISTIA and EX PONTO. A. L. Wheeler. (2nd Imp.)
- PERSIVS. Cf. JUVENAL.
- PETRONIVS. M. Heseltine; SENECA: APOCOCYCNTOSIS.
W. H. D. Rouse. (7th Imp. revised.)
- PLAVTUS. Paul Nixon. 5 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 4th Imp.,
Vol. III. 3rd Imp.)

- PLINY : LETTERS. Melmoth's Translation revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson. 2 Vols. (5th Imp.)
- PLINY : NATURAL HISTORY. H. Rackham and W. H. S. Jones. 10 Vols. Vols. I.-V. H. Rackham. (Vols. I.-III. 2nd Imp.)
- PROPERTIUS. H. E. Butler. (5th Imp.)
- PRUDENTIUS. H. J. Thomson. 2 Vols. Vol. I.
- QUINTILIAN. H. E. Butler. 4 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- REMAINS OF OLD LATIN. E. H. Warmington. 4 Vols. Vol. I. (ENNIUS AND CAECILIUS.) Vol. II. (LIVIVS, NAEVIUS, PACUVIUS, ACCIUS.) Vol. III. (LUCILIUS and LAWS OF XII TABLES.) Vol. IV. (2nd Imp.) (ARCHAIC INSCRIPTIONS.)
- SALLUST. J. C. Rolfe. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. D. Magie. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- SENECA : APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. Cf. PETRONIUS.
- SENECA : EPISTULAE MORALES. R. M. Gummere. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vols. II. and III. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- SENECA : MORAL ESSAYS. J. W. Basore. 3 Vols. (Vol. II. 3rd Imp., Vol. III. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- SENECA : TRAGEDIES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- SIDONIUS : POEMS and LETTERS. W. B. Anderson. 2 Vols. Vol. I.
- SILIUS ITALICUS. J. D. Duff. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- STATIUS. J. H. Mozley. 2 Vols.
- SUETONIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 6th Imp., Vol. II. 5th Imp. revised.)
- TACITUS : DIALOGUS. Sir Wm. Peterson. AGRICOLA and GERMANIA. Maurice Hutton. (6th Imp.)
- TACITUS : HISTORIES and ANNALS. C. H. Moore and J. Jackson. 4 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp.)
- TERENCE. John Sargeant. 2 Vols. (6th Imp.)
- TERTULLIAN : APOLOGIA and DE SPECTACULIS. T. R. Glover. MINUCIUS FELIX. G. H. Rendall.
- VALERIUS FLACCUS. J. H. Mozley. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- VARRO : DE LINGUA LATINA. R. G. Kent. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- VELLEIUS PATERCULUS and RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI. F. W. Shipley.
- VIRGIL. H. R. Fairclough. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 16th Imp., Vol. II. 12th Imp. revised.)
- VITRUVIUS : DE ARCHITECTURA. F. Granger. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)

Greek Authors

- ACHILLES TATIUS. S. Gaselee. (2nd Imp.)
- AENEAS TACTICUS, ASCLEPIODOTUS and ONASANDER. The Illinois Greek Club. (2nd Imp.)
- AESCHINES. C. D. Adams. (2nd Imp.)
- AESCHYLUS. H. Weir Smyth. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 5th Imp., Vol. II. 4th Imp.)
- ANDOCIDES, ANTIPHON. Cf. MINOR ATTIC ORATORS.
- ALCIPHRON, AELIAN, Philostratus: Letters. A. R. Benner and F. H. Fobes.
- APOLLODORUS. Sir James G. Frazer. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. R. C. Seaton. (4th Imp.)
- THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Kirsopp Lake. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 6th Imp., Vol. II. 5th Imp.)
- APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY. Horace White. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vols. II., III. and IV. 2nd Imp.)
- ARATUS. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
- ARISTOPHANES. Benjamin Bickley Rogers. 3 Vols. Verse trans. (4th Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ART OF RHETORIC. J. H. Freese. (3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION, EUDEMIAN ETHICS, VICES AND VIRTUES. H. Rackham. (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: GENERATION OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck. (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: METAPHYSICS. H. Tredennick. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: MINOR WORKS. W. S. Hett. On Colours, On Things Heard, On Physiognomics, On Plants, On Marvellous Things Heard, Mechanical Problems, On Indivisible Lines, On Position and Names of Winds.
- ARISTOTLE: NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. H. Rackham. (5th Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: OECONOMICA and MAGNA MORALIA. G. C. Armstrong; (with Metaphysics, Vol. II.). (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ON THE HEAVENS. W. K. C. Guthrie. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: ON THE SOUL, PARVA NATURALIA, ON BREATH. W. S. Hett. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: ORGANON. H. P. Cooke and H. Tredennick. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: PARTS OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck; MOTION AND PROGRESSION OF ANIMALS. E. S. Forster. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: PHYSICS. Rev. P. Wicksteed and F. M. Cornford. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: POETICS and LONGINUS. W. Hamilton Fyfe; DEMETRIUS ON STYLE. W. Rhys Roberts. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: POLITICS. H. Rackham. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: PROBLEMS. W. S. Hett. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp. revised.)

- ARISTOTLE: RHETORICA AD ALEXANDRUM (with PROBLEMS, Vol. II.). H. Rackham.
- ARRIAN: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER and INDICA. Rev. E. Hiffe Robson. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- ATHENAEUS: DEIPNOSOPHISTAE. C. B. Gulick. 7 Vols. (Vols. I., V., and VI. 2nd Imp.)
- ST. BASIL: LETTERS. R. J. Deferrari. 4 Vols. (Vols. I., II. and IV. 2nd Imp.)
- CALLIMACHUS and LYCOPHRON. A. W. Mair; ARATUS. G. R. Mair. (2nd Imp.)
- CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. Rev. G. W. Butterworth. (2nd Imp.)
- COLLUTHUS. Cf. OPIAN.
- DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. Thornley's Translation revised by J. M. Edmonds; and PARTHENIUS. S. Gaselee. (3rd Imp.)
- DEMOSTHENES I: OLYNTHIACS, PHILIPPICS and MINOR ORATIONS: I.-XVII. and XX. J. H. Vince.
- DEMOSTHENES II: DE CORONA and DE FALSA LEGATIONE. C. A. Vince and J. H. Vince. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- DEMOSTHENES III: MEIDIAS, ANDROTION, ARISTOCRATES, TIMOCRATES and ARISTOGEITON, I. and II. J. H. Vince.
- DEMOSTHENES IV-VI: PRIVATE ORATIONS and IN NEAERAM. A. T. Murray. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- DEMOSTHENES VII: FUNERAL SPEECH, EROTIC ESSAY, EXORDIA and LETTERS. N. W. and N. J. DeWitt.
- DIO CASSIUS: ROMAN HISTORY. E. Cary. 9 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp.)
- DIO CHRYSOSTOM. J. W. Cohoon and H. Lamar Crosby. 5 Vols. Vols. I.-IV. (Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp.)
- DIODORUS SICULUS. 12 Vols. Vols. I.-IV. C. H. Oldfather. Vol. IX. R. M. Geer. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- DIOGENES LAERTIUS. R. D. Hicks. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Imp.)
- DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS: ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Spelman's translation revised by E. Cary. 7 Vols. Vols. I.-VI. (Vol. IV. 2nd Imp.)
- EPICTETUS. W. A. Oldfather. 2 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 2nd Imp.)
- EURIPIDES. A. S. Way. 4 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 6th Imp., Vols. III. and IV. 5th Imp.) Verse trans.
- EUSEBIUS: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Kirsopp Lake and J. E. L. Oulton. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- GALEN: ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES. A. J. Brock. (3rd Imp.)
- THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. W. R. Paton. 5 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 4th Imp., Vols. III. and IV. 3rd Imp.)
- GREEK ELEGY AND IAMBUS with the ANACREONTEA. J. M. Edmonds. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- THE GREEK BUCOLIC POETS (THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS). J. M. Edmonds. (6th Imp. revised.)

- GREEK MATHEMATICAL WORKS. Ivor Thomas. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- HERODES. Cf. THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS.
- HERODOTUS. A. D. Godley. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vols. II.-IV. 3rd Imp.)
- HESIOD and THE HOMERIC HYMNS. H. G. Evelyn White. (6th Imp. revised and enlarged.)
- HIPPOCRATES and the FRAGMENTS OF HERACLEITUS. W. H. S. Jones and E. T. Withington. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vols. II.-IV. 2nd Imp.)
- HOMER: ILIAD. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (6th Imp.)
- HOMER: ODYSSEY. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (7th Imp.)
- ISAEUS. E. W. Forster. (2nd Imp.)
- ISOCRATES. George Norlin. 3 Vols.
- ST. JOHN DAMASCENE: BARLAAM AND IOASAPH. Rev. G. R. Woodward and Harold Mattingly. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- JOSEPHUS. H. St. J. Thackeray and Ralph Marcus. 9 Vols. Vols. I.-VI. (Vol. V. 3rd Imp., Vol. VI. 2nd Imp.)
- JULIAN. Wilmer Cave Wright. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- LUCIAN. A. M. Harmon. 8 Vols. Vols. I.-V. (Vols. I.-III. 3rd Imp.)
- LYCOPHRON. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
- LYRA GRAECA. J. M. Edmonds. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Ed. revised and enlarged, Vol. III. 3rd Imp. revised.)
- LYSIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (2nd Imp.)
- MANETHO. W. G. Waddell: PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. F. E. Robbins. (2nd Imp.)
- MARCUS AURELIUS. C. R. Haines. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- MENANDER. F. G. Allinson. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- MINOR ATTIC ORATORS (ANTIPHON, ANDOCIDES, DEMADES, DEINARCHUS, HYPEREIDES). K. J. Maidment and J. O. Burtt. 2 Vols. Vol. I. K. J. Maidment.
- NONNOS. W. H. D. Rouse. 3 Vols. (Vol. III. 2nd Imp.)
- OPPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS. A. W. Mair.
- PAPYRI. NON-LITERARY SELECTIONS. A. S. Hunt and C. C. Edgar. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.) LITERARY SELECTIONS. Vol. I. (Poetry). D. L. Page.
- PARTHENIUS. Cf. DAPHNIS AND CHLOS.
- PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. W. H. S. Jones. 5 Vols. and Companion Vol. (Vols. I. and III. 2nd Imp.)
- PHILO. 10 Vols. Vols. I.-V.; F. H. Colson and Rev. G. H. Whitaker. Vols. VI.-IX.; F. H. Colson. (Vols. I., II., V., VI. and VII. 2nd Imp., Vol. IV. 3rd Imp.)
- PHILOSTRATUS: THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. F. C. Conybeare. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- PHILOSTRATUS: IMAGINES; CALLISTRATUS: DESCRIPTIONS. A. Fairbanks.
- PHILOSTRATUS and EUNAPIUS: LIVES OF THE SOPHISTS. Wilmer Cave Wright. (2nd Imp.)

- PINDAR. Sir J. E. Sandys. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO : CHARMIDES, ALCIBIADES, HIPPARCHUS, THE LOVERS, THEAGES, MINOS and EPINOMIS. W. R. M. Lamb.
- PLATO : CRATYLUS, PARMENIDES, GREATER HIPPIAS, LESSER HIPPIAS. H. N. Fowler. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PLATO : EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, CRITO, PHAEDO, PHAEDRUS. H. N. Fowler. (*9th Imp.*)
- PLATO : LACHES, PROTAGORAS, MENO, EUTHYDEMUS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO : LAWS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PLATO : LYSIS, SYMPOSIUM, GORGIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*4th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO : REPUBLIC. Paul Shorey. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO : STATESMAN, PHILEBUS. H. N. Fowler; ION. W. R. M. Lamb. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO : THEAETETUS and SOPHIST. H. N. Fowler. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO : TIMAEUS, CRITIAS, CLITOPHO, MENEXENUS, EPISTULAE. Rev. R. G. Bury. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PLUTARCH : MORALIA. 14 Vols. Vols. I.-V. F. C. Babbitt; Vol. VI. W. C. Helmbold; Vol. X. H. N. Fowler. (Vols. I., III., and X. *2nd Imp.*)
- PLUTARCH : THE PARALLEL LIVES. B. Perrin. 11 Vols. (Vols. I., II., and VII. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. III., IV., VI., and VIII.-XI. *2nd Imp.*)
- POLYBIUS. W. R. Paton. 6 Vols.
- PROCOPIUS : HISTORY OF THE WARS. H. B. Dewing. 7 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
- PTOLEMY : TETRABIBLOS. Cf. MANETHO.
- QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS. A. S. Way. Verse trans. (*2nd Imp.*)
- SEXTUS EMPIRICUS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 4 Vols. (Vol. III. *2nd Imp.*)
- SOPHOCLES. F. Storr. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *7th Imp.*, Vol. II. *5th Imp.*) Verse trans.
- STRABO : GEOGRAPHY. Horace L. Jones. 8 Vols. (Vols. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., V., VI., and VIII. *2nd Imp.*)
- THEOPHRASTUS : CHARACTERS. J. M. Edmonds; HERODES, etc. A. D. Knox. (*2nd Imp.*)
- THEOPHRASTUS : ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS. Sir Arthur Hort., Bart. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- THUCYDIDES. C. F. Smith. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., III. and IV. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
- TRYPHIODORUS. Cf. OPIAN.
- XENOPHON : CYROPAEDIA. Walter Miller. 2 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
- XENOPHON : HELLENICA, ANABASIS, APOLOGY, and SYMPOSIUM. C. L. Brownson and O. J. Todd. 3 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
- XENOPHON : MEMORABILIA and OECONOMICUS. E. C. Marchant. (*2nd Imp.*)
- XENOPHON : SCRIPTA MINORA. E. C. Marchant. (*2nd Imp.*)

IN PREPARATION

Greek Authors

ARISTOTLE : DE MUNDO. W. K. C. Guthrie.
ARISTOTLE : HISTORY OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck.
ARISTOTLE : METEOROLOGICA. H. P. Lee.

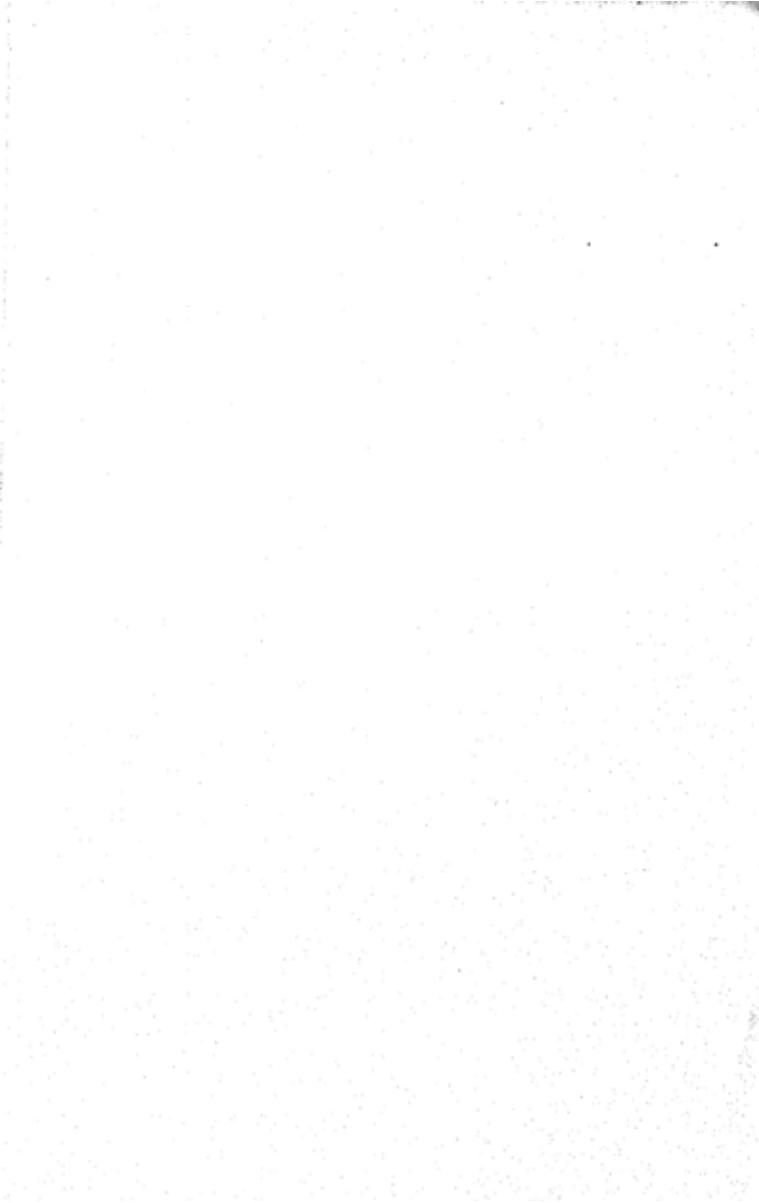
Latin Authors

ST. AUGUSTINE : CITY OF GOD. W. H. Scample.
[CICERO] : AD HERENNIVM. H. Caplan.
CICERO : PRO SESTIO, IN VATINIVM, PRO CAELIO, DE PROVINCIIS
CONSULARIBUS, PRO BALBO. J. H. Freese and R. Gardner.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

London - - - - - WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
Cambridge, Mass - - - HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS







CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY,
NEW DELHI

Issue Record.

Catalogue No. 910/Str/Jon.-2920.

Author— Strabo.

Title— Geography of Strabo.
Vol.VIII.

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.